

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

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## For All-Round Extension of Campaign Against the Preparation of Atomic War!

All who cherish peace and the security of the peoples cannot but see today that the intrigues of the reactionary circles of the Western Powers, aimed at the resurrection of a revanchist army in Western Germany, the formation of aggressive blocs and groupings in various parts of the world and the intensification of the arms race, including atom and hydrogen weapons, are seriously aggravating the threat of a new world war. That is why all those whose hearts glow with ardour for the cause of peace are now multiplying their efforts to bar the road to war; that is why more and more people are taking their stand with the world movement of supporters of peace.

History has never before known such a mighty movement of the popular masses united by a common aim, as the present-day movement of peace supporters. Born of the very needs of life, of the necessity to prevent a new world war and an ardent desire to save the sacred cause of peace, it has become a powerful, unconquerable force exerting great influence on the course of history.

Not for the first time are the peoples raising their indignant voice against the misanthropic designs of the atom maniacs. The movement of fighters for peace has acquired a wealth of invaluable experience in the struggle to prevent and curb aggression. More than 600 million people signed the Stockholm Appeal on the prohibition of atomic weapons. It was an unparalleled expression of the will of peoples of all countries and continents, it was a serious obstacle in the path of the imperialist aggressors. The U.S. rulers did not dare to use atomic weapons in Korea and Indo-China, as the most frenzied reactionaries had wished to do.

The collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World is now again going on in all countries in response to the call of the Bureau of the World Peace Council. The Appeal demands the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons wherever they may be and the immediate cessation of their manufacture. From the wholehearted approval and powerful support with which this Appeal is met in all continents and all countries, it is clear that its demands are near and understandable to the broadest masses of the people, that they embody their cherished thoughts and hopes, their passion-cherished desires and aspirations. The sweep of

its proposal that an international convention be concluded on the banning of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, a substantial reduction in armaments and the establishment of international control to ensure implementation of this convention.

But from the outset international agreement on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons was jeopardised by the disruptive moves of the U.S.A., Britain and France. These powers, having signed the Paris agreements providing for the resurrection of German militarism and its aggressive army, are now intensifying the arms drive more than ever. The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the production of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons, putting together new military blocs in Europe and Asia and setting on foot crude provocations against the Chinese People's Republic.

In connection with the meeting of the sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission, the Soviet Government issued a Statement a few days ago proposing that the governments undertake to destroy all existing stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons and to utilise atomic materials exclusively for peaceful purposes, not to increase the size of their armed forces and their armaments above the January 1, 1955 level, and also not to increase their appropriations for military purposes above the level of their 1955 budgetary allocations. The Soviet Government has also expressed itself in favour of convening a World Conference in 1955 to discuss a general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

This Statement of the Soviet Government accords with the vital interests of all peace-loving peoples and is meeting with warm support from world progressive opinion. As for the reactionaries in the U.S.A., Britain and other Western countries, they do not conceal their alarm and annoyance at the publication of this historic document.

Blocking the fulfilment of the evil plans of the aggressors, is the unbreakable will of the peoples to uphold and strengthen peace. The struggle of the broad masses against the schemes of the war incendiaries is now spreading over every continent; it instils in the hearts of all men of good will the confidence that the organised efforts of the supporters of peace, their staunchness and their passion-cherished desires and aspirations will curb the aggressors and stop

## Statement of the Soviet Government On the Forthcoming Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the UN Disarmament Commission

The sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission, which the General Assembly has charged with the task of making fresh attempts to reach agreement on the reduction of armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, will meet in London on February 25. How important it is that the work of the Disarmament Commission be successful is self-evident. To date, however, the Commission and its sub-committee have done nothing to bring about a suitable international agreement. In view of this the Soviet Government deems it necessary to make the following statement.

Since the founding of the United Nations Organisation, the Soviet Government has been insisting upon a universal reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, in the belief that to release the peoples from the menace of atomic war is one of the most important functions of Uno. With this object in view the Soviet Union has repeatedly submitted proposals designed to secure the conclusion of an international agreement for a substantial reduction in armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The latest important step in this direction was the Soviet Union's proposal at the Ninth Session of the General Assembly in September 1954 that an international convention be drafted for the banning of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, a substantial reduction in armaments and the establishment of international control to ensure the observance of the convention. To facilitate the achievement of agreement on this question, the Soviet Union suggested that the convention be based on the proposals submitted by France and Britain to the sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission on June 11, 1954. This Soviet proposal, it will be recalled, won the support of both the General Assembly and broad sections of the world public.

The General Assembly instructed the Disarmament Commission and its sub-committee to examine these suggestions of the Soviet Union and those of other countries, in order to find an appropriate solution to the problem of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on the necessity of making fresh efforts to reach agreement on reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons.

Despite this decision, the United States, Great Britain and France are taking measures that lead straight to the disruption of international agreement. Evidence of precisely this fact is provided by the conclusion of the Paris agreements envisaging the remilitarisation of Western Germany and its incorporation into military alignments directed against peace-loving European countries, which inevitably leads to an intensification of the armaments race, including that in atomic arms production.

The Paris agreements, the carrying out of which would in large measure heighten the danger of another war in Europe and thereby of a world war as well, are thus incompatible with the statements made by the Governments of the above-mentioned Western Powers to the effect that they are willing to engage in negotiations for reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons.

These statements are also directly contradicted by the resolution adopted last December by the Council of the North Atlantic bloc. The member-countries of this bloc, among them the United States, Britain, France and Canada, which are likewise members of the sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission, adopted a decision on the preparations for an atomic war. Such a policy on the part of the governments of the United States, Britain, France and other member-countries of NATO cannot but heighten the menace of a destructive atomic war with all its grave consequences for the peoples, especially in the most densely populated parts of Europe, and not in Europe alone.

Unwaveringly working, as it does, for the further relaxation of international tension, for the establishment of durable and lasting peace and for a solution to the problem of a universal reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, the Soviet Government calls the attention of the Governments of the United States,

facilities essential for utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes—in industry, medicine and other peaceful spheres of activity. It is for just this reason that the Soviet Union has offered to render the necessary assistance to a number of countries in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and is examining the question of extending such assistance to other countries.

The value of the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, to be convened in Geneva this August, in which the Soviet Union will participate fully, will depend on the extent to which this conference will actually promote international co-operation in this sphere. The Soviet Government has already announced that, apart from other matters, it will present at this conference a report on the experience gained in the USSR in establishing the first industrial power station successfully operating on atomic energy.

It goes without saying that the absence of international agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons is a grave hindrance to the full development of international co-operation in the peaceful application of atomic energy.

The Soviet Government, guided by the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of February 9, 1955, as expressed in the Declaration of the Supreme Soviet, considers it necessary to continue to work for an agreement among states for a general reduction of armaments and, above all, for a substantial reduction in the armaments of big countries. The Soviet Government holds that atomic, hydrogen and all other weapons of mass destruction must be banned and that proper measures must be taken to ensure effective international control over the prohibition of atomic weapons, and over the reduction of armaments and armed forces.

An international agreement under which the nations would solemnly pledge to renounce the use of atomic weapons would be an important step towards the complete prohibition of such weapons. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Government made a proposal to that effect in its statement of December 21, 1953, and that it insisted on this all through 1954 in the course of its negotiations on the atomic question with the U.S. Government. Unfortunately, it has not so far been possible to reach the necessary agreement on this point, although it is perfectly obvious that a pledge by the states to renounce the use of atomic weapons would be in accord with the interests of all peoples and would be of positive value in lessening international tension and strengthening peace. If the nations were to undertake not to use atomic weapons it would greatly facilitate their reaching an agreement on the full and unconditional prohibition of such weapons, which would be in accord with the desire of all peoples.

Only complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, prohibition of their production, storage and use can decisively solve the problem of eliminating the threat of atomic war.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union's proposals for an unconditional ban on atomic weapons are systematically rejected by the United States, Britain and other Western Powers, with the result that it has so far been impossible to reach agreement on this extremely important matter.

In recent times broad international public circles have been demanding that existing stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons be destroyed. Satisfaction of this demand would help achieve the basic aim—complete prohibition of atomic weapons and their elimination from the armaments of all states.

In accordance with this aim and in amendment of the proposals submitted to the Ninth Session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to put forward the proposal that the nations undertake the following obligations:

1. To destroy entirely their present stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and to use atomic materials for peaceful purposes exclusively.

gession. More than 600 million people signed the Stockholm Appeal on the prohibition of atomic weapons. It was an unparalleled expression of the will of peoples of all countries and continents, it was a serious obstacle in the path of the imperialist aggressors. The U.S. rulers did not dare to use atomic weapons in Korea and Indo-China, as the most frenzied reactionaries had wished to do.

The collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World is now again going on in all countries in response to the call of the Bureau of the World Peace Council. The Appeal demands the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons wherever they may be and the immediate cessation of their manufacture. From the whole-hearted approval and powerful support with which this Appeal is met in all continents and all countries, it is clear that its demands are near and understandable to the broadest masses of the people, that they embody their cherished thoughts and hopes, their passionate desires and aspirations. The sweep of the first days of the signature campaign makes it possible to assert with complete certainty that this will be an even more impressive, a truly great demonstration of the mighty, unshakeable will of peoples in the struggle for peace, and that more signatures will be appended to it than there were to the Stockholm Appeal.

Naturally, in so important a matter as the defence of peace, victory will not come by itself, and the fighters for peace will yet have to display the utmost tenacity and vigour. The foes of peace will try, as they are doing already, to defeat the signature campaign by slander and disruption. The warmongers want to entangle the peoples in a mesh of lies, to make them accept the idea of the "inevitability" of atomic war.

But not even the most subtle lies and casuistry, nor any intrigues of the aggressors have it in their power to shake the will of the peoples, or prevent them from seeing through the criminal schemes of the imperialists. Today more and more people are coming to understand that atomic energy can and should serve not the aims of war and mass annihilation of human beings and the fruits of their labour, but a fresh, much more rapid development of productive forces. In their just struggle against the preparation and unleashing of atomic war, the peoples have as their mainstay the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, whose consistent peace-loving policy fully accords with the interests of all peoples of the world.

Throughout the postwar period the Soviet Government has worked persistently for the prohibition of atomic weapons. Year after year the Soviet delegation at the United Nations has proposed that prompt and effective measures be taken to deliver the peoples from the danger of an atomic war. At the Ninth Session of the General Assembly last September, the Soviet delegation submitted

## Celebration of the 37th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy

The Soviet people celebrated with enthusiasm the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On February 22, the Defence Ministry of the USSR, jointly with representatives of the Party, Soviet and public organisations of Moscow, held a celebration meeting. Comrades N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Khrushchev and G. K. Zhukov appeared in the presidium and were warmly greeted by those present.

Comrade Zhukov cordially congratulated the meeting on the occasion of the anniversary. Those conveying greetings declared that the Soviet people would spare neither efforts nor energy in continuing to strengthen the defences of the Soviet Union.

January 1, 1955 level, and not to increase their appropriations for military purposes above the level of their 1955 budgetary allocations. The Soviet Government has also expressed itself in favour of convening a World Conference in 1955 to discuss a general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

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In the course of the signature campaign those active in the peace movement are evolving the most diverse forms of work, providing ample scope for the initiative and enterprise of each fighter for peace. Going from house to house, from person to person they bring the deep truth of the simple and direct message of the Appeal. They knock at the doors of houses and the hearts of men, urging each individual to do all he can for the sake of averting an atomic war.

The signature campaigns for the Stockholm Appeal and that calling for a pact of peace among the Five Great Powers brought forth from among the masses a large army of active peace fighters whose efforts won world-wide acclaim. Among them were workers and peasants, office workers and intellectuals, housewives and pensioners, war invalids and clergymen. The present campaign will unquestionably enhance the vigilance of the peoples in relation to the intrigues of the warmongers, multiply many times over the numbers of the active workers for peace and rally around them still more men and women who are prepared to do everything in their power to avert war, firmly resolved to bring about the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, cessation of their production, destruction of already existing stocks of such weapons—all this is a fully practical realisable aim, for there is no greater power on earth than the will of the peoples. The more resolutely that will is expressed and the greater the courage and staunchness of the masses in the struggle against the instigators of another war, the firmer the guarantee of peace and security for the peoples.

A celebration meeting took place in Dalny (People's Republic of China). It was addressed by Peng Teh-huai, head of the Government Delegation, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Defence Minister of the People's Republic of China, who handed to the representative of the Soviet Command a banner from Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Republic, bearing the words: "The powerful alliance of the USSR and the People's Republic of China is a reliable guarantee against imperialist aggression and an indestructible bulwark of peace in Asia and throughout the world. Mao Tse-tung." The 37th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was widely celebrated by the working people of the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic and by the democratic public in capitalist countries.

unanimously adopted a resolution on the necessity of making fresh efforts to reach agreement on reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons.

Despite this decision, the United States, Great Britain and France are taking measures that lead straight to the disruption of international agreement. Evidence of precisely this fact is provided by the conclusion of the Paris agreements envisaging the remilitarisation of Western Germany and its incorporation into military alignments directed against peace-loving European countries, which inevitably leads to an intensification of the armaments race, including that in atomic arms production.

The Paris agreements, the carrying out of which would in large measure heighten the danger of another war in Europe and thereby of a world war as well, are thus incompatible with the statements made by the Governments of the above-mentioned Western Powers to the effect that they are willing to engage in negotiations for reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons.

These statements are also directly contradicted by the resolution adopted last December by the Council of the North Atlantic bloc. The member-countries of this bloc, among them the United States, Britain, France and Canada, which are likewise members of the sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission, adopted a decision on preparations for an atomic war. Such a policy on the part of the governments of the United States, Britain, France and other member-countries of NATO cannot but heighten the menace of a destructive atomic war with all its grave consequences for the peoples, especially in the most densely populated parts of Europe, and not in Europe alone.

Unwaveringly working, as it does, for the further relaxation of international tension, for the establishment of durable and lasting peace and for a solution to the problem of a universal reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, the Soviet Government holds it its duty to call the attention of the Governments of the United States, Britain and France to the responsibility they are taking upon themselves in connection with the remilitarisation of Western Germany and also with their plans for atomic war and a continuation of the armaments race.

This policy of the Western Powers has even affected the solution of the question of the composition of the sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission. The countries of Asia are wholly unrepresented on the sub-committee although they, like other countries of the world, have an interest in the solution of the question of reducing armaments and prohibiting atomic weapons. The Soviet Union proposed that the Chinese People's Republic and India, as well as Czechoslovakia, be included in the sub-committee. The Western Powers, however, did not accept this proposal but enforced a different decision, with the result that the composition of the sub-committee cannot be regarded as satisfactory, a fact which has already had an adverse effect on all its work.

The vital interests of the peoples demand an immediate solution to the problem of banning atomic weapons so as to make it impossible to use atomic energy—that great discovery of human genius—for such purposes as the mass extermination of human beings. They demand that broad international co-operation for the peaceful application of atomic energy be instituted now. This is particularly important to the underdeveloped countries and areas, and also to other countries which at present do not possess technical and other

## INTERESTS OF PEACE DEMAND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS!

The people of the world have read with keen interest the Statement of the Soviet Government on the forthcoming work of the UN Disarmament Commission's sub-committee. This Statement, now widely featured by the press of different countries, is of exceptional significance for the cause of peace.

Containing concrete proposals on reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic weapons, it corresponds to the vital interests of all peoples, and, therefore, was met with deep satisfaction by those who cherish peace and security, and who sincerely strive to lessen international tension and strengthen world peace.

The Statement is given much attention by the press of countries in the democratic camp. Nearly all these newspapers published the full text on their front pages under big headlines, many of them carrying editorials devoted to the Statement.

Wholeheartedly approving the Soviet proposal, the Chinese newspaper *Jenminjhpao* emphasises the tremendous world-wide significance of the initiative of the Soviet Union in proposing that all countries destroy stockpiles of atomic and hydrogen weapons, reduce their armed forces and that a World Conference be convened on the general reduction of armaments. The new effort of the Soviet Union to strengthen peace, writes the Shanghai newspaper *Wenhueipao*, corresponds to the wishes of all the peoples; we fully support the Statement of the Soviet Government, stresses the newspaper, and resolutely oppose the policy of the U.S.A. which is aimed at unleashing an atomic war.

The Polish newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* featured the Statement under the headline: "Destroy stockpiles of atomic and hydrogen

bombs. Do not increase the strength of armed forces and military budgets!" The newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* points out that "Uno should convene in 1955 a World Conference on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons. The newspaper points out that the important Soviet proposals correspond to the interests of the peoples.

The press of the German Democratic Republic widely comments on the Statement of the Soviet Government. As the newspaper *Neues Deutschland* stresses, the Statement once more proves that the Soviet Union has resolutely fought and continues to fight now for a considerable reduction in armaments, and the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons with all other means of mass destruction. Besides this, the newspaper continues, the Soviet Union proposes that effective international supervision be organised in order that all states fulfil the decisions regarding prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

The Rumanian newspaper *Scinteia* writes that the Statement opens up new opportunities for a settlement of an international problem which concerns everybody, and on which mainly depends the removal of the threat of war—the problem of the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons. The newspaper writes that the peoples of the world are welcoming with particular enthusiasm the proposal that atomic energy should be used for peaceful purposes only.

Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Bulgarian newspapers write in a similar way. For example the Czechoslovak newspaper *Zemelske Noviny* writes that nothing concerns the people so much as the frenzied

all through 1954 in the course of its negotiations on the atomic question with the U.S. Government. Unfortunately, it has not so far been possible to reach the necessary agreement on this point, although it is perfectly obvious that a pledge by the states to renounce the use of atomic weapons would be in accord with the interests of all peoples and would be of positive value in lessening international tension and strengthening peace. If the nations were to undertake not to use atomic weapons it would greatly facilitate their reaching an agreement on the full and unconditional prohibition of such weapons, which would be in accord with the desire of all peoples.

Only complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, prohibition of their production, storage and use can decisively solve the problem of eliminating the threat of atomic war.

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union's proposals for an unconditional ban on atomic weapons are systematically rejected by the United States, Britain and other Western Powers, with the result that it has so far been impossible to reach agreement on this extremely important matter.

In recent times broad international public circles have been demanding that existing stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons be destroyed. Satisfaction of this demand would help achieve the basic aim—complete prohibition of atomic weapons and their elimination from the armaments of all states.

In accordance with this aim and in amendment of the proposals submitted to the Ninth Session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to put forward the proposal that the nations undertake the following obligations:

1. To destroy entirely their present stocks of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and to use atomic materials for peaceful purposes exclusively.
2. Not to increase the size of their armed forces and their armaments above the level of January 1, 1955, and also not to increase their appropriations for war purposes above the level of 1955 budget allocations.

At the same time the Soviet Government declares itself in favour of establishing the appropriate international control to ensure observance of the above decisions.

The Soviet Government recognises that all peoples have a vital interest in seeing the problem of disarmament and prohibition of atomic weapons solved. No state, whether a member of the United Nations Organisation or not, should be debarred from taking part in the solution of this extremely important and urgent problem.

In this connection it is necessary to recall the fact that the Soviet Union proposed, in particular at the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference in January 1954, the convocation of a World Conference to discuss a general reduction in armaments. The holding of such a conference would be in the interests of lessening international tension, in the interests of strengthening world peace.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary that the United Nations Organisation should during 1955 call a World Conference on the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons.

February 18, 1955.

arms drive and the danger of an atomic war, and stresses that the adoption of the Soviet proposals would eliminate the threat of atomic war.

The Statement was very differently received by reactionary circles in the U.S.A., Britain, France and certain other countries, who do not conceal their alarm and irritation at the publication of this Statement. Associated Press reports that the State Department of the U.S.A. officially refused to comment on the Statement, but informed officials made it clear that they considered it to be completely unacceptable. The American agencies report that well-informed Washington circles fear that the Statement can prevent the rearming of Western Germany.

It is clear from the Reuter reports that the Statement alarmed diplomatic quarters in Britain who stated that the acceptance of the Soviet proposal would mean, among other things, renunciation by the Western powers of the Paris agreements to rearm Western Germany in the framework of the Atlantic bloc; and the Western powers intend no such renunciation.

Such assertions once more prove that the ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain and France are not interested in lessening international tension or in strengthening world peace.

The French democratic press contrasts the announcement by the British Government of its intention to manufacture hydrogen weapons with the Soviet proposal to destroy stockpiles of atomic and hydrogen weapons, and to convene an international conference on general armament reduction and prohibition of atomic weapons.

Exposing the propagandist manoeuvres of those who oppose armament reduction

and the prohibition of atomic weapons, the newspaper *L'Humanité* writes: "The assertions of semi-official commentators with regard to the Soviet proposals are dictated by fear of public opinion, particularly at this moment, when these proposals are in sharp contrast to the recent measures of the Western governments, such as the decision of the NATO Council on the use of atomic weapons and the decision of the British Government to manufacture hydrogen bombs."

The Italian newspaper *L'Unita* describes the Soviet proposals as "a new important step towards lessening tension" and adds that they are in full accord with the lawful demand of the people of the world that stockpiles of nuclear weapons should be destroyed. In the opinion of the newspaper *Paese* the Soviet proposals represent concrete initiative for the ensuring of peace.

The Swedish newspapers continue to comment on the Soviet proposals. "If there is a possibility of reaching international agreement on the prohibition of atomic bombs", writes the newspaper *Morgon-Tidningen* in its editorial, "there must also be a possibility of concluding an agreement which would lessen the risk of war in general. The welfare of the human race depends on whether it takes this path."

The splendid new initiative of the Soviet state, directed at solving in the interests of peace the problem of armaments reduction and prohibition of atomic weapons, inspires peace-loving peoples in all countries for greater efforts in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension, prevention of a new war and the preservation of world peace.

## WORLD PUBLIC ENTHUSIASTICALLY APPROVES AND SUPPORTS APPEAL BY BUREAU OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

### ★ ★ Unanimous Will of Chinese People

The collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council is making good progress in China. The Appeal is enthusiastically supported by factory and office workers, peasants, scientists, students and other sections of the population. In eight days over 2,750,000 signatures were collected in Peking alone. By February 20, 4,000,000 residents of Shanghai had signed.

In two days, more than 14,000 workers of the Anshan Metallurgical Combinat—blast furnace workers, steel founders, workers from the rolling mill and builders—signed the Appeal. Distinguished blast furnace worker Li Feng-en said at a meeting: "If American imperialists go against the

will of the peoples of the world they will be defeated."

Wang Chung-lun, foremost planer from the same works and known all over the country, said when signing the Appeal "We dearly love peace. But the bellicose threats of the U.S. imperialists cannot frighten us. By practical deeds we shall contribute to the frustration of the criminal plans of the United States, which is preparing an atomic war."

The Appeal is wholeheartedly supported by workers in agriculture. Li Shun-ta, Hero of Labour and a notable master of bumper yields, said while signing the Appeal: "American imperialists are furious at seeing how happy and beautiful our life is becoming. If American aggressive circles dare unleash a war they will regret it."

### Success of Peace Supporters in Italy

The campaign for the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal is gaining momentum day by day in Italy. For example, 70,000 people signed the Appeal in Milan. On February 14 alone 25,000 signatures were collected in the Ragusa Province. More than 5,000 people signed the Appeal in a few hours in Sesto San Giovanni, the mayor of the city being the first to do so. By February 15 more than 50,000 people in Bologna Province had signed. In only a few days over 29,000 signatures were collected in Catania Province, 30,000 in Rovigo Province, and so on. In many of the less populated areas, all or nearly all the people signed the Appeal.

The collection of signatures goes together with the growing struggle against West German rearmament. In Milan the walls of buildings are covered with numerous slogans and posters expressing the indignant opposition of the people against attempts to revive German militarism.

### "We Want to Live in Peace"

The campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World is developing on an increasingly broad scale in Austria. Already some 102,000 people have signed the Appeal.

The collection of signatures is being successfully carried out among the peasants. Expressing the feelings of the Austrian working peasantry, 23 peasants of Mistelbach District (Lower Austria), who signed

the Vienna Appeal, sent a letter to the Austrian Peace Council. The letter reads in part:

We small peasants of the Mistelbach District are well acquainted with the horrors of war. We also know that today there are forces that want to unleash a new, even more terrible war. But we peasants want to live in peace and till our fields; we have no wish to die fighting for interests that are alien to us.

### Signature Campaign Begins in Sweden

The National Peace Committee of Sweden has issued a communique stating that, after discussion of the decision of the enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to organise the collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World, it fully supports the Appeal, which calls for the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons and the prohibition of their production.

The Committee outlined a number of measures to develop a mass signature campaign in the country. It also instructed the local peace committees on the way in which the campaign should be conducted and called upon all organisations fighting for peace, upon all trade union, political, religious, cultural and sports organisations to support the demand for the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons and the cessation of their production.

### ★ Call of All-Indian Peace Council

The All-Indian Peace Council has issued a statement calling on the people of India to hold a Day of Protest on March 6 against preparations for an atomic war.

The people of India, says the statement, must proclaim before the entire world that an atomic war can and must be averted.

The collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council is due to begin on March 6. May millions of Indian signatures, says the statement, testify to our firm determination to put an end to the grave danger latent in the preparations for an atomic war.

The Peace Council called on all Indian citizens, whatever their outlook, to sign the Appeal.

### BULGARIAN PUBLIC SUPPORTS DECISIONS OF BUREAU OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

An enlarged meeting held jointly by the Executive Bureau of the National Peace Committee and the Permanent Bureau of the National Council of the Fatherland Front in Sofia was attended by representatives of the Central Trade Union Council, the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth, the Union of Bulgarian-Soviet Societies, the Democratic Women's Committee, the Academy of Sciences, the Bulgarian Writers' Union, the Union of Painters, the Central Journalists' Clubhouse, and the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Academician G. Nadjakov, Chairman of the National Peace Committee, gave a report on the result of the enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

By the decision of the Executive Bureau of the National Peace Committee and the Permanent Bureau of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, which unanimously approved the decisions of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, a campaign for signatures to the Appeal began throughout the country on February 21. It was also decided to convene the Fourth National Peace Congress in April.

### Voices of Rumanian Working People

The collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal is continuing in Rumania. By February 17, 23,010 people in the Istria District (Constanța Region) had signed their names. Over 350,000 signatures were collected in the Stalin Region. In the city of Rimnicul Vilcea groups of collectors obtained 4,000 signatures. The campaign is continuing in both city and district.

At rallies and brief meetings discussing the Vienna Appeal the working people indignantly condemn the criminal machinations of the warmongers and express their inflexible will to defend peace and the gains of the Rumanian people. For instance, signing the Appeal, Gheorghe Dascălu, former

## German Youth in Struggle Against Revival of German Militarism

★  
**Erich Honecker**  
Chairman, Central Council  
of Free German Youth Union

★ ★

The realisation of the most cherished desire of German youth—to see their homeland united and free—is indissolubly linked with the resolute struggle against the ratification and implementation of the Paris military agreements.

History teaches us that German militarism is the deadly enemy of all peace-loving peoples, including the German people, young and old. In two bloody world wars the German armament kings, in their pursuit of maximum profits, sacrificed the lives of millions of young Germans. The restoration of German militarism is thus a direct threat to German youth. In forcing them into West German Wehrmacht uniforms, the intention is to drive them along a path leading to the mass graves of another world war.

The youth of Germany are becoming increasingly aware of the danger inherent in the restoration of German militarism. This is to be seen not only in the German Democratic Republic, where the young people, in the elections of October 1954, unanimously supported the peace policy of the GDR Government, and where they are perseveringly working to strengthen and consolidate the power of the workers and peasants, but also in Western Germany, where the awareness of the threat is daily growing stronger.

Resolutions against the remilitarisation of Western Germany carried at the Third Conference of West German Trade Union Youth and the annual Congress of Socialist Students, and similar decisions taken by youth organisations such as the "Falcons", "Friends of Nature", "Evangelical Youth", "Anti-Recruitment Associations", "Boy Scouts Association" and many others, testify to the fact that broad sections of West German youth are determined to resist the policy of remilitarisation.

The policy of the Bonn Federal Chancellor is coming up against the resistance of a major part of the youth of Western Germany, and particularly of the working youth. The West German militarists themselves frankly admit this. Despite all endeavours of the Bonn regime to make the youth actively carry out its war plans, and to prevent the West German youth organisations from conducting joint activities against remilitarisation, the young men and women of Western Germany are taking more and more resolute joint actions against the restoration of German militarism. Even in the ranks of the German Catholic Youth Union, the only youth organisation whose leadership openly backs the remilitarisation of Western Germany, there is growing opposition to the threat of recruitment into the army, as many examples prove. At the rally of the German "Bundesjugendring" (an association of all West German youth organisations with more than 30,000 members) which was held in Wiesbaden last November 25-26, in the presence of Bonn Minister Kaiser, all the youth unions, except the representatives of the German Catholic Youth Union, spoke out against the remilitarisation of Western Germany and for understanding among Germans.

The fact that German youth organisations are practically unanimous in protesting against the revival of German militarism means that favourable conditions exist for establishing unity of action of all German youth in opposition to the remilitarisation of Western Germany. No matter how attractive the representatives of the Bonn

A demonstration of young trade unionists in Duisburg prevented a rally of the "Stahlhelm" fascist organisation, which is endeavouring to keep alive the traditions of the Kaiser and Hitlerite armies. Ever-increasing numbers of West German and West Berlin youth are declaring that they will never fight against the German Democratic Republic, People's Poland, the Czechoslovak Republic or the Soviet Union.

West German newspapers, including those docile to Adenauer, are forced to report that the youth reject remilitarisation. The editorial offices of these newspapers, and Bonn Bundestag deputies receive loads of letters from young people opposing military service in the Adenauer army. The Hamburg newspaper *Bild* was compelled to admit that 91.5% of those who wrote did not want to serve in this army and were opposed to military service. An example showing the real sentiments of West German youth was the so-called "Wednesday talk" held last November 3, in the waiting hall of the main railway station in Cologne. More than 1,500 boys and girls—young factory and office workers, trade unionists, members of Christian organisations, students and members of the Free German Youth Union (banned in Western Germany)—told representatives of the Bonn War Ministry that they refused to fight for the interests of Adenauer's regime.

In the battle against the implementation of the Paris agreements and the resurrection of German imperialism, the youth of Western Germany has the sympathy and support of the whole German working class. Their anti-militarist activities gain strength from the increasing militancy of the working class of Western Germany, and from the existence of the German Democratic Republic. The personnel of most West German enterprises have adopted resolutions in favour of protecting young people from military service and of carrying out the decision of the Congress of the West German Trade Union Federation which has declared its opposition to the resurgence of German militarism.

Of great significance also is the statement of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on its readiness to give all-round support to West German youth in this struggle. At the same time, the growing determination of the young people of both European and non-European countries to prevent the revival of German militarism, as well as their solidarity with West German young men and women, serve as a great stimulus to the youth of Western Germany in their battle against remilitarisation.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the representatives of Adenauer's regime are doing everything they can, by means of chauvinist and war propaganda under the slogan of a so-called "democratic Wehrmacht", and with the help of terror, to change the sentiments and attitude of the young people to their own advantage. For this they depend mainly on the militarist and fascist organisations springing up in Western Germany.

Men's Christian Association, "International Friendship League", the "Free Social Association", "Socialist Students' Association", "German Youth Society" and the Free German Youth Union, a programme of action was worked out showing the way forward for a successful struggle against the threat of mobilisation into the army. Of tremendous importance in all this is unity of action of all the young people of the whole of Germany, particularly the working youth.

The facts show that Adenauer and the West German militarists are more and more frequently resorting to terror so as to break the will of German youth to resist. The outlawing of the Free German Youth Union in Western Germany and the arrests and persecution of thousands of its members are intended to intimidate all young people. The Free German Youth Union is the force among young people in Western Germany which most consistently fights against the danger threatening young men and women as a result of Adenauer's war policy. Despite the fact that after the Union was banned the Bonn authorities instituted proceedings against more than 32,000 young men and women, and notwithstanding the fact that 2,414 of them were sentenced to a total of 334 years' imprisonment, all this did not succeed in breaking the resistance of the youth, nor did it do away with the gulf existing between them and the Bonn regime. The Free German Youth Union in Western Germany will multiply its efforts towards establishing unity of action among German youth.

The young people in the German Democratic Republic regard it as a vital national task to back the West German youth in their struggle against German militarism. The ties between them are becoming stronger and their solidarity is growing. In the struggle against remilitarisation ever-larger sections of the West German youth are turning their eyes to the German Democratic Republic as offering an example of a happy and free life for young people, as a bulwark in the struggle for a unified, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

The Free German Youth Union has made proposals for joint struggle to all West German youth organisations, and these have met with a wide response from the young people of Western Germany. Heinz Köppler, First Chairman of the "Bundesjugendring" stated that his organisation would accept the proposal of the Central Council of the Free German Youth Union for carrying out all-German negotiations. There have been numerous rallies of young people from both sections of Germany and discussions have been held between representatives of the West German youth and the Free German Youth Union of the GDR; increasingly large numbers of deputations from Western Germany, primarily of young workers, are visiting the GDR and others are going from the GDR to Western Germany. During 1954 some 530 deputations comprising 8,500 young people visited the German Democratic Republic.

The young people of the German Democratic Republic will overcome all obstacles and continue to work for the unification of all German youth, at the same time contributing to the strength of the GDR and safeguarding its peace.

## "We Want to Live in Peace"

The campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World is developing on an increasingly broad scale in Austria. Already some 102,000 people have signed the Appeal.

The collection of signatures is being successfully carried out among the peasants. Expressing the feelings of the Austrian working peasantry, 23 peasants of Mistelbach District (Lower Austria), who signed

the Vienna Appeal, sent a letter to the Austrian Peace Council. The letter reads in part:

We small peasants of the Mistelbach District are well acquainted with the horrors of war. We also know that today there are forces that want to unleash a new, even more terrible war. But we peasants want to live in peace and till our fields; we have no wish to die fighting for interests that are alien to us.

## Signature Campaign Begins in Sweden

The National Peace Committee of Sweden has issued a communique stating that, after discussion of the decision of the enlarged meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to organise the collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World, it fully supports the Appeal, which calls for the destruction of stockpiles of atomic weapons and the prohibition of their production.

The Committee outlined a number of measures to develop a mass signature campaign in the country. It also instructed the local peace committees on the way in which the campaign should be conducted and called upon all organisations fighting for peace, upon all trade union, political, religious, cultural and sports organisations to support the demand for the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons and the cessation of their production.

## Decisions of National Committee of Belgian Union in Defence of Peace

The National Committee of the Belgian Union in Defence of Peace passed a resolution of protest against the London and Paris agreements and in support of the Appeal adopted by the Bureau of the World Peace Council. It also expressed solidarity with the German people in their struggle against the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

peace to carry out successfully the national campaign in support of the Vienna Appeal.

The resolution concludes: so that humanity can be saved from grave danger and governments return to the method of negotiation which has already yielded such splendid results, the Belgian Union in Defence of Peace calls upon all peace-loving forces in the country to prepare for participation in the World Assembly of peace-loving forces of all countries to be held on May 22 in Helsinki.

The Committee's resolution states that the Belgian Union in Defence of Peace will combine its efforts with the energies of all those in the country who fight for

## Declaration of Syrian Peace Committee

An enlarged meeting of the Syrian Peace Committee was recently held in Damascus, attended by representatives of various towns and regions of the country. It discussed the Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council to the Peoples of the World.

The declaration adopted by the meeting expressed the Syrian Peace Committee's enthusiastic approval of the initiative of the

World Peace Council in launching a large-scale campaign for the collection of signatures. The Committee called on all Syrian peace supporters to begin to collect signatures on a mass scale among all sections of the population and in this way to demonstrate to the entire world that the Syrian people resolutely demand an immediate ban on atomic weapons.

## PEACE SUPPORTERS LAUNCH COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN URUGUAY

The National Peace Council of Uruguay has decided to begin a broad campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World issued by the Bureau of the World Peace Council. It was also agreed to convene, in April, a National Conference in defence of peace to discuss the tasks of the peace move-

ment in connection with the present international situation and in preparation for the World Assembly of Peace Forces.

The Executive Committee of the Council has sent a telegram to the French Council of the Republic demanding the rejection of the Paris agreements.

unanimously approved the decisions of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, a campaign for signatures to the Appeal began throughout the country on February 21. It was also decided to convene the Fourth National Peace Congress in April.

## Voices of Rumanian Working People

The collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal is continuing in Rumania. By February 17, 23,010 people in the Istria District (Constanța Region) had signed their names. Over 350,000 signatures were collected in the Stalin Region. In the city of Rimnicul Vilcea groups of collectors obtained 4,000 signatures. The campaign is continuing in both city and district.

At rallies and brief meetings discussing the Vienna Appeal the working people indignantly condemn the criminal machinations of the warmongers and express their inflexible will to defend peace and the gains of the Rumanian people. For instance, signing the Appeal, Gheorghe Dascălu, former turner and now a civil airman, said: "I signed the Appeal so that atomic weapons should not get into the hands of barbarians, the successors of Hitler, and in order that such weapons should be destroyed."

## Four Hundred Thousand Signatures in Albania

The campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal to the Peoples of the World is developing on an ever-increasing scale in Albania. At numerous meetings and rallies organised by local peace committees the working people are unanimously expressing themselves against the atomic war plans of the imperialist aggressors.

According to the Albanian Peace Committee 400,000 people have already signed the Appeal.

## Decision of the Argentine Peace Committee

A recent meeting of the Argentine Peace Committee in Buenos Aires discussed the decisions adopted by the Bureau of the World Peace Council and the present situation in the Far East. It endorsed the decisions and decided to step up the campaign against the preparation of an atomic war and for a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons.

A resolution adopted on the situation in the Far East demanded that the provocations against China by U.S. armed forces be stopped and that the lawful right of the People's Republic of China to be represented in Uno be restored.

conducting joint activities against remilitarisation, the young men and women of Western Germany are taking more and more resolute joint actions against the restoration of German militarism. Even in the ranks of the German Catholic Youth Union, the only youth organisation whose leadership openly backs the remilitarisation of Western Germany, there is growing opposition to the threat of recruitment into the army, as many examples prove. At the rally of the German "Bundesjugendring" (an association of all West German youth organisations with more than 30,000 members) which was held in Wiesbaden last November 25-26, in the presence of Bonn Minister Kaiser, all the youth unions, except the representatives of the German Catholic Youth Union, spoke out against the remilitarisation of Western Germany and for understanding among Germans.

The fact that German youth organisations are practically unanimous in protesting against the revival of German militarism means that favourable conditions exist for establishing unity of action of all German youth in opposition to the remilitarisation of Western Germany. No matter how attractive the representatives of the Bonn Government try to make service in the mercenary army appear to the young people, they are everywhere meeting with ignominious failure. In Augsburg and Nuremberg the youth resolutely repulsed Blank, the virtual war minister, when he tried to boost a new fascist Wehrmacht. In Stuttgart, Nazi general Rommel's son was forced to make a quick get-away when, speaking at a meeting of the "Jurge Union", Adenauer's youth organisation, he tried to represent life in the barracks of the NATO army as a bed of roses. In Essen, on December 21 last, young men and women of all youth organisations, including the Free German Youth Union, took part in a demonstration against remilitarisation and for the peaceful reunification of Germany.

out the decision of the Congress of the West German Trade Union Federation which has declared its opposition to the resurgence of German militarism.

Of great significance also is the statement of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on its readiness to give all-round support to West German youth in this struggle. At the same time, the growing determination of the young people of both European and non-European countries to prevent the revival of German militarism, as well as their solidarity with West German young men and women, serve as a great stimulus to the youth of Western Germany in their battle against remilitarisation.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the representatives of Adenauer's regime are doing everything they can, by means of chauvinist and war propaganda under the slogan of a so-called "democratic Wehrmacht", and with the help of terror, to change the sentiments and attitude of the young people to their own advantage. For this they depend mainly on the militarist and fascist organisations springing up in Western Germany like mushrooms after rain.

The main task now is to give the Bonn militarists no breathing space, and by organising meetings, demonstrations, popular referendums for the rejection of the Paris agreements, and strikes (already demanded by a number of trade union organisations and by a Socialist Students' resolution) to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Congress of the West German Trade Union Federation and of the Third Conference of West German Trade Union Youth, and to prevent the carrying out of the military agreements and the mobilisation of young people into the army. At a big meeting in the industrial town of Solingen, organised by young trade unionists, the "Falcons", "Friends of Nature", "Association of European Youth", "Young

the young people of the young people of West Germany from Heinz Köppler, First Chairman of the "Bundesjugendring" stated that his organisation would accept the proposal of the Central Council of the Free German Youth Union for carrying out all-German negotiations. There have been numerous rallies of young people from both sections of Germany and discussions have been held between representatives of the West German youth and the Free German Youth Union of the GDR; increasingly large numbers of deputations from Western Germany, primarily of young workers, are visiting the GDR and others are going from the GDR to Western Germany. During 1954 some 530 deputations comprising 8,500 young people visited the German Democratic Republic.

The young people of the German Democratic Republic will overcome all obstacles and continue to work for the unification of all German youth, at the same time contributing to the strength of the GDR and safeguarding its gains. In the struggle against the re-establishment of German militarism and against the Paris agreements, the youth of Germany are strengthening international solidarity, and above all solidarity with their neighbours. Joint mass meetings have been held in the past weeks, attended by young people from People's Poland, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic and representatives of the West German youth. Those taking part expressed their determination to do all in their power to prevent the restoration of German militarism.

Fully aware of their strength and of the power of the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the youth of Germany will make their contribution to the battle against the instigators of another war.

## Mass Protests of German Working People

In the past few days mass protests against remilitarisation and the ratification of the Paris agreements have increased in Western Germany. Demonstrations and mass meetings have been taking place in all the large cities. A protest meeting organised by the German Communist Party in Dortmund and attended by over 20,000 people was addressed by Comrade Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party. Amidst stormy applause Comrade Duclos called on the Ruhr workers to step up the fight against the Paris agreements side by side with the French people.

Big meetings in Bochum, Wanne-Eickel, Solingen, Mannheim, Speyer, Mainz and Hamburg heard speeches by Eugénie Duvernois, Roger Linet, Bartolini, Marcel Rosenblatt and René Lamps, deputies of the French National Assembly, who spoke on the great importance of solidarity between the German and French peoples in the struggle against the resurgence of German militarism.

A powerful protest demonstration against West German rearmament was recently held in Frankfurt on Main, bringing traffic in the centre of the city to a complete standstill. The collection of signatures against

ratification of the Paris agreements is going well in Dortmund where 105,000 residents have signed so far.

The working people in the GDR are likewise intensifying their fight against West German rearmament. The appeal of the National Front of Democratic Germany for preventing ratification by their signatures has already been signed by 5.5 million citizens of the Republic. The people of the GDR have addressed over 760,000 letters to deputies of the Bonn Bundestag and West German Landtags urging them to recognise their duty to the nation and to take a stand against ratification.

## Struggle Against London and Paris Agreements in France

The week of struggle against the London and Paris agreements held in France on the initiative of the National Peace Council during February 14-20 was a period of united action for peace.

The determined opposition of the French people to the resurgence of German militarism found expression in a number of ways: brief factory strikes, collection of signatures to petitions, ceremonies before monuments to war victims, deputations to elected officials, particularly to senators, messages sent by elected municipal officials to senators etc.

For example, the workers of the Marchal factory in Courbevoie (Seine) held a one-hour strike and sent a deputation to the municipality. Ninety-five per cent of the workers in the central repair shops of the Championnet bus and underground depot

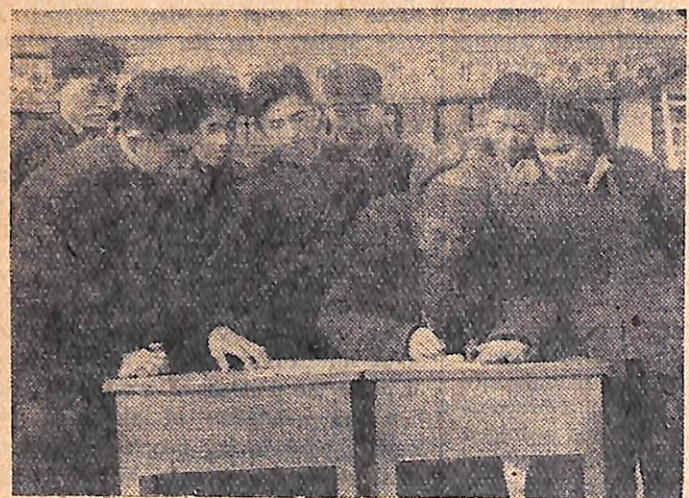
in Paris voiced their opposition to the restoration of the Wehrmacht by organising a street procession after work.

On February 20, in hundreds of towns and villages, memorial meetings took place before the monuments to the dead in the last war. In the town of Amiens a former Socialist deputy laid a wreath on a monument to those who were killed in the war. 28 distinguished personalities took part in a similar ceremony in the 6th Paris District.

Numerous deputations, particularly from the enterprises, called on municipal councillors, general councillors and senators. For example, the arsenal workers in Toulon (Var) have sent over 600 post cards to senators of the Department, urging them to vote against the military agreements and are electing deputations from every workshop to go to the municipal councillors,

Besides Communist senators, a number of senators belonging to other parties have declared their determination to oppose the ratification of the London and Paris agreements. They include Socialist E. Aubert, Radicals A. Bels and E. Restat, Independents M. Yver and M. Dubois, and Gaullists M. Dervaud and G. Tellier.

Many general councillors, mayors and municipal councillors signed appeals urging the senators to turn down the agreements. For instance, in Bouches-du-Rhône 480 mayors and municipal councillors signed the appeals; in Haute-Vienne 578; in Charente-Maritime 500 municipal councillors and 100 mayors; in Gard 989 municipal councillors, 97 mayors and 13 general councillors, and over 400 municipal councillors, 59 mayors and 6 general councillors in Drôme etc.



The signature campaign to the Appeal of the World Peace Council is making good progress in many countries. Photos (from left to right): 1. Members of the "Red Star" collective farm (near Peking) signing the Appeal. 2. Collecting signatures at the Jassy textile mill in Jassy (Rumania).

## Heavy Industry, Butter and Guns

Lies are as essential as air to the professional propagandists of anti-Communism, who need them continuously to bolster up their allegations about the supposed changes

★  
**Luigi Longo**  
Deputy General Secretary,  
Italian Communist Party

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quantity of the most modern, high-powered machinery. And it is only heavy industry, an even more powerfully developed heavy industry than there is today, that can ensure the necessary supply of such machinery.

This is the programme that was discussed during these past months in the Soviet Union in connection with recent experiences and new requirements. The need to emphasise once more the leading role of heavy industrial development in ensuring the development of all other branches of industry arose because certain "sorry theoreticians", as Khrushchev called them, "have been trying to prove that at some stage or other of socialist construction the development of heavy industry ceases to be the main task, and that light industry can and must outstrip all other branches of industry". This self-same question was discussed as far back as 25 years ago; and it was not settled in favour of the preachings of Rykov and Bukharin; some "sorry theoreticians" wanted to raise it again in the new conditions of development of the Soviet Union. But today, as then, it has again been confirmed that without heavy industry as a foundation it is impossible to ensure independent industrial development, the development of agriculture and higher standards of living for the broad masses, impossible to create the conditions for building Communism. Heavy industry is the key to the solution of all the problems of economic, social and cultural development, and likewise to ensuring the defence capacity of the Soviet Union.

It is perfectly clear that it is just this growing defence capacity of the Soviet Union—resulting from the steady advance of its heavy industry and its economy as a whole—that disturbs the professional anti-Communists. While the so-called Western world arms itself, sets up military blocs and plans atomic war, these elements would like the Soviet Union to just stand by and watch, to cultivate its garden, but leave it wide open to any aggression.

The Soviet Union has always stood for peaceful coexistence, for the policy of agreements, for collective security, for reduction of armaments, for the prohibition of thermo-nuclear weapons, for the peaceful use of atomic energy. But for this one must have the agreement of both parties. The Soviet Union repeatedly warned the NATO countries against taking irremediable steps. The latter replied by organising the West European Union, rearming Western Germany, preparing atomic war. It is only natural that within the general framework of its industrial and economic development the Soviet Union should also give thought to its own defence and to solidarity with all other countries threatened by the imperialists. The Soviet Union does not put the production of butter and more

proved, work cannot be mechanised or labour productivity raised without expanding the existing technical base, that is without supplying agriculture with a greater

### DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY IN POLAND

The heavy industry of Poland has substantially expanded under people's rule, and now includes new branches which the country did not possess before the war.

All main sections of heavy industry fulfilled their 1954 production plans, and considerable increases were registered in the output of pig iron and fire-proof materials. The production of iron ore also increased. Last year nearly 4 million tons of steel were produced, compared with 1.4 million tons in 1938. A number of large metallurgical projects were commissioned in 1954. For instance, the first big blast furnace in the Lenin Metallurgical Combinat, with a capacity of some 1,000 tons of pig iron per day, has been put into operation. This Combinat, which is being constructed with the material and technical help of the Soviet Union, will be one of the largest and most technically advanced metallurgical enterprises in Europe. Its steel output will surpass that of all the metallurgical plants of the old, bourgeois Poland put together. During 1954 a large power station, new coke chemical works and a plant producing fire-proof materials were brought into operation at this Combinat. In the Pokoj metallurgical plant, a big rolling mill has been put into service.

An aluminium plant in Skawina started production in 1954, and Poland is now able to produce its own aluminium. The new iron ore pits "Nowa Wies", "Barbara" and "Henryk" have now been brought into commission. The capacity of projects brought into operation last year is seen from the fact that the output of the No. 1 blast furnace in the Lenin Metallurgical Combinat alone totals about 45% of the whole output of pig iron in Poland in 1938.

### 60th ANNIVERSARY OF "LAVORATORE", ORGAN OF TRIESTE WORKING PEOPLE

February 20 marked the 60th anniversary of *Lavoratore*—weekly publication of the Trieste Communist Party.

*Lavoratore* was the first Italian Socialist newspaper which in 1895 launched a struggle in defence of the working people and the national rights of the Italians and Slovenes in Trieste. In 1921 it went over to the Italian Communist Party.

During the Nazi occupation the paper actively supported the struggle of the Italians and Slovenes against the German fascist invaders and their lackeys.

After the liberation *Lavoratore* became the organ of the Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste and has since waged an untiring fight for the rights of the working people, for progress and peace.

### GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Unemployment, one of the most terrible social evils for the working people of capitalist countries, is growing as a result of the anti-popular policy of the ruling bourgeois circles.

★ In the U.S.A., even according to the

## Programme of the Communist Party of Brazil—Banner of Struggle for Freedom and Independence of the Brazilian People

★  
**Diogenes Arruda**  
Secretary, Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Brazil

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The Programme of the Communist Party of Brazil, adopted at its IVth Congress, reflects the gains won by the Party after a prolonged and difficult struggle and represents an important stage in its historical development.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the economic and political situation in the country, the Programme defines the Brazilian revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and agrarian one, lays down the aims and tasks of the Brazilian revolutionary movement and indicates the ways and means that would enable Brazil to step forth on the path of progress, democracy and independence. It puts forward as the main task the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the regime of the latifundists and big capitalists, and for the establishment of a people's-democratic system.

What are the main conclusions summed up in our Party's Programme? Let us examine them.

1. We live in a vast and fabulously rich country possessing unlimited natural resources, yet our people's standard of living is one of the lowest in the world. The reason for this glaring contrast is to be sought in the predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and in the despotic regime of the latifundists and big capitalists.

2. Brazil, economically a dependent country though formally politically independent, is now in danger of being reduced to the status of a U.S. colony. Striving to completely dominate our economic, political, social and cultural life, to deprive us of everything that is peculiar to a sovereign nation, and to reduce our homeland to the status of an occupied territory, subordinate to the government, troops and laws of the United States, the American imperialists are resorting to insolent and shameless measures.

3. The aggressive and rapacious policy of the U.S. imperialists seriously affects the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of the Brazilian people. The intensified militarisation of Brazil, which gives rise to growing war costs, higher taxes, inflation, rapidly soaring prices and so forth, makes the lot of millions of Brazilians even harder.

4. The aggressive war the United States is preparing and into which they intend to draw Brazil is profoundly alien to her national interests. To take part in any aggressive war whatsoever on the side of the United States would be a criminal adventure, one that would be condemned by the people of Brazil and by all peoples, who desire a lasting peace.

5. The interests of the latifundists and big capitalists are at one with those of the U.S. imperialists, and the interests of this bloc of reactionaries and exploiters are irreconcilably opposed to those of the great majority of the Brazilian people. This contradiction is the major one in Brazilian life today.

6. The present Government, expressing the interests of the latifundists and big capitalists, is the tool the American imperialists need. The country cannot be liberated from U.S. imperialist oppression and the latifundist and big capitalist regime, unless the

democratic one. The people's-democratic system will possess, in the form of a democratic government of national liberation, the means of implementing its day-to-day policy.

9. The Government of the latifundists and big capitalists in the service of the U.S. imperialists will not surrender its position without a struggle. The only correct way to overthrow this Government and replace it by a democratic one of national liberation is through the revolutionary struggle of all Brazilian patriots.

10. The social force capable of driving the U.S. oppressors out of Brazil and breaking the resistance of the latifundists and big capitalists is the united front of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces combining all that is progressive, from the proletariat to the national bourgeoisie, a front founded upon the worker-peasant alliance and led by the working class and its Communist Party. The principal guarantee of leadership by the working class lies in establishing and consolidating the alliance of workers and peasants.

11. The Brazilian people possess enormous objective possibilities for achieving successes and victories in the struggle for national liberation from the U.S. imperialist yoke, and for establishing a people's-democratic system. The fighting capacity of the social forces which could unite in the camp of the Brazilian revolution is great indeed. These forces will be backed by and enjoy the solidarity of the most powerful forces of mankind—those of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union; and the peoples of other Latin American countries will resolutely take the side of the Brazilian people in the struggle against the common hated enemy.

Let us now consider what are the new, main elements which form the basic content of the Programme.

The main principle underlying the Programme is that whilst being the programme of the working class it must at the same time be a programme for the whole people.

Proceeding from this and on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the revolution in colonial and dependent countries, the Programme contains four new, basic elements.

First. The Programme proceeds from the main tasks facing the Brazilian people and concentrates its fire on U.S. imperialism. It makes it possible to use the contradictions among the imperialists in the interests of the revolution, to neutralise or even win as provisional allies those Brazilian capitalists who are linked with other, non-U.S. imperialist groups.

Second. The Programme does not pose the question of a struggle for the nationalisation of land, but confines itself to the demand that the land of the latifundists be confiscated, all remnants of the feudal system abolished and the land of the latifundists transferred, without compensation

people's-democratic state. By guaranteeing the property of the well-to-do peasants, the Programme takes into account objective economic reality. Thus we win the well-to-do peasants to the side of the proletariat and increase the possibilities of winning over the middle peasants.

Third. The Programme does not raise the question of the struggle for the confiscation or nationalisation of banks, enterprises and capital of the big Brazilian bourgeoisie. It guarantees freedom of enterprise in industry and in internal trade, and protection of national industry, and proposes the confiscation of the capital and enterprises only of those big capitalists who have betrayed national interests and closely collaborated with the U.S. imperialists. Thus possibilities are created for the weakening and disintegration of the bloc of big Brazilian capitalists and U.S. imperialists.

Fourth. The Programme advances the slogan of a people's-democratic state and a democratic government of national liberation.

We set ourselves the aim of establishing a people's-democratic state, the political form of which, by virtue of character, forces and future tasks, will be a people's-democratic republic. The class character of the aforementioned state will be the dictatorship of the working class, peasantry, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie, based on the worker-peasant alliance and led by the proletariat and its Communist Party. In this it differs fundamentally from the bourgeois state, the class character of which is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

We fight for a democratic government of national liberation, a government of broad coalition of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, petty and national bourgeoisie. The emancipation of Brazil from the yoke of U.S. imperialism, the pursuance of a policy of peace and the carrying through of radical democratic transformations—these are the chief tasks of the future democratic government of national liberation.

The question now is one of stepping up the struggle to carry out the two principal aims: to ensure that all Party members acquire a thorough understanding of the tasks set out in the Programme and to make it the programme of all democratic and progressive forces, of the whole people.

Our influence among the working class and peasantry is increasing and the number of our Party's allies among different sections of the population grows day by day. However, our efforts to build a mass united front suffer from serious shortcomings, such as, for example: inadequate work in this direction by the basic Party organisations, a tendency to carry out this work exclusively from above, and an underestimation of the significance of the worker-peasant alliance.

The main reason for our mistakes, shortcomings and weaknesses, and for our slowness in the struggle to make the Programme of our Party the programme of the whole people, is a survival of sectarianism and spontaneity in the ranks of the Party.

Matters stand as follows: the stronger our bonds with the masses and the more flexible our tactics, the sooner shall we make the Programme of our Party that of

industry provides the basis for increasing the production of fabrics, clothing, footwear and other consumer goods." Is there any intimation here that the effort to increase the output of consumer goods is to be abandoned? On the contrary: the aim is to provide firmer foundations for the steadily increasing production of these goods.

In his report N. S. Khrushchev cited figures on the progress already made in this field and on the still greater progress the Soviet Government expects to achieve in the near future. Let us examine some of those figures. Compared to 1940, the area sown to wheat has increased by a full 9 million hectares. The area sown to maize is to top the 1953 level by 700% within the next five years. By 1960 the gross grain output should reach 10,000 million pods or 150 million tons, i.e. 14-15 times the gross grain output of Italy. In the single economic year of 1953-54 the head of beef and dairy cattle increased by nearly 2 million, the number of pigs by nearly 3.5 million and sheep by more than 2.5 million. All this means more meat and butter for consumption, more hides and wool for manufacture into shoes and fabrics. Within the next five years it is planned to supply the population with two or two and a half times more meat, fats, eggs and wool.

Can any honest man say that this means giving up the development of agriculture and the production of consumer goods? Why, it is just this grandiose plan of agricultural development that requires a more powerful development of heavy industry. New land cannot be properly and rapidly opened up, soil cultivation cannot be im-

and plans atomic war, the elements of which like the Soviet Union to just stand by and watch, to cultivate its garden, but leave it wide open to any aggression.

The Soviet Union has always stood for peaceful coexistence, for the policy of agreements, for collective security, for reduction of armaments, for the prohibition of thermo-nuclear weapons, for the peaceful use of atomic energy. But for this one must have the agreement of both parties. The Soviet Union repeatedly warned the NATO countries against taking irremediable steps. The latter replied by organising the West European Union, rearming Western Germany, preparing atomic war. It is only natural that within the general framework of its industrial and economic development the Soviet Union should also give thought to its own defence and to solidarity with all other countries threatened by the imperialists. The Soviet Union does not put the question as one of less butter and more guns, but as one of more minerals, blast furnaces and machines, so that the people may be supplied with more butter, food-stuffs, clothing and means of defence.

This is the keynote of the latest decisions of the supreme body of the Soviet Union. But let not the propagandists and instigators of war cherish illusions. If they ever again dare to poke their pig snouts into the Soviet garden, as Stalin once said, they will find plenty of food such as they will break their teeth on. At the time that warning was given, the aggressors paid no heed to it, with the result that they broke their ribs as well. Let them not risk a repetition of the attempt, for if they do, the lesson this time will be complete and final.

actively supported the struggle of the Italians and Slovenes against the German fascist invaders and their lackeys.

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## GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Unemployment, one of the most terrible social evils for the working people of capitalist countries, is growing as a result of the anti-popular policy of the ruling bourgeois circles.

✦ In the U.S.A., even according to the official figures of the Department of Labour and the Department of Commerce, the number of fully unemployed went up by more than 500,000 in January, and totalled 3,347,000.

✦ In Western Germany the number of officially registered unemployed rose by 842,190 during December 1954 and January 1955, reaching the figure of 1,789,716 in January.

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is preparing and into which they intend to draw Brazil is profoundly alien to her national interests. To take part in any aggressive war whatsoever on the side of the United States would be a criminal adventure, one that would be condemned by the people of Brazil and by all peoples, who desire a lasting peace.

5. The interests of the latifundists and big capitalists are at one with those of the U.S. imperialists, and the interests of this bloc of reactionaries and exploiters are irreconcilably opposed to those of the great majority of the Brazilian people. This contradiction is the major one in Brazilian life today.

6. The present Government, expressing the interests of the latifundists and big capitalists, is the tool the American imperialists need. The country cannot be liberated from U.S. imperialist oppression and the latifundist and big capitalist regime, unless the present Government is overthrown.

7. Conditions are ripe in Brazil for profound and radical democratic changes in economic and social life. From the political point of view Brazil is a country hardly possessing the bare vestiges of national sovereignty, a country whose people have virtually been deprived of democratic liberties. Economically, the free development of the productive forces requires, first and foremost, the elimination of semi-feudal production relations and the casting-off of the imperialist yoke. That is why radical democratic changes could be carried through successfully in our country.

8. The system that would be capable of carrying out the radical changes outlined in the Party Programme is the people's

same time be a criminal adventure for the whole people.

Proceeding from this and on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the revolution in colonial and dependent countries, the Programme contains four new, basic elements.

First. The Programme proceeds from the main tasks facing the Brazilian people and concentrates its fire on U.S. imperialism. It makes it possible to use the contradictions among the imperialists in the interests of the revolution, to neutralise or even win as provisional allies those Brazilian capitalists who are linked with other, non-U.S. imperialist groups.

Second. The Programme does not pose the question of a struggle for the nationalisation of land, but confines itself to the demand that the land of the latifundists be confiscated, all remnants of the feudal system abolished and the land of the latifundists transferred, without compensation, to landless and land-hungry peasants and all those who would till it. These are the essential, vital demands of the broad peasant masses of Brazil; and our duty is to meet these demands halfway, for thus we can achieve the broadest alliance with the countryside—the alliance of the working class with the peasantry as a whole.

Finally, the Programme corrects a whole number of mistakes we made in relation to the middle and rich peasants. Due to the influence of the August 1950 manifesto of the Party, sectarian views were current in our ranks to the effect that rich and even middle peasants represented a counter-revolutionary force and that their land ought to be confiscated by a

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# People of Luxembourg Fight Against West German Rearmament

In a relatively short period of time the people of Luxembourg have twice suffered at the hands of German militarism. Especially terrible was the Nazi occupation of 1940-1945, when tens of thousands of staunch patriots were persecuted and punished, deprived of their property, uprooted, jailed or thrown into concentration camps. Contrary to international law 12,000 young people were forcibly recruited into the hated Wehrmacht. Thousands perished in camps and prisons. Hundreds were executed for participating in strikes or riots, for refusing to serve in the Hitler army or as hostages. The material damage caused to Luxembourg is estimated at 20,000 million Luxembourg francs (400 million dollars). Therefore it is understandable that the people of the country are becoming increasingly alarmed at the threatened rebirth of an aggressive and revenge-seeking Wehrmacht in Western Germany.

For many years most Luxembourgers have underestimated this menace. Completely absorbed in the rehabilitation of the country and naively putting their trust in the policy of the Western powers, to many people the resurgence of German militarism was impossible or simply inconceivable. They never imagined that the Government of Luxembourg would ever support the arming of an enemy that had twice in the course of 25 years attacked the country and caused terrible suffering. But the bourgeoisie of Luxembourg, dependent on the international trusts, hating political and social progress, have completely followed the path of national betrayal. M. Bech, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Clerical-Socialist

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government coalition, has submitted the Paris agreements for ratification to the House of Deputies, where he hopes to find the same servile majority that supported ratification of the EDC treaty.

During the past few years the Communist Party of Luxembourg has been waging a tireless struggle against the policy of reviving German militarism and undermining the independence of the country. In numerous leaflets, posters, pamphlets and special issues of its daily paper, at rallies and meetings in towns and villages, in the course of all election campaigns and in Parliament—everywhere and always the Communist Party has shown the people the danger of remilitarising Germany, and called for a united front of the whole people against the anti-national policy of the Government headed by the Clericals. During the past year the Party has considerably stepped up its activities in this direction. For the twelfth anniversary of the general strike of September 1, 1942, it published a mass appeal to all workers in which it recalled the heroic and bloody battle against the introduction of German military compulsory service in Luxembourg. On the tenth anniversary of the country's liberation from the yoke of the Nazi invaders, meetings were held and posters put up throughout the country. With a view to popularising the Note of the Soviet Government

suggesting an all-European conference for establishing a system of collective security in Europe the Party published 25,000 copies of a pamphlet. This was distributed by Party members primarily at the gates of large factories.

The systematic explanatory work which is actively supported by such societies and organisations as the Movement of Peace Supporters of Luxembourg, the Democratic Women's Union of Luxembourg, the Free Luxembourgian Workers' Union, affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and others, is beginning to yield results. The struggle against German militarism and its backers in Luxembourg is beginning to draw in those sections of people who hitherto kept themselves aloof. For example, an obvious change is becoming noticeable in the organisations of the victims of the war and the Resistance Movement. The League of Political Prisoners and Deportees, a mass non-party organisation of the victims of Nazi terror in Luxembourg, kept aloof from the struggle for many years and evaded a clear statement of its attitude towards the Government's foreign policy. Now it has rejected the policy of "wait and see" and vigorously opposes the Paris agreements. Its monthly organ *Rappel*, which is circulated in many thousands among the bourgeoisie, peasants, factory and office workers, railwaymen, and men and women of various parties and of diverse views, is now conducting a very valuable explanatory campaign. Here we must mention the well-known bourgeois writer Marcel Noppeney, who during World War I was sentenced to death by a German court martial and during World War II was thrown by the Hitler fascists into a con-

centration camp. In his articles in *Rappel* as well as in his patriotic book *Against Them* this elderly writer with youthful ardour urges all people to fight against the rearming of Western Germany.

For a number of years the organisations of the Resistance Movement in Luxembourg acted in isolation from one another and repeatedly allowed themselves to be harnessed to the chariot of the Government's anti-national policy. But here too there is a change. Last November, for example, no less than twelve resistance organisations united to take part in the rally of resistance fighters (FIR) held in Vienna where, with other delegates, they pledged themselves to do all they could to prevent the revival of German militarism. On their return home the delegates dealt a firm blow at the intimidation campaign launched by the government press and expressed themselves in support of the Vienna decisions. Great credit for the inauguration of this change is due to a small but active group, Awakening of the Resistance Movement, which has set as its aim the revival of the ideas of the Resistance Movement in Luxembourg.

Progressive and patriotic organisations are now sparing no effort to convince the deputies that the Paris agreements must be rejected. When the vote on EDC took place, there was already vacillation in the camp of the government parties; individual deputies abstained from voting or were not present at all. However, the pressure of the people was not yet strong enough to influence the majority of deputies.

The Communist Party has now issued another appeal in the form of a leaflet: "The people say 'No' to German rearmament!" Fifty thousand copies were printed. Half were given out at factory gates, the rest being placed in letter-boxes in the capital of the country. The Luxembourg Peace Movement has published 15,000

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There is no doubt that if a referendum were held at least 90% of the people would vote against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. Even if M. Bech gets a servile majority in Parliament for ratification of the Paris agreements, as was the case with EDC, the people of Luxembourg, who suffered so much under the yoke of German militarism during the two world wars, would never agree. They know that the resurrection of the Wehrmacht on the Eastern borders of their country would mean the threat of a third world war, the threat of another German invasion of Luxembourg and occupation of the country.

The people of Luxembourg fully understood the appeal sent to the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies on January 15 by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, which stated that the revenge-seekers in Western Germany are again beginning to talk about the annexation of Luxembourg. The Communist Party, as well as the Luxembourg Peace Movement and the Awakening of the Resistance Movement group gave wide publicity to this important document which the bourgeois press tried to hush up. The appeal showed the people of Luxembourg that besides the Germany of Nazi generals and Ruhr barons there is another Germany, peace-loving and democratic. The vigorous struggle of the West German working class against the rearming of their country also strengthens the determination of the people of Luxembourg in their struggle against the Paris agreements.

In Luxembourg, as well as in other West European countries, the battle against the Paris agreements will not cease in the event of ratification but will, on the contrary, continue with renewed force. It must and will be developed on all fronts: against the rationalisation and speed-up system in large enterprises—dictated by the Schumann plan; for a shorter term of military conscription; for cutting down military expenditure which annually absorbs over 600 million Luxembourg francs; for expanding economic, cultural and political relations with the East; for joining a system of collective security; and for supporting the struggle of the German people for the reunification of Germany on a peaceful basis.

It is only the establishment of a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany that can save Luxembourg from the terrible threat of German militarism. The struggle of the peace forces of Luxembourg must and will be a struggle first and foremost against the accomplices of German militarism in the country, against the anti-popular and anti-national policy of the present Luxembourg Government.

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of Luxembourg. The Communist Party, as well as the Luxembourg Peace Movement and the Awakening of the Resistance Movement group gave wide publicity to this important document which the bourgeois press tried to hush up. The appeal showed the people of Luxembourg that besides the Germany of Nazi generals and Ruhr barons there is another Germany, peace-loving and democratic. The vigorous struggle of the West German working class against the rearming of their country also strengthens the determination of the people of Luxembourg in their struggle against the Paris agreements.

In Luxembourg, as well as in other West European countries, the battle against the Paris agreements will not cease in the event of ratification but will, on the contrary, continue with renewed force. It must and will be developed on all fronts: against the rationalisation and speed-up system in large enterprises—dictated by the Schumann plan; for a shorter term of military conscription; for cutting down military expenditure which annually absorbs over 600 million Luxembourg francs; for expanding economic, cultural and political relations with the East; for joining a system of collective security; and for supporting the struggle of the German people for the reunification of Germany, on a peaceful basis.

It is only the establishment of a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany that can save Luxembourg from the terrible threat of German militarism. The struggle of the peace forces of Luxembourg must and will be a struggle first and foremost against the accomplices of German militarism in the country, against the anti-popular and anti-national policy of the present Luxembourg Government.

## PRESS REVIEW

## Industrial Development Discussed in the Newspaper

Szabad Nép—Central Organ, Hungarian Working People's Party

It is commonly known that heavy industry represents the basis for the successful development of the entire national economy of the countries belonging to the socialist camp. Unless it has priority of development, neither agricultural production nor the light and food industries can develop successfully, the well-being of the people cannot be steadily improved nor their growing material and cultural requirements satisfied. Lenin taught us that heavy industry is the material and technical base of Socialism. That is why a wide featuring of the problem of developing heavy industry and publishing extensive information about the work of factories and plants producing the means of production, and of mines, power plants etc., is one of the constant and honourable tasks of the Communist press in these countries.

It cannot be said that Szabad Nép, the central organ of the Hungarian Working People's Party, pays little attention to the work of industry. Reports, articles and short feature items on industrial questions appear regularly in its columns and socialist emulation among the workers is given wide coverage.

At present, when the Hungarian Working People's Party has set the task of accelerating the development of agriculture, and of light industry and the food industry—while maintaining the leading role of heavy industry—in order to make good the lag in the production of consumer goods, Szabad Nép unquestionably does right to pay a great deal of attention to the work of light industrial and food enterprises.

For a long time, however, its material on these subjects was of a rather one-sided nature. While giving considerable space to the work of light industrial enterprises, the newspaper failed to feature adequately the work of the enterprises producing the means of production, and failed to explain to its readers that the priority development of heavy industry has been and remains the Party's chief task.

In its editorial of November 5, last Szabad Nép wrote: "Socialist emulation plays the role it really should only when its great mobilising power helps to expand the stock of commodities" (i.e., consumer goods). To put the matter in this way can only give the reader the idea that heavy industry and emulation among the workers in that branch of the national economy are of secondary importance, since they "do not help to expand the stock" of consumer goods. And in the next day's editorial the Party's economic policy was interpreted in much the same manner. Commenting on the persistent effort being made under the Party's guidance to carry out the decisions of the June 1953 Meeting of the Central Committee on raising the living standards

of the Hungarian people, the paper wrote: "The direction of this effort must be to develop agriculture so that it may supply more food products, and to develop the production of prime necessities so that the population may be provided with more articles of good quality." But no mention was made of heavy industry. The impression

one gains in reading such editorials is that priority of development is now given to light rather than heavy industry, which is patently at variance with the decisions of the Third Party Congress.

The November 9 issue contained a special editorial on the results of the socialist emulation campaign in honour of the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It noted that particularly good results had been obtained in the production of consumer goods and added: "The results show that the working people approve the Party's policy and are doing their best to carry it out. Today they are producing more consumer goods, machinery and agricultural implements. That is the clearest reply to the Party's appeal." Thus, the newspaper again primarily accented the production of consumer goods.

Last December Szabad Nép gave a good deal of space to fulfilment of the production plan and printed quite a few items on the work of heavy industrial enterprises. But what did the reader find in them? The editorial of December 4, entitled "For Fulfilment of the Annual Plan", spoke of the successful development of light industry and the lag in the engineering industry. Although it emphasised the need to stimulate engineering there was not a word about the fact that it was the lag in this branch of industry that might act as a brake on the further development of the entire national economy.

In its decisions of June 1953, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party rightly pointed out that excessive acceleration of the rate of industrialisation between 1951 and 1953 had had an unfavourable effect upon the well-being of the working people and that some readjustment of capital investments was necessary in favour of the development of light industry, the food industry and agriculture. These decisions did not mean that it was necessary to abandon the principle of priority development of heavy industry, that heavy industry was not the principal material base for building Socialism in the country, for

improving the well-being of the people. In some of the articles published in Szabad Nép, in fact, a different point of view was expressed. In the article "Production and Man" (December 5, 1954) the newspaper wrote: "Since June economic policy and production have been directed to the needs of man." The reader might well ask whether before June 1953 the Party's economic policy, and production with its splendid achievements in engineering and metallurgy, were not directed to the "needs of man"?

The incorrect understanding of Party policy by some economic leaders leads to mistakes in the work of enterprises. At the Klement Gottwald heavy engineering plant, Budapest, turning out large electric installations, turbines and so on, things went so far that everything intended for the production of mass-consumer goods was specially labelled to ensure their smooth passage, or was given priority in processing. One would have expected the newspaper to condemn this method, which gives second place to the production of the vital items. But regrettably, in its editorial of December 17, it referred favourably to this incorrect practice.

Only recently has the newspaper begun to take a strong stand against this incorrect understanding of Party policy and to draw the readers' attention to the necessity for priority development of heavy industry. In its January and February issues it gives special attention to the work of Czepele, Szatmar and other industrial centres. On February 2 it carried a theoretical article "The Role of Heavy Industry in Building Socialism". This article rightly pointed out that one must regard as erroneous the opinion that there could be a stage in the building of Socialism when the production of prime necessities has to expand faster than the production of the means of production. There can be no stage in the building of Socialism when the basic task is not the powerful development of heavy industry.

The Hungarian press reports that the coal industry has successfully fulfilled and even overfulfilled its plan for January; good results have also been achieved by other sections of heavy industry. This was undoubtedly helped by the fact that Szabad Nép had begun to devote more attention this year to the tasks of heavy industry, and that, in the spirit of the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, it is showing that the further advance of the national economy and the well-being of the people, the ensuring of the freedom and independence of democratic Hungary can be materially based only on a further substantial development of heavy industry.

with the prisoners. In Mexico, Chile, Uruguay and other countries many meetings are taking place and a signature campaign for the release of the imprisoned Spanish anti-Francoites and an amnesty of political prisoners is under way. Reporting on the new brutalities and repressive measures of the Franco regime, Mundo Obrero, publication of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Spain, calls for a powerful international solidarity movement. Just as we secured the release of Comrade López Raimundo, leader of the big general strike in Barcelona in spring 1951, writes the newspaper, so shall we

arrested and also Professor José Luis Santos, a distinguished scientist.

In the attempt to force Narciso Julian and his comrades to "confess" to supplying "information" to foreign powers, the police have employed brutal torture. The butchers demanded that Professor Santos admit to writing a mythical "document on atomic energy". The purpose of all this is to bring the detained patriots within the jurisdiction of the military tribunal to enable the Franco authorities to deal with them as quickly as possible and without publicity. The news of the latest wave of fascist repression in Spain has given rise to

The statement issued by the Soviet Government on the meeting of the sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission was met by the reactionary press and by statesmen in the capitalist countries with alarm and ill-concealed irritation. "There's nothing new in it", they claim.

(Press item)



A WORN OUT RECORD

(After drawing in Neues Deutschland)

## Soviet-Indian Agreement on Construction of Powerful Steel Plant in India

According to Indian press reports the people of India learned with deep satisfaction of the agreement between the USSR and India, signed in Delhi on February 2.

Under this agreement the Soviet Union will build a powerful steel plant at Bilhail, Madhya Pradesh State. The first section of the plant will be put into commission by the end of 1958, while the entire plant will be completed and in production by the end of 1959.

The following facts vividly show the capacity of this giant plant: the annual output of all the iron and steel plants in India put together total approximately 1,300,000 tons, while the new plant in Bilhail alone will turn out 1,000,000 tons of steel a year, and subsequently more. This is four times the present entire steel output of Chile, and six times that of Turkey.

The Soviet-Indian agreement was concluded on a basis of equality and mutual advantage, thus differing from the plundering agreements imposed on underdeveloped countries by the U.S.A. and other colonising powers. The Soviet Union has granted India a long-term credit at 2.5% interest per annum, a much lower rate than that charged by the U.S.A. and other imperialist countries.

Hailing the agreement, the Indian progressive press reports that its notable features are equality, mutual advantage, disinterested release of valuable technical knowledge and truly friendly aid. The newspaper New Age has referred to the agreement as "Soviet steel plant—example of fraternal aid".

Even the extreme right-wing weekly Far Eastern Economist admits that it is generally felt that the terms offered are more favourable than those of similar agreements in the past.

The Soviet-Indian agreement will greatly help in the industrialisation of India and in the advance of the

## POLITICAL NOTES

## British Atom-Mongers' Criminal Plans

When one reads the numerous extracts from the Government White Paper on Britain's military expenditure over 1955-56, published in the British press, one cannot help wanting to verify the date of its issue. No, there is no mistake, it has just been published in London, at a time when millions of people throughout the world are signing their names to the Vienna Appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council; when sincere people in all countries, including Britain, are thundering out more and more loudly their demand for a ban on A and H-weapons and the destruction of stockpiles of these weapons, and when, finally, in that same London, the sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Commission is just starting work, having on its agenda the item—Prohibition of Atomic and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction. Nevertheless the White Paper is nothing more nor less than a plan for accumulating stocks of these weapons and preparing for an atomic war against the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The White Paper puts the total estimate of military expenditure at £1,537,200,000 and announces that Britain is to begin the production of hydrogen bombs. A continued arms drive is envisaged, co-ordinated with plans for atomic war. The authors of the White Paper could find no better justification for their crazy schemes than to reiterate trite and false assertions as to the Soviet Union's menace to Western Europe. The White Paper openly declares that the use of nuclear weapons is the "only means" by which this "menace" can be countered.

It is common knowledge that the decisions of the aggressive NATO Council sanctioning the plans for preparing for an atomic war in Europe aroused the legitimate indignation and protests of peace-loving peoples throughout the world. The British Government's White Paper merely elaborates and gives concrete shape to these criminal schemes against the people. And the paper's authors make no attempt to conceal this. Unashamedly referring to the decisions of the NATO Council, they state coolly and calmly, just as if this were a matter of course, and not one of planning mass murder and destruction, that in a future war the Western powers "would have to use all the weapons at their disposal". They therefore consider that Britain's job is to strengthen her military might "by building up our own stocks of nuclear weapons of all types and by developing the most up-to-date means of delivery".

It is quite obvious from the White Paper that the British Government proposes to stick to the infamous "positions of strength" policy in relation to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp. The authors obstinately try to disregard the generally known historical fact that attempts to talk to the Soviet Union in the language of force and dictation have always ended lamentably for those who began them. Only hopelessly diehard politicians can still cherish any hope for the success of such a policy at a time when the might of the socialist camp and its influence in all international affairs has grown immeasurably.

Even those British newspapers that in one way or another try to justify the British Government's decision have to admit the grave danger it represents to the cause of peace and

must read it through and ponder over it. In a leading article the Daily Sketch states that the British Government has taken the most fateful decision since it came to power. And indeed, it is common knowledge that no one today is threatening Britain with war. From time to time, when they are not trying to camouflage their own aggressive intentions with references to an imaginary menace, Britain's ruling circles admit this too. And it's clear now, to any schoolboy who knows his geography, that an atomic war would bring untold disaster to Britain, an island with a dense network of thickly populated towns. Quite understandable therefore are the serious alarm and protests of the British public against the criminal plans for an atomic war announced by the British Government in its White Paper.

The Daily Worker has questioned various prominent people and not a single one of them supported the decision to produce hydrogen bombs in Britain.

The Science for Peace organisation, to which more than 200 prominent British scientists belong, has published a statement which, in relation to the Government's White Paper, says: No considerations, in our opinion, can justify such a policy. The situation that has arisen urgently demands that all-out efforts be made, but to achieve a real ban on them.

In spite of the right-wing Labour leaders many Labour Party members oppose the plans for preparing an atomic war. The Kirkcaldy (Scotland) Labour Party Branch unanimously carried an emergency resolution condemning the decision to produce hydrogen bombs in Britain. It was proposed by T. F. Hubbard, Labour M. P. and Deputy Chairman of the Scottish Labour Party.

The movement for the banning of A and H-weapons and against the rearming of a revenge-seeking Western Germany is mounting day by day in Britain. Here are some political views on the most diverse the White Paper, taken from just one issue of the Daily Worker. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, said: "For Britain to manufacture the H-bomb cannot conduce to peace. It is suicidal." "The announcement is no contribution to peace", declared Dr. R.L.M. Syngé, Nobel Prize Winner, biochemist. "Now is certainly the time for all nations to ban the H-bomb." John Baird, Labour M.P., described the decision of the Government as national suicide. James Reid, Lord Mayor of Salt-coats, Ayrshire, stated that he thoroughly disagreed that the production of the hydrogen bomb in Britain was in the interests of world peace. We've got to ban it, he said. In the words of Dr. S. M. Manton, Reader in Zoology, University of London: "British manufacture of the H-bomb is a deplorable step which every body should resist with all their power. The bomb should be banned."

The number of statements expressing such views could be multiplied; they are increasing day by day. No, the authors of the White Paper will not succeed in whitewashing the mad plans of

## Release Narciso Julian and His Comrades!

Opposition to the anti-national policy of handing Spain over to the U.S. atom maniacs is gaining momentum among wide sections of the Spanish people. The Franco authorities are seeking to stifle the protest by starting another wave of brutal repression against the popular and democratic forces. Hundreds of patriots have been arrested lately in Madrid, Valencia, Pamplona and other places.

The fact that people from all walks of life are among those arrested testifies to the scale of the popular resistance to the hated Franco dictatorship. In Valencia, railwaymen, metal workers and intellectuals are among those jailed. Narciso Julian,



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The Soviet-Indian agreement will greatly help in the industrialisation of India and in the advance of the entire Indian economy, thus making an important contribution to the national independence of India.

might "by building nuclear weapons of all types and by developing the most up-to-date means of delivery". It is quite obvious from the White Paper that the British Government proposes to stick to the infamous "positions of strength" policy in relation to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp. The authors obstinately try to disregard the generally known historical fact that attempts of force and dictation have always ended lamentably for those who began them. Only hopelessly diehard politicians can still cherish any hope for the success of such a policy at a time when the might of the socialist camp and its influence in all international affairs has grown immeasurably. Even those British newspapers that in one way or another try to justify the British Government's decision have to admit the grave danger it represents to the cause of peace and the security of Britain herself. So ominous is the meaning and the subject matter of the White Paper, comments the *Birmingham Post*, that anyone claiming to be a responsible person

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The number of statements expressing such views could be multiplied; they are increasing day by day. No, the authors of the White Paper will not succeed in whitewashing the mad plans of the atom maniacs by trickery and false assertions. Any honest person can see that every page of the book spells bloodshed, murder and destruction—plans for an atomic war to which man's conscience cannot and never will resign itself.

Jan MAREK

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Reporting on the new brutalities and repressive measures of the Franco regime, *Mundo Obrero*, publication of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Spain, calls for a powerful international solidarity movement. Just as we secured the release of Comrade López Raimundo, leader of the big general strike in Barcelona in spring 1951, writes the newspaper, so shall we wrest Narciso Julian and his fellow prisoners from the clutches of Francoism!

## Neo-Malthusianism—Philosophy of War and Misanthropy

It has been said that if the plague and cholera happened to serve the interests of capital, they would find zealous advocates. Now it has actually happened: epidemics, the atom bomb and all means of mass destruction in general are represented by the "theoreticians" of Neo-Malthusianism as "beneficial regulators" of population growth.

Ever since its origin, the "theory" of Malthus, the English clergyman, has been used to justify the crimes of capitalism. From the very first stages of its development capitalism brought countless sufferings in its train; as early as 1798, in his *Essay on the Principle of Population*, Malthus set out to "prove" that poverty was not caused by capitalism but by the improvidence of the working class, which was "thoughtlessly multiplying". According to Malthus, population increased faster than the means of subsistence. That, he asserted, was a law of nature. Thus, poverty was inevitable, and the only thing that could be done about it was for workers to abstain from having children.

Malthus himself was unable to conceal the reactionary essence of his "doctrine". If this theory is instilled in the minds of the workers, he wrote, want will no longer arouse their wrath against the government and the rich. They will be less inclined to constant revolt. Thus, from the moment of its appearance, Malthusianism has been an ideological weapon of the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the working class.

In the period between 1848 and the first world war, the bourgeois ideologists took scarcely any interest in the population question. A steady flow of labour power enabled the bourgeoisie to develop their enterprises and keep down wages. The Malthusian pseudo-theory, as far as its more reactionary social conclusions were concerned, was for a while seemingly consigned to oblivion. But when the general crisis of capitalism sharpened all the contradictions of the system, the bourgeoisie again dug up Malthus' so-called "law of population".

In December 1950, Pope Pius XII warned

Roger Garaudy  
Member, Central Committee,  
French Communist Party

of the "grave danger of over-population". In 1952 the British Labour Party declared that the growth of population in underdeveloped areas would inevitably lead to a lowering of living standards. The report of the UN Secretariat for 1952 stated that the masses owed their poverty to the fact that the world's population was growing at a frightening rate.

Neo-Malthusians now pursue new aims, which correspond to the new tasks facing bourgeois ideology in connection with the sharpening of the contradictions of imperialism: It is no longer sufficient for them to prove poverty inevitable; they have to prove the inevitability of wars of conquest, of the most brutal colonial exploitation, of racial and social discrimination, of the fascisation of the capitalist countries.

As was only natural, the "bible" of Neo-Malthusianism was written in the U.S.A., to provide ideological justification for its bid for world domination. This "bible" for barbarians was William Vogt's book, *Road to Survival*, published in New York in 1948. Vogt's chief practical conclusion was that Marshall Plan "aid" should be given only in those cases where it was agreed to restrict the birth rate.

The missionaries of American imperialism use the various chapters of this "bible", one after another, depending upon what tasks the Marshallised governments are set.

It was, for instance, necessary to persuade French workers that the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic policy were not the cause of their hardships. Here is M. Bothereau, Secretary of Force Ouvrière, who, in an interview published in *l'Observateur* in July 1954, declares: "The policy of stimulating the birth rate has reached its limits... we might now study the question of doing away with maternity grants."

It is necessary, for example, to justify the "combing out" operation on Cape Bon in Tunis, or the bombardment of Aurès in Algeria, the systematic mass murder of the colonial population. In that case the magazine *Revue des deux mondes* in its issue of October 15, 1954, tries, with the help of numerous figures and statistical data, to prove that there is a "global food shortage". The racists and colonisers of all brands are again making use in various forms of Elmer Pendell's device (in his book *Population on the Loose* published in the U.S.A. in 1951) of dividing all men into "dear" and "cheap". Under the heading of "dear" he classes the masters of the dollar zone and the colonising powers; all the rest are "cheap". Being anxious not to impinge upon the privileges of the "dear men" Pendell, like Vogt, demands that the "cheap men" be reduced in numbers. He cynically suggests, for instance, that American "aid" to starving people in India be restricted to families in which all but one of the males have been sterilised. He cites with approval the example of Puerto Rico, where the big American plantation owners have forced through a sterilisation law; and he claims that in Japan, too, the American occupation authorities intend to do the same.

There is a need, for instance, to justify atomic bombardment and the use of bacteriological weapons. So General Chassin, Commander-in-Chief of the French air force in Indo-China, resorting to Neo-Malthusian misanthropic inventions, writes in the magazine *Revue de la Défense Nationale* of November 1949: "The world's population continues to increase at a most alarming rate, and war has until now been a poor means of destroying people. So it would be exceedingly interesting to find a military weapon that would destroy population without harming buildings... Provided it were waged energetically, biological warfare on a large scale would be an effective means of restoring the world's forests and pastures."

Neo-Malthusianism is thus first and foremost a philosophy of war and, more parti-

cularly, of mass extermination, atomic or bacteriological. This "doctrine" is in effect offered as a justification of wars of conquest which, as the Neo-Malthusians try to prove, are the results of a law of nature, and act as a "beneficial regulator".

Neo-Malthusianism tries to explain war as the result of "demographic pressure" of peoples with large populations—an explanation that leads directly to the geopolitical "theories" by which the Nazis sought to legitimise the conquest of "lebensraum".

At the present time there are appearing in the U.S.A. great numbers of all kinds of "works" and "studies" purporting to substantiate the necessity of exterminating masses of human beings and extolling the atom and hydrogen bombs as a radical means of solving the world's "over-population" problem.

Thus, the Neo-Malthusian "theory", which is designed to justify the capitalist system and predatory wars, and to prove that all the evils of capitalism are but the result of the "eternal laws of nature", has no more scientific foundation than had Hitler's racism.

Refuting Malthus, Karl Marx showed that "an abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only insofar as man has not interfered with them". In the history of mankind, every social system has had its specific law of population. There is no absolute over-population under any social system. Under the capitalist system "over-population" is not absolute but relative: it does not arise from the laws of nature but from the capitalist mode of production. It is but one aspect of the basic contradiction of capitalism.

Actually, expansion of the volume of production under the capitalist system depends on the state of the market. Capitalist exploitation of the working masses and their impoverishment reduce purchasing power and, consequently, narrow the market. At the same time, the "surplus" population, the "industrial reserve army" which makes intensified exploitation possible, is a necessary condition for the existence of capitalism. That is why there are so many "useless hands" under capitalism.

Endeavouring to patch up their "theory", the Neo-Malthusians are now dragging in

another so-called law of nature, the "law of diminishing returns" according to which the soil is becoming less and less fertile all the time. Here again, it is not a question of any law of nature but of something inherent in the capitalist system. The drive for profits, and, in the era of the monopolies, the drive for maximum profits, has led to rapacious exploitation of the land, to the speedy exhaustion and deterioration of the soil. In the U.S.A., for instance, such rapacious methods have reduced a fertile region in northern Texas to a desert, to a "dust bowl". In Madagascar also rapid deforestation by plundering timber companies has seriously affected the future of crop-raising and even the climate. The monopolies, moreover, show no inclination to invest money in remoulding nature as that takes a long time and brings no immediate profits. Furthermore, in deciding what crops to raise, they take no account of the needs of the population. Puerto Rico is a typical case in point. Four companies there are engaged in raising only such crops as coffee, cane sugar and tobacco; and they sell what the people need at exorbitant prices.

At the same time the Neo-Malthusian "theoreticians" avoid any mention of the "surplus", food systematically destroyed by the capitalists in order to keep up prices. Uno statistics show that more than half the world's population is constantly underfed, but in 1950 the U.S. Department of Agriculture gave instructions for the destruction of 1,360,000 tons of potatoes, 290 million dozen eggs and 20 million dollars' worth of milk.

There is quite another picture in the countries that have broken with the capitalist system. Here, although the population is increasing more rapidly than in the capitalist countries, thanks to the great concern shown for man, for mother and child and for family welfare, the means of subsistence are multiplying at an even faster rate.

In China, which the Malthusians have usually quoted as an example of over-population, the agrarian reform has now given some 47 million hectares of land to those who till it. Two years after her liberation, China's agricultural output had already

increased to such an extent that she was in a position to export grain to India.

The development of science opens up ever-new possibilities to man. Joliot-Curie has shown that the Sahara could have been irrigated for the equivalent of one month's expenditure on the second world war.

The large-scale works for remoulding nature now under way in the Soviet Union have shown that Socialism opens up great vistas before the people. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government have set the country the task of bringing the gross annual grain yield in the USSR up to not less than 10,000 million poods within the next five or six years. And this task will be carried out. The Soviet Union is now using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, while the American imperialists are scheming to use atomic power to turn fertile lands into deserts.

The barbarous philosophy of the Neo-Malthusians extols death and destruction and calls for restriction of the birth rate. Things are quite different in the Soviet Union. Comrade Khrushchev said recently that if another 100 million were added to the USSR's 200 million people, it would still not be enough! Socialism fills the hearts of working people with unbounded confidence that mankind can re-fashion the world, can make it a prosperous home for a free mankind, united in creative labour. Such is the striking contrast presented by the two worlds—capitalism and Socialism. One world glorifies the annihilation of millions in order to safeguard the privileges of a handful of imperialists, the other opens up prospects of a bright and prosperous life. On the one hand, those who howl for death, on the other, those who sing of a new life.

The steadily growing might and power of the countries of the camp of Socialism, and its superiority over capitalism, inspire the working people with firm confidence that the future belongs to those who are the defenders of life.

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