

Workers of all lands, unite!

*For a Lasting Peace, for a
Peoples Democracy!*

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THE ALL-CONQUERING TEACHING OF MARX-ENGELS-LENIN-STALIN

The teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin is a great life-giving teaching, illuminating for the working people the path of revolutionary transformation of society, the path of building Communism. The entire march of history vividly confirms the correctness of Marxism-Leninism.

Marx and Engels scientifically proved the inevitability of the collapse of the capitalist system and its replacement by the communist system. Lenin, the great continuer of their work, creatively developed Marxism in the new historical conditions; he founded and moulded a militant Marxist Party which, having roused the working masses of Russia to struggle and forged an alliance between the working class and the peasantry, succeeded in overthrowing the power of the exploiters and in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, the power of the Soviets. Lenin worked out a brilliant, scientifically-based, comprehensive programme for building a communist society in the USSR.

Lenin's cause was continued by Stalin, his loyal companion-in-arms and disciple. The working people of the whole world and all progressive mankind commemorated the 76th anniversary of Stalin's birth on December 21. All his life Stalin faithfully and with utter devotion served the cause of the working class and the whole working people, the cause of Communism. Together with Lenin, and under his leadership, Stalin tirelessly fought for the formation and consolidation of a Marxist party in Russia, was one of the most authoritative leaders of the revolutionary movement of the masses, an active assistant to Lenin in the preparation and, accomplishment of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the smashing of the

united forces of international counter-revolution in the years of civil war and foreign intervention in the USSR, in the building and strengthening of the Soviet socialist state.

After the death of the great Lenin, the Communist Party, under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Stalin, crushed the people's bitterest enemies—the Trotskyists, the right-wing opportunists and the bourgeois nationalists, who tried to turn the Party and the country from the Leninist path onto the path of re-establishing capitalism—and upheld Leninism, roused and organised the masses for the fight to carry out Lenin's behests.

In his works Stalin gave a masterly exposition of Leninism, advanced and developed a number of new theses of Marxist theory. Guided by Lenin's instructions, Stalin worked out the ways and methods for the socialist industrialisation of the country. He repeatedly emphasized that the decisive condition for building a material and technical base for Communism lay in the most rapid development of heavy industry. Of great theoretical and practical importance were those of Stalin's works which developed and concretised Lenin's co-operative plan. The theses advanced by Stalin on the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union regarding the questions of the industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture, remain fully valid for the countries of people's democracy, which are now building socialist society.

Translating into reality the plan worked out by the Communist Party for socialist construction, the Soviet people achieved unparalleled successes. In a brief period of history the USSR made a gigantic leap forward, and from a backward agrarian country became a mighty industrial, collective farm socialist power. Such powerful driving forces of society as moral and political unity, the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and Soviet patriotism have developed and grown strong

in the Soviet Union. The socialist society created in the Soviet land is the living embodiment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The Soviet state graphically demonstrated its strength and vitality during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Having routed the fascist aggressors, the Soviet people and the valiant Soviet Army, led by the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Stalin, not only upheld the freedom and independence of their homeland, but saved mankind from the menace of fascist enslavement.

The strength and vitality of the Soviet social and state system have been clearly revealed in the postwar years as well. Despite the tremendous damage inflicted on the Soviet Union by the Hitler invasion, the Soviet people did not retreat in the face of difficulties, and they completely liquidated the terrible consequences of the war.

Under the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and the tried leadership of the CPSU, the collective leader and teacher of the working people, headed by outstanding companions-in-arms and disciples of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet land is developing rapidly, is marching with firm tread towards Communism. Following the precepts of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people are successfully carrying out the programme for the continued development of industry, first and foremost of heavy industry—the firm base of the entire national economy—a programme for a rapid upsurge of socialist agriculture, for an expanding output of consumer goods,

The Soviet people are approaching the forthcoming XXth Congress of the CPSU more closely united than ever around their beloved Communist Party and Soviet Government, at a time when the might of the Soviet state is steadily growing and its international authority and prestige are developing at an unprecedented rate.

The great vitality of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its triumph have now been fully confirmed not only by the experience of the USSR, which has built Socialism, but also by such world-historic facts as the formation and consolidation of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the growing militant strength of the working class in the capitalist countries and the process of collapse of the colonial system of imperialism under the powerful hammer-blows of the national liberation movement.

Nearly half the population of Europe have definitively broken away from capitalism and taken the path of building a new, socialist life. The political map of Asia, too, has changed beyond recognition: Until the second world war, China and India were under the heel of the colonisers. Dutch monopolists held sway in Indonesia, British in Burma, Japanese in Korea, French in Viet Nam. These dark times are gone forever. Long years of bitter sanguinary battles have brought freedom to the great Chinese people, who have successfully begun to build Socialism. Profound democratic changes are taking place in the Korean People's Democratic Republic and in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The great Indian people have won national independence and state sovereignty. The peoples of Indonesia and Burma have cast off the yoke of alien rule. The struggle against colonial slavery is gaining momentum in the other countries of Asia and the entire East, and also in the countries of the African continent. The movement of the masses of the people fighting for their freedom and independence is a force which none can stop. All this is fundamentally changing the world situation, accelerating the course of history and bringing closer the final downfall of the obsolete system of imperialism.

Frightened by the growth of the forces of Socialism and the tremendous progressive changes taking place in the world,

aggressive elements in the capitalist countries are exerting every effort to hold back this natural, historical process. They do not want to accept the loss of their positions in countries which they oppressed and robbed for many decades; they do not want to take the path of settling pressing international problems peacefully. Stubbornly adhering to the bankrupt “positions of strength” policy, these elements are intensifying their reign of terror in the colonial and dependent countries and feverishly continuing to set up military blocs and to establish military bases around the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp; they are speeding up their arms race. It would be well to remind those who think to retard the course of history by using force, of the words Stalin spoke back in 1927: “...one must be in one’s dotage to think that the laws of artillery are stronger than the laws of history, that the wheel of history can be turned back...”

The imperialists’ colonial policy and their aggressive actions arouse the wrath and condemnation of all peace-loving people. The peoples do not want war. Understanding well the truth of Stalin’s words that peace will be preserved and strengthened if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end, they are resolutely opposing the predatory plans of the imperialist circles of the West and demanding reduction of armaments, the complete and unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the establishment of effective control over this prohibition. The award of International Stalin Prizes “For Promoting Peace Among Nations” to a new group of eminent peace fighters is warmly welcomed by all men and women of good will, and serves as a call for further intensifying the struggle for peace, for friendship among nations.

The Soviet Union is the bulwark of the peace forces of the

whole world. The Soviet state holds that inasmuch as two different systems—the socialist and the capitalist—exist in the world, the only true principle to follow is that of peaceful coexistence, which was put forward by the great Lenin and further developed by Stalin. Despite the fact that in following their chosen path of building Communism the Soviet people have made great progress in their development, they have never, neither now nor in the past, imposed their ideas concerning the reorganisation of society upon anyone. The policy of the Soviet Union was, is and always will be a policy of peace and equal, mutually advantageous co-operation with all countries. The same peaceful foreign policy is being followed by the Chinese People's Republic and all the countries of the socialist camp.

A classical example of peaceful coexistence on the part of countries with different state and social systems is offered by the relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and India, Burma and Afghanistan on the other—relations which have been, particularly strengthened by the visit Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev have paid to these countries. This visit by prominent statesmen of the USSR was a great, historic event of immense significance to the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Of major importance in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples is the solidarity and united action of the working class—the leading force in society. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin made an exhaustive study of the question of international working-class co-operation, of the question of strengthening and expanding the international ties between the working people of all lands. They proved that only if it is united, only if there is firm unity among the workers of all countries, can the proletariat effectively resist the world bourgeoisie.

Firmly following the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union holds aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism. The famous appeal issued by Marx and Engels: "Workers of all lands, unite!"—is the militant slogan of all Communist Parties. In its struggle for the interests of the working class, for the triumph of Communism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union invariably takes the Marxist-Leninist teaching as its guide. It is ever concerned to preserve the purity of this great teaching and to develop it in relation to the concrete conditions of the life and struggle of the working class. Marxist-Leninist theory constantly finds its development in the resolutions of the CPSU and in the works of the disciples and comrades-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin. A splendid example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism is offered by the recent speeches made by Comrades Khrushchev and Bulganin in India, Burma and Afghanistan. Many major problems of the day found further Marxist development in these speeches: the questions of peaceful coexistence of the two systems, of the ways and means of waging the struggle for a lasting and durable peace, of the struggle against colonialism, of the fraternal ties between the Communist and Workers' Parties, etc.

Marxism-Leninism is being developed and enriched as a creative science by the Communist and Workers' Parties in the course of their struggle for the interests of the working people. The resolutions of the Central Committees and the works of the leaders of these parties provide creative Marxist analyses of the contemporary situation and point out the concrete ways and means of solving the problems facing the working class and all the working people in one or another country.

More than forty years ago, speaking of the extremely widespread diffusion of Marxism, Lenin prophetically wrote that the coming historical epoch would bring this great

teaching a still greater triumph. These words have come true in their entirety. The growth of the forces of democracy and Socialism is now the watchword of our time. The great ideas of Marxist-Leninism which light up the path to peace, freedom and progress for all mankind, live on; they are triumphing and will continue to triumph. [page 1]



Joseph Vissarionovich STALIN
(76th anniversary of his birth)

1955 INTERNATIONAL STALIN PRIZE AWARDS “FOR PROMOTING PEACE AMONG NATIONS”

Soviet newspapers have published a decision taken by the International Stalin Prize Committee on December 9, 1955. The decision reads:

For outstanding services in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace International Stalin Prizes “For Promoting Peace among Nations” are awarded to the following persons:

Lazaro **Cardenas**—former President of Mexico;

Sheikh Mohammed **Al-Ashmar**—public figure (Syria);

Josef **Wirth**—former Reich Chancellor of Germany (German Federal Republic);

Ton Duc Thang—Chairman of the National Committee of the Patriotic Front of Viet Nam;

Akiko **Seki**—prominent personality in the sphere of art (Japan);

Ragnar **Forbakk**—pastor, Chaplain of Oslo Cathedral (Norway).

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BULGANIN AND KHRUSHCEV RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION

Meeting of Thousands in Tashkent

On December 19 N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR: and N. S. Khrushchev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, returned to the Soviet Union from their tour of India, Burma and Afghanistan. The working people of Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, and of the Tashkent Region joyfully welcomed the leaders of the Party and the Government.

The town had already taken on a festive appearance in the morning. Thousands of its inhabitants lined the main roads and about a thousand representatives of the capital's working people were waiting at the airport. On leaving the plane, Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev were warmly greeted by those present. Young Pioneers presented them with bouquets.

Along the entire route there were factory and office workers from Tashkent enterprises and institutions, collective farmers and machine-operators from the environs of the city. Cheers rang out from all sides in honour of the indissoluble friendship between the Soviet peoples, of the great Communist Party, the inspirer and organisers of all the victories of the Soviet people. Tashkent's citizens cordially congratulated Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev on the successful conclusion of their visit to India, Burma and Afghanistan.

The leaders of the Soviet state were accorded a welcome by some 500,000 people.

On the evening of the same day a huge meeting took place near the Lenin Memorial on Red Square. More than 300,000

working people of the capital and the towns and districts of the Tashkent Region gathered on the Square and in the nearby streets.

The appearance of Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev was hailed with a thunderous, prolonged ovation.

The meeting was opened by S. N. Nurutdinov, First Secretary of the Tashkent City Committee of the Party, who on behalf of the working people of Tashkent and the whole Uzbek people conveyed to Bulganin and Khrushchev cordial greetings and wishes for the best of health and great success in their work for the good of the socialist homeland.

The meeting was addressed by A. S. Sadykov, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, I. N. Verevkin, a foreman of the locomotive and wagon-repair works, and Hamrakul Tursunkulov, Hero of Socialist Labour twice over and Chairman of the L. M. Kaganovich Collective Farm in the October District of the Tashkent Region.

Comrade Khrushchev, who was given an enthusiastic reception, made a speech which was repeatedly interrupted by thunderous and prolonged applause.

Those present at the meeting unanimously adopted, with acclamation, a resolution approving the results of Bulganin's and Khrushchev's visit to India, Burma and Afghanistan.

Moving Welcome In Moscow

On December 21, Bulganin and Khrushchev returned to Moscow. The joyous welcome the Muscovites accorded them expressed the profound satisfaction felt by the Soviet people with the results of their leaders' tour of the Eastern countries, and their approval of the further consolidation of the friendship between the Soviet Union, India, Burma and Afghanistan.

Several tens of thousands of Muscovites, the representatives of the working people of all districts of the capital, were at the airport to see plane arrive.

Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev were met there by Comrades K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Kirichenko, G. M. Malenkov, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, M. A. Suslov, N. M. Shvernik, A. B. Aristov, N. I. Belyaev, P. N. Pospelov, Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ministers, by representatives of the Soviet Army, of central departmental bodies of the USSR, of Party, Komsomol, Soviet and trade union organisations, and by deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR.

Members of the diplomatic corps and Soviet and foreign journalists were also present.

When Bulganin and Khrushchev alighted from the plane they were met with enthusiastic applause. Greetings rang out everywhere. Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev warmly responded to the greetings.

A meeting was held right there at the airport. It was opened with a brief introductory speech by M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies, who noted that the visits paid by Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev to friendly countries was of immense historic value to the cause of world pence and to the further consolidation of the sincere friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Asian countries.

The floor was then given Comrade Yasnov to N. M. Kuzmin lathe operator at the Krasny Proletari Works, a Stalin Prize winner and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. Addressing Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev, he said that the Soviet people had followed every moment of their stay in

the countries of the East with a sense of deep satisfaction, that they had shared their deep emotion and had read with profound gratification their vivid, truthful and wise speeches to the peoples of those countries.

“Your trip, dear Nikita Sergeyeovich and Nikolai Alexandrovich”, said N. M. Kuzmin, “contributed tremendously to the strengthening of peace and the security of the peoples and for that we thank you heartily.”

“The days you spent in lands friendly to us”, said A. V. Fyodorova, Honoured Teacher of the RSFSR, “your meetings and heart-to-heart talks with ordinary working men and women, your all-round acquaintance with the peoples of India, Burma and Afghanistan, with peoples who, like ourselves, want to live in peace and harmony, have given us still greater faith in the invincible forces of peace, in the possibility of peaceful coexistence of countries with different political systems.”

The next to speak was Comrade Khrushchev, who was greeted with a burst of applause.

Speech by Comrade KHRUSHCHEV

Comrades, dear friends;

Permit me first of all to thank you cordially for your exceedingly warm and moving welcome.

After a month's tour of the three friendly countries of India, Burma and Afghanistan, we have come home brimming with vivid impressions. The strongest of them is our realisation of the great love and very sincere respect which the peoples of India, Burma and Afghanistan cherish for our country, for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

We accepted the invitations of the Governments of India,

Burma and Afghanistan to visit their countries because we had a simple and clear-cut aim before us—to further strengthen the friendship and co-operation existing between these countries and the Soviet Union.

We have tried to carry out this task with credit, being firmly convinced that firm friendship between the peoples of our countries will be of benefit to the peoples, to the cause of strengthening world peace. I think it was a useful trip and one that will yield good results.

Words fail me to describe the hospitality accorded us and the enthusiasm displayed by the great people of India, who thereby expressed their fraternal, most heartfelt love for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

We were very warmly received by Prime Minister Nehru and his colleagues.

In the towns and cities of India hundreds of thousands and millions of people came out to meet us. Everywhere we went we heard and read these simple words that came straight from the hearts of the Indian people:

“Friendship forever!”

“Long live the friendship of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union!”

“Russians and Indians are brothers!”

This was the voice of the great people of India.

And we said to these people: Yes, we are brothers; brothers not only in days of tranquil life but also in times of severe trial. We are brothers in the struggle for a better future for mankind, brothers in the struggle for world peace!

In Burma and Afghanistan, too, both the people and the leaders of these countries gave us a similarly cordial and hospitable welcome. True, there were no such thronged rallies and meetings there as in India but there was the same ardent love of the peoples for the Soviet Union and our great Soviet

people.

When we saw the expression of this fraternal love of the Asian peoples for our country our thoughts reverted here, and there arose in our mind's eye the image of a great titan—the image of the Soviet people, a people of heroes and Builders. It is to them, to the Soviet people, that our country owes its greatness. It is they, the Soviet people, who under the guidance of their Communist Party have raised our country so high and transformed backward Russia into a mighty power, the most advanced in the world. It is they, the Soviet people, who have built Socialism and thereby given substance to the dream of mankind in the realities of our country.

And our hearts filled with pride at the thought that we were sons of the great Soviet people, their envoys and servants.

In our speeches in India, Burma and Afghanistan we exposed the criminal policy of the colonisers, who through many years of rule over those countries did untold harm to their peoples and greatly retarded their economic development.

The peoples of India, Burma and Afghanistan gave their approval to our words because they were words of truth.

But with what frenzied hatred were these words met by some of the leaders of the bourgeois countries and especially by the reactionary press!

This hatred is quite understandable. The colonial system is crumbling. It is already bankrupt in Asia. The peoples of a number of countries—the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of India, the Union of Burma and others—have freed themselves from the colonial regime and are consolidating their national independence.

All this is to say nothing of our great friend and brother, the Chinese people, who under the guidance of their Communist Party have forever driven from their land the

colonisers who tormented them, have smashed their internal enemies and firmly taken the road of socialist construction.

This has been a blow to the world system of colonialism, one from which it will never recover.

The colonial regimes are a disgrace to modern mankind. We have said this and will never tire of repeating it as long as colonisers exist.

Comrades, dear friends;

There are many things I would like to tell you about our extensive and very busy trip.

But this cannot be done in one speech, especially now, when we have just arrived in Moscow.

We met people of the most varied walks of life, representatives of the most varied classes.

Workers, peasants and intellectuals sincerely admire and warmly welcome the achievements of our country.

Noting the successes of our country, all men and women without exception expressed their admiration for them. They spoke with approval of our country's peaceful foreign policy and of the Soviet Government's efforts to preserve and strengthen world peace.

In the 370 million people of India, and also in the peoples of Burma and Afghanistan, we have allies in the struggle for world peace.

India is a great and good friend of our country. Like the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, India is a steadfast fighter for peace.

And, as Lenin taught us, India, China and the Soviet Union constitute an invincible force.

Comrades;

Our tour of India, Burma and Afghanistan took place at a time when the entire Soviet country is preparing to meet the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

in a worthy manner.

We are approaching the XXth Party Congress with big achievements both in the matter of further consolidating the Soviet socialist state and in the matter of strengthening our country's international position. But this does not give us any right to rest on our laurels.

Our task is to develop our economy and especially its keystone, heavy industry, to the utmost, to ensure the further development of all branches of agriculture, to strengthen the friendship of the peoples of our country and the moral and political unity of all the working people of our socialist society.

We are following a sure path to our great aim, the aim of building Communism in our country.

Long Live our great Communist Party, the inspirer and organiser of all our victories!

Long live our Soviet motherland—the bastion of peace and of the security of the peoples! (**Thunderous applause.**)

*

Bulganin, who was next to speak, was greeted with applause.

Speech by Comrade BULGANIN

Dear Comrades,

There are no word to describe the great joy we feel now at the sight of our beloved Moscow, at meeting you, our dear friends!

Thank you very much for this warm and cordial welcome. Our journey, which has been remarkable in every respect, lasted over a month. Naturally, one month is not enough to gain

a good knowledge of India, Burma and Afghanistan, of all the aspects of life in those countries and particularly of so great a country as India. Still, we have seen and learned a great deal.

We have been, as you know, to the capitals of these countries—to Delhi, Rangoon and Kabul—as well as to their major cities, industrial districts, construction projects, agricultural establishments, educational, medical and scientific research institutions. We have met and talked to statesmen and people of various walks of life and classes of society, we have met the people, millions of ordinary folk, intellectuals, industrial workers and peasants. They all manifested the most sincere and warm sentiments towards us. They welcomed us as their dearest guests, as their kith and kin, as their brothers. Our hearts were filled to overflowing with a feeling of great pride in our homeland at the sight of the unparalleled enthusiasm with which we, the representatives of the Soviet people, were welcomed in cities and villages.

Wherever we went we were conscious of the warmest gratitude to the Soviet Union for its foreign policy of peace, for its policy of friendship and co-operation between the peoples.

It is our firm conviction that the enthusiasm and joy with which the people of India, Burma and Afghanistan welcomed us everywhere were manifestations of friendship and love for the Soviet Union, for the Soviet people, for the people who, under the leadership of their Communist Party, have raised their country to such heights.

We have seen that the countries we visited are peace-loving countries, and that the peoples and governments of those countries are seeking peaceful co-operation with all nations. And this is the main thing that draws them and us together, that creates the necessary conditions for friendship and co-operation.

Peace is the greatest blessing for the peoples; and the

friendship and co-operation of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the peoples of India, Burma and Afghanistan constitute a major factor making for peace among the peoples.

The friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union, India, Burma and Afghanistan is a factor for peace which the adversaries of peace and co-operation between peoples cannot but take into account.

The five great principles of peaceful coexistence and co-operation—this is the basis on which we build our relations with states that have differing social and political systems. We are witnesses of the fact that more and more countries are adhering to these principles

Our friendship with great India, with Burma and Afghanistan is a splendid example of the triumph of the Leninist principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet state. This is a great, historic achievement.

During our tour we saw how important are personal contacts of statesmen for the establishment of mutual understanding and friendly relations, for all-round co-operation and links between countries. Our contacts with the leading statesmen of India, Burma and Afghanistan have enabled us to get to know each other better, to ascertain the views we have in common on the most important problems of international life and to find the proper ways and means of solving questions of co-operation and contacts.

You are well aware from reading the press that our visits to India, Burma and Afghanistan have resulted in joint statements. These important, historic documents mark a new stage in the development of the Soviet Union's relations with each of those three countries. Our common striving for friendship and co-operation has also made it possible to achieve good results in our talks on the expansion of trade, economic, cultural and other relations. Our immutable principle of equality and mutual

benefit lies at the basis of these relations. We stand for economic co-operation and ties of a type that involve no political conditions or commitments.

The results of our tour have been so rich and beneficial because of the exceptional kindness of and the hospitality accorded us by the esteemed Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, by the esteemed Prime Minister of Burma, Mr. Nu, and the esteemed Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Mohammed Daoud. I take this opportunity of extending once again our heartfelt thanks to them.

Thus, the most important result of our trip to great India, to Burma and Afghanistan has been the still closer rapprochement of the Soviet Union with those countries, the further development of friendship and co-operation between our peoples.

Not everybody likes this, however. Our trip and our speeches, particularly those of Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev, have not only been enthusiastically acclaimed by our friends but have also incurred the stormy indignation of the reactionary press and of certain quite important public and governmental figures in the Western countries, particularly in Britain. The only thing we can say about this is that they like neither our candid pronouncements on their policy of colonialism nor our friendship with India, Burma and Afghanistan; but we like this friendship very much and it suits us perfectly. This friendship of the peoples has strengthened the front of peace-loving countries, has welded it still closer. The front of peace-loving countries has become still stronger. It will be stronger yet, and we feel sure that it will triumph! **(Applause.)**

Long live friendship and co-operation between the peoples—the supreme factor making for world peace! **(Applause, shouts of “Hurrah”.)**

* * *

After the meeting Bulganin and Khrushchev drove away from the airport in an open car.

All the way from the airport to the Kremlin—down the Leningrad Highway, at the Byelorussian Railway Station and along the length of Gorky Street—more than five hundred thousand people, including collective farmers from the village around Moscow and visitors from various cities, had gathered to greet Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev. The air rang with stormy applause and cheers in honour of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and Comrades Khrushchev and Bulganin upon the successful accomplishment of their mission of strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union, India, Burma and Afghanistan, a mission which will go far to consolidate world peace, the security of the peoples and economic co-operation between all countries.

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BULGANIN AND KHRUSHCHEV IN AFGHANISTAN

JOINT STATEMENT by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Minister of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mohammed Daoud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the members of their party arrived in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, on December 15, 1955. There they met His Royal Highness Mohammed Daoud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and members of the Afghanistan Government, and on December 16, 17 and 18 held talks on matters of interest to both parties.

This visit by leaders of the Soviet Union to the friendly neighbouring country of Afghanistan has enabled both parties to outline their peaceable and good-neighbourly policy in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual confidence and to study the possibilities for further expanding political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries on the basis of respect for Afghanistan's policy of neutrality.

The exchange of views has resulted in agreement on the

following questions:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal Government of Afghanistan have resolved to expand the friendly political, economic and cultural relations between them, a matter in which both countries are interested.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal Government of Afghanistan are convinced that the peoples and nations still deprived of liberty and national sovereignty have the right, on the basis of the UN Charter, to shape their future destinies without outside pressure.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal Government of Afghanistan declare their adherence to the five principles—mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs for economic, political or ideological reasons, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence. These principles, which were unanimously adopted by the participants in the Conference of Asian and African countries in Bandung, form a firm foundation for safeguarding peace and mutual understanding among the nations of the world and conform to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Organisation.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal Government of Afghanistan hold that lasting world peace and mutual understanding between the countries of the world depend upon general disarmament and the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons; they favour the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes to promote the progress of science and improve the well-being of mankind.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal Government of Afghanistan hold that

the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers, and the subsequent Conference of the Foreign Ministers of those powers, convened in accordance with the demands of the peoples to eliminate international tension and safeguard peace, yielded positive results. Recognising that these conferences paved the way for and promoted mutual understanding between the interested countries, both sides express the hope that, as a result of the efforts of the above-mentioned states, similar conferences will be convened in the future as well, to remove differences between the countries taking part in them; they hope that these conferences will have a positive effect on the establishment of mutual understanding between all countries, this being an important factor in maintaining world peace.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Royal Government of Afghanistan hold that the present situation and tension in the areas of the East are a threat to world tranquillity. They are convinced that all outstanding problems in the Far East must be settled in the interests of peace. Questions concerning China must be settled with due regard for the national rights of the Chinese people and, in particular, the People's Republic of China must take its rightful place in the United Nations.

The Governments of both countries hold that the security of the peoples can be assured only by means of agreed and collective efforts by the states to strengthen peace.

In conclusion, both sides express the conviction that personal contact between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will further strengthen the relations between the two countries and promote the consolidation of world peace.

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

Prime Minister of Afghanistan
MOHAMMED DAOUD

Kabul, December 18, 1955.

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**JOINT SOVIET-AFGHAN COMMUNIQUE on
Economic Relations Between the USSR and
Afghanistan**

Questions relating to trade and economic relations between the USSR and Afghanistan were examined during the stay in Kabul of N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and N. S. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Governments of the two countries note with satisfaction that trade and economic relations between the USSR and Afghanistan have been expanding on a mutually advantageous basis.

At the same time they have arrived at the unanimous opinion that it is necessary in the interests of both countries to continue developing and expanding these ties.

With this aim in view the Governments of the USSR and Afghanistan have found it necessary that their competent representatives meet, after the necessary preparatory work has been carried out, to examine further mutually advantageous forms of economic and technical co-operation, and to conclude a corresponding agreement.

It has been agreed that these representatives will consider, in particular, questions related to co-operation in the development of agriculture, the building of a hydro-electric

power station irrigation systems and auto-repair shops in Afghanistan and also in the reconstruction of the Kabul airport.

The Soviet Government has stated that it agrees in principle to render Afghanistan technical aid, as well as financial assistance in the form of credit, for carrying out the programme of work for the development of Afghanistan's economy in these spheres, subject to agreement.

The sum of the credit extended in this connection by the Soviet Union is fixed at 100 million United States dollars; it will be a long-term credit.

The terms of the credit will be agreed upon by the two sides in subsequent negotiations.

The Government of Afghanistan has expressed its deep gratitude to the Soviet Government for the assistance it has agreed to give Afghanistan.

December 18, 1955.

Kabul.

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**Statement by BULGANIN at Kabul Airport,
December 15**

Mr. Prime Minister,
Gentlemen,

As we set foot on the soil of friendly Afghanistan, my friend Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev and myself are happy to bring the greetings and best wishes of the Soviet people to the Afghan people, with whom the Soviet people have long maintained firm good-neighbourly relations.

We accepted with pleasure the kind invitation of the Royal Government of Afghanistan to visit your country, which gives us the opportunity to become better acquainted with Afghanistan and to establish personal contact with its statesmen.

The friendly relations between our countries, the firm foundations for which were laid as far back as at the time of the formation of the Soviet state, have always developed on a basis of full equality in the interests of both countries.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have deep respect and sympathy for the courageous and industrious Afghan people and value highly Afghanistan's unfailing desire for peace and the preservation of its national independence.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan have every possibility of further developing their friendly relations on a basis of equality and respect for the interests of both countries.

May Soviet-Afghan friendship develop and grow stronger to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and co-operation between nations!

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**Speech Made by the Prime Minister of
Afghanistan Mohammed DAOUD at a Dinner in
Kabul, December 16**

Your Excellencies Marshal Bulganin, Mr. Khrushchev,
Gentlemen,

On behalf of the people and the Government of
Afghanistan I sincerely welcome Your Excellency, Mr.

Khrushchev and your esteemed colleagues, and am happy, on this auspicious occasion, to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Afghan people and their Government for your acceptance of the invitation to visit our country.

This is one of the most notable days in the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the great Soviet Union, the memory of which will go down in the history of friendly relations between our two countries.

Afghanistan has not forgotten and never will forget that the first country to welcome Afghanistan's freedom and independence was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and that the first country which after the October Revolution established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and laid the foundation for the international friendship was Afghanistan.

From that time up to the present, relations between these two free countries have been founded on mutual confidence, good neighbourliness, sincere friendship, good will and love of peace. Time and various international developments have in no way shaken them.

The friendship of our two countries, whose social life is based on different principles, is a vivid example of the coexistence of countries with different systems of government, given that there are friendly relations between them. Co-operation between them promotes the progress and prosperity of both countries.

The freedom-loving people of Afghanistan have always admired the successes achieved by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics during the past 38 years. Also noteworthy today are the efforts your country is exerting to secure world peace and tire energies which you, Mr. Bulganin, and your esteemed colleagues, particularly Mr. Khrushchev, are applying in the course of your trips to ensure mutual understanding between the peoples.

After an extensive tour of the vast territory of India, our esteemed guests have arrived in our ancient mountainous capital. To our regret, cold winter winds are now blowing and at this season the country's nature is devoid of all charm. But the warm love and the cordial embraces of the Afghan people will to some extent make up for the winter frost and the rigours of nature. Our friends will feel at ease in the homes of their sincere friends in this country in the heart of Asia whose freedom-loving people hold liberty to be their greatest possession and wealth.

The people of Afghanistan, who have no other aims but their freedom and well-being, and have a great yearning for world peace, think that universal tranquillity is the greatest guarantee of freedom and progress for their homeland. Proceeding from this, Afghanistan has for many years pursued a policy of neutrality, always ready to extend the hand of friendship to all friendly and neighbouring countries and to cooperate with them in the interests of its welfare and prosperity.

Afghanistan is convinced that her policy not only serves her own interests, but also the interests of world peace and the happiness of her neighbours and friends. It is hoped, therefore, that this policy will be approved by every peace-loving country.

On every occasion and at all international conferences, Afghanistan has been upholding the idea of fraternity and the freedom of the peoples of the whole world and the right of every nation to self-determination. Not only in words, but in deeds Afghanistan has considered respect for equality and the independence of countries to be the only way of ensuring world peace.

Your Excellency Mr. Bulganin, Mr. Khrushchev, esteemed gentlemen!

I take this occasion to express the joy and satisfaction of

the Government and the people of Afghanistan at the measures which have been taken in recent years to extend economic and business relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

I hope that this economic co-operation will lay the foundations for its further development which will promote the consolidation of friendly and cordial relations between the two countries.

The Government of Afghanistan has no other aim but to promote material and cultural progress, to tap the natural wealth of the country and to raise the living standards of its people. For this purpose Afghanistan is accepting and will accept with great gratitude the assistance of friendly and more developed countries on condition that this assistance has no political strings attached to it.

Your Excellency Mr. Bulganin, Mr. Khrushchev, esteemed friends!

In conclusion permit me to express the best, sincere wishes of the Government and the people of Afghanistan to our esteemed guests, to the great people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to the Soviet Government; to convey wishes of good health and happiness to the great President of the Soviet Union and the renowned champion of its cause Marshal Voroshilov and to our esteemed guests, and to express our desire for the strengthening of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the consolidating of world peace, which is our common, great and ultimate goal.

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IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY OPENS TODAY

The Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party opens today in the hall of the Ateneu, Bucharest, with 805 delegates and numerous visitors attending.

Among the delegates to the Congress are RWP activists, members of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly members of the Government of the RPR, Heroes of Socialist Labour, leading workers, members of collective farms, growers of bumper crops, state prize winners, academicians and people's artists.

Representatives from the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of 32 countries have so far arrived for the

Congress, including those from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of China, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the French Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian Working People's Party.

CHINESE INTELLECTUALS JOIN THE PARTY

The best representatives of the Chinese intelligentsia are applying for admission to the Communist Party. Recently the Party organisation at the "Chinghua" Polytechnical Institute in Peking enrolled Professor Liu Hsien-chou, the Institute's Deputy Director. Ouyang Yu-chien, a well-known figure in the realm of culture and Director of the Theatrical Arts Academy, Ho Wen-hua and Ma Chih, teachers in the Academy, and others, have joined the Party.

Many engineers, physicians, teachers at institutes of higher learning in the town of Tientsin, including Chen Ying-wu, Dean of the Power Faculty at the Tientsin University, who has devoted almost a quarter of a century to the education of youth, have joined the Party, as has also Professor Chen Pien-chi of the Nankai University, Teng Wei-tsai, Deputy Director of Studies at this University, and many others.

GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

In the past few weeks the organisation of the Communist Party of Austria in the Province of Salzburg has achieved good results in the recruitment of new members. The engine-building

works in Hallein is the biggest enterprise in this province. The workers at the plant recently held a two-hour strike. The Communists at the enterprise were particularly active in defending the interests of the working people. Having experienced their first class battles, many young workers realised that they ought to be in the Communist Party and expressed a desire to join it. Arising from this a new Party branch was established at the enterprise, one that is in close touch with working people. The Party members began to get out a factory newspaper and the 250 copies of the first issue were bought by the workers immediately.

The example set by the Communists in this enterprise had a fruitful influence on the activity of the entire Party organisation in Hallein where the Party has recruited 44 new members in the last few weeks.

Important work in recruiting new members is being done by the Communists in Ottakring (Vienna District), where former members of the Socialist Party too are joining the Party. In the course of a few days 27 new members joined the Party in Ottakring.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANNUAL MEETINGS IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

Active preparations for Party branch annual meetings are under way in the Hungarian Working People's Party. The central question of this important political campaign is the fulfilment of the national economic plan and the further mobilisation of Party members and non-party working people for the fulfilment of the economic tasks for the coming year.

It is in the light of these tasks that the branch leaderships are preparing reports to be discussed at the meetings which are

to be held between January 1 and April 23, 1956. Branch leaders are consulting their members on how to improve mass work in the Party and on the questions to be discussed at the annual meetings.

At the present time the Party branches are studying the C.C. decision dealing with the annual meetings. Talks are being held with Party members on how best to mobilise internal resources so that each enterprise, producer co-operative and state farm fulfils its production plan with even greater success.

Preparations for annual meetings, which are being carried out in an atmosphere of more intensive mass political work by the Party branches, have had the effect of livening up inner Party life.

SUCCESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA AT ELECTION TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

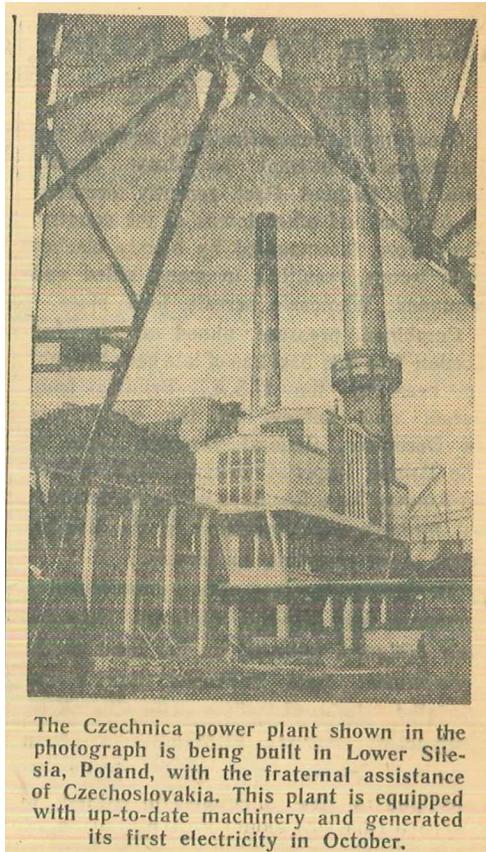
In Indonesia on December 15, 520 deputies were elected to the Constituent Assembly which will adopt the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Despite attempts on the part of the home and foreign reactionaries to frustrate them, these elections passed off quietly and in complete order. In Djakarta alone 80-85% of the electorate went to the polls.

Preliminary data on the election results confirm that on the island of Java, for instance, the National Party polled more than 5,000,000 votes, the Communist Party over, 4,345,000, the Nahdatul Ulama over 4,000,000 and the Masjumi over 2,370,000. The Communist Party won the majority of votes in Surabaya, Cheribon, Semarang, Djokjakarta, Surakarta and many other towns. More votes were cast here for the

Communist Party than in the previous parliamentary elections. In the town of Indramaju, for instance, the Communist Party's vote was 50% higher.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, Comrade D. N. Aidit, made a special statement stressing that the success of the Communist Party and the other democratic forces, and the defeat of the Masjumi and PSI (right-wing Socialist party) in the elections show that a considerable realignment of the progressive forces of the people has taken place.

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The Czechnica power plant shown in the photograph is being built in Lower Silesia, Poland, with the fraternal assistance of Czechoslovakia. This plant is equipped with up-to-date machinery and generated its first electricity in October.

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STOP REPRESSION AGAINST CYPRIOT

PATRIOTS

In its drive to convert Cyprus into a military base for NATO the British Government is conducting a policy of savage terrorism and police repression on the island.

A few days ago the Working People's Party (AKEL), which has been leading the fight for self-determination for the people of Cyprus, was banned by the British Governor, Field-Marshal Harding, together with other progressive organisations. There have also been wholesale arrests of AKEL leaders and other democrats, among them Ezekias Papaioannou, General Secretary of AKEL; Costas Partassides, Mayor of Limassol; George Christodulidis, Mayor of Larnaca; Christos Savvides, Deputy Mayor of Famagusta; and leaders of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour.

Neos Democratis, a leading Cypriot democratic paper, has also been banned, together with all publications of AKEL and other progressive organisations. Domedes Ghalanos, Editor of **Neos Democratis**, is one of those arrested.

These actions, part of the general reactionary offensive, evoked immediate resistance on the part of the population. On the day of the arrests workers left their jobs and shops shut in protest. Strikes and demonstrations took place in Nicosia, the capital, in Limassol, Famagusta and other places throughout the island. At a British military cantonment at Dhekelia over 1,000 workers downed tools.

Archbishop Makarios, head of the Cyprus Church, has issued a statement disapproving the banning of the Cyprus Working People's Party and the arrests of its leaders, "irrespective of basic differences which separate us from those against whom the Government's action is directed". He reaffirms that he will accept no solution to the Cyprus problem

that fails to safeguard the application of the right of self-determination to Cyprus.

In connection with the latest wave of repressive measures undertaken by the British authorities against Cypriot patriots, a statement has been issued by the British Communist Party. It says that the latest shameful steps of the British Government on Cyprus make it clear that “the real aim of the British Tories is to destroy the democratic movement in Cyprus”. The Communist Party calls on trade unions and the whole Labour movement in Britain to demand the release of the arrested leaders, the withdrawal of the bans and the evacuation of British troops from Cyprus, and urges them to act in defence of the democratic rights of the Cyprus people.

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**THE STRUGGLE TO RAISE LABOUR
PRODUCTIVITY IN THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Professor
Behrens, Head of State Central Statistical
Board, State Planning Committee**

Continuous expansion and improvement of industrial and agricultural production constitute a characteristic feature of the socialist mode of production. They form the basis and the condition for the improving well-being and constantly rising material and cultural level of the working people, and are achieved through the medium of advanced technique and a resultant steady and rapid growth of labour productivity.

Rising labour productivity is a tendency typical of every mode of production. Without it there can be no economic progress, or social progress in general. But, as Marx noted, “the law of increased productive power, then, does not apply absolutely to capital. So far as capital is concerned, the productive power is not increased by the enhancement of productive labour in general, but only by saving more in the unpaid portion of living labour than is expended in past labour...”

With the abolition of capitalist ownership the obstacles standing in the way of a continuous rise in labour productivity are also removed. Under Socialism there exists and operates the economic law of the steady growth of labour productivity. Under socialist ownership of the means of production there is a direct connection between the raising of labour productivity and the material conditions of the working people, for the

growth in average wages and state allocations for cultural needs and social services depends on the growth of labour productivity.

In conditions of worker-peasant power the working people own everything they produce in the socialist sector of the national economy. The distribution of the social product, inasmuch as it is created in the socialist sector of the national economy, is therefore likewise carried out according to the socialist principle.

The wage or salary of every worker or employee is his or her individual wage or salary. The source is the product created by the working people for themselves and distributed according to the amount of labour expended. But the standard of living of the working people under Socialism is determined not only by their individual wages since the wages are augmented by allocations granted by state and public organisations, above all by the trade unions, for the material and cultural needs of the working people. This should be taken into account when any comparison is made between real wages under capitalism and under Socialism. A very substantial and ever-increasing proportion of the real wages of the working people under Socialism is made up of such allocations by state and public organisations.

In conditions of Socialism the individual wages of the working people constitute an important part of production costs. If, in accordance with the requirements of the economic laws of Socialism, the state economic plan lays it down that the rise in labour productivity must outstrip the growth of average wages, this means that if less labour is expended per unit of output, its production costs must also be less. The greater the necessary volume of accumulation, the more rapid must be the growth of labour productivity in comparison with the increase of average wages. Thus, the degree in which labour

productivity increases more rapidly than wages is established in the state economic plan, both the rate of accumulation and the rate of increase in consumption being taken into account.

If labour productivity is increased faster than wages the net profit of society swells and the state can allocate greater funds both for the satisfaction of social needs and for accumulation, which leads to an increase in social wealth.

In the German Democratic Republic a drive is being conducted for the establishment of a correct correlation between wages and labour productivity. Despite the indisputable partial successes achieved in carrying out this task, one cannot yet say that in general a correct correlation has been assured. The increases in labour productivity envisaged in the GDR's first Five-Year Plan —72% in socialist industry and 61 % in industry as a whole—have not been realised. The rise in labour productivity in socialist industry and in industry as a whole amounts to only approximately 54% on the average, while average wages rose by 46% in socialist industry and 48% in industry as a whole, instead of 26% and 24% respectively as provided for by the plan. As a result of this, and for other reasons, production costs were reduced by only approximately 20%, whereas they were scheduled to fall by approximately 27%.

Obviously such a development could not be considered normal. For this reason this problem was the focal point at the 21st, 24th and 25th meetings of the Central Committee of the SUPG. Discussion at these meetings showed that we were not yet utilising all objective possibilities.

This was, above all, expressed in the unsatisfactory planning and organisation of production, which was, and remains, one of the major shortcomings in the work of our industry. Many factories have been working in fits and starts. This unrhythmical and uneven way of working has led, on the

one hand, to machinery standing idle and to the incorrect utilisation of man-power and, on the other hand, to having to pay for overtime, to the irrational expenditure of the wages fund, to increased cost of production and a reduction in the profitability of the enterprise concerned. The actual increase in labour productivity lagged behind the available possibilities, while average wages rose without a corresponding rise in labour productivity. This resulted in an unfavourable correlation between the increase in labour productivity and the rise in the average wage.

There was also another grave shortcoming in the work of our industry—irrational use was made at enterprises of social labour, the total staff of factory and office workers included too many people engaged in non-productive work and inadequate use was made of working time. The lack of technically justified norms for the utilisation of social labour stood in the way of an increase of labour productivity, or else prevented the increase from bringing down production costs.

What is the explanation for our difficulties? It is, in the main, a question of the difficulties of growth in the transition from capitalism to Socialism. On the basis of the directives of the 21st meeting of the C.C. of the SUPG, a number of important state decisions and regulations designed to take better account of the operation of economic laws have been adopted. Furthermore, the 25th C.C. meeting set the task of examining all the important laws and decisions with a view to determining whether they correspond to the objective economic laws. It is understandable that with a divided Germany certain additional difficulties arise in the building of Socialism in the GDR. However, the unsatisfactory utilisation or even the infringement of economic laws are not to be accounted for by the difficulties of the transition period, just as they cannot be justified by any additional difficulties.

All these difficulties can be overcome. The progress we have made since the 21st C.C. meeting is proof of this. Many working people look pledges, the fulfilment of which helped to bring about a more favourable correlation between the increase of labour productivity and the rise in average wages in 1955 than in the past few years.

Whereas labour productivity in the third quarter of 1955 stood at 108.6% compared with the same quarter of 1954, at 103.8% compared with the planned figure and 106.3% compared with the first quarter of this year, the average wage level for the third quarter of 1955 is characterised by the following figures: 102.3%, 104% and 109.9%, respectively.

These figures show that the causes which have led in the GDR to an unfavourable correlation between the rise in labour productivity and the growth in the average wage have not been removed entirely. Meetings sponsored by the C.C. of the SUPG and numerous conferences justifiably laid emphasis on the importance of introducing advanced techniques into all branches of the national economy. The introduction of new machinery is, and will continue to be, a major factor in raising the productivity of labour. But it would be erroneous to assume that an increase in labour productivity can be achieved merely by means of capital investments.

The experience of the best enterprises and foremost production workers graphically proves how great are the reserves for raising labour productivity and reducing production costs in our plants and factories. It is essential that the planned assignments to raise labour productivity and reduce production costs be fulfilled and overfulfilled at each enterprise, that the established level of average wages be observed and a correct correlation assured between the number of production workers and the total number of factory and office workers.

Improved utilisation of working time in the sphere of production, the reduction of non-productive labour consumption, better use of machinery, and the application of innovators methods—these represent the reserves for raising productivity of labour, reserves that can be realised within the **shortest possible space of time**; further mechanisation and the passing over to automation of production open up possibilities for raising labour productivity and can be realised over a **long-term period**.

Our economic construction is being carried out in conditions of sharp class struggle. The monopolists, the Junkers and militarists, having been deprived of power in the GDR, are attempting, from Western Germany and West Berlin, by all and every means to hinder our efforts to fulfil and over fulfil our economic plans. Despite all these difficulties in the way of building Socialism in the GDR, difficulties that are arising as a result of the division of Germany, our achievements are irrefutable. They illustrate the superiority of socialist planned economy over capitalist economy. The German Democratic Republic is participating successfully in the general upswing of the camp of the countries of Socialism and democracy headed by the Soviet Union.

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**COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN IN
STRUGGLE FOR INTERESTS OF THE
JAPANESE PEOPLE, Yoshio Shiga,
Member of Presidium, C.C., Communist
Party of Japan**

To the Communist Party of Japan, as to other Communist and Workers' Parties, the world-historic experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is of immense significance. Under the impact of the Great October Revolution the previous insufficiently active struggle of the Japanese working people received a strong impetus, with the result that a demand for a party of its own, a Communist Party, grew more and more insistent among the working class. Despite the government's ruthless reign of terror, the Party was founded under conditions of illegality in 1922.

I.

In 1920, when their crusade against Soviet Russia was defeated, the imperialist powers withdrew their armed forces from Soviet territory. Japan alone continued her intervention.

The first political steps taken by the Japanese Communist Party were to fight against anti-Soviet intervention and for the immediate recognition of the Soviet state. This struggle spread through nearly all the trade unions and many of the socialist and democratic organisations. As a result of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people and their army, the Japanese government was obliged, by the end of 1922, to withdraw its troops from the Far East. Only the island of Sakhalin remained occupied.

In 1925 diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union were established and the state of war, which had lasted virtually eight years, was finally brought to a close.

Before the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR, however, the Japanese government promulgated a law on the “maintenance of public order” with the aim of suppressing the people and leaving the imperial power free to wage aggressive wars. In 1928 the Japanese government attacked the Communist Party, which stood at the head of the people, the Japanese Council of Trade Unions (Hyogikai) and the Worker-Peasant Party; until the end of the second world war it used this law as a means of involving the entire people in aggressive wars.

In its search for a way out of the world economic crisis, Japanese imperialism began a large-scale aggressive war against China in 1931. At that time most of the Communist leaders were in prison, but the Party with its re-formed leadership fought both in court and outside against this rapacious war. Following the example of Lenin and the Russian Communists during the first world war, it unhesitatingly appealed to the people and boldly organised an anti-war struggle.

From 1928 to 1945, the year marked by the unconditional capitulations of Japanese imperialism, the Communist Party had to work in extremely difficult conditions of constant brutal

repression. The fascist-minded imperialists hoped, through the services of traitors, to destroy the Party altogether. Many Communist leaders were killed in prisons and at police interrogations. Despite this, the Party always held high the banner of struggle against aggressive war. Of all the political parties, it was the only one to remain faithful to this banner. During that period the Japanese Communists were inspired by the struggle waged by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for peace, in defence of its country, against fascism. The unity of will shown by all the members of the CPSU, their spirit of self-sacrifice, filled the Communists of Japan with inexhaustible courage.

In October 1945 the Communist Party leaders were released from prison. They resumed their place at the head of the Party and set about strengthening it with all speed. For the first time the Party had broad opportunities of conducting legal activity.

Japan, which before the war had been a strong imperialist country with colonies in its possession, was occupied by American troops and under occupation was itself transformed into a dependent country whose reactionary forces became the junior partners of the United States. The U.S. occupation authorities trampled underfoot the principles laid down for the democratisation of Japan in the Potsdam Declaration, covered the whole country with a network of military, police and all manner of political institutions and built many military bases all through the country.

In the struggle against their low living standards, the Japanese people, onto whose shoulders the whole burden of the war was transferred, organised widely representative workers' and peasants' trade unions. Cultural personalities, young folk, students and women also began to set up democratic organisations.

In February 1947 several million workers through their trade unions decided to call a general strike. The U.S. occupation authorities had formerly worn a mask of democracy, but now they openly launched an attack on the rights of the Japanese working people and banned the strike. Realising that the most effective weapon against the formation of a united democratic front of national liberation would be division between the peasantry and the working class, the occupation authorities introduced a "land reform". Its purpose was to strengthen the position of the rich peasants and, by allotting small plots of land to the middle and the majority of the poor peasants, to win them over to the side of Japanese and U.S. reaction.

The policy of Japanese and U.S. reaction placed the Communist Party in a very difficult position, but nevertheless the Party, carrying out a correct line in its work among the masses and organising struggle for the country's independence, secured three million votes in the general elections of 1949.

Frightened by this success, the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries looked around for a pretext to suppress the Communist Party. Recent history has shown that whenever they prepare to launch an aggressive war the imperialists first take repressive measures against the Communist Party. In June 1950 MacArthur gave the Yoshida government orders to prohibit members of the C.C. of the Communist Party from engaging in political activity. Publication of the Party's central organ, **Akahata**, was banned. Soon after this the aggressive war in Korea began. At MacArthur's orders a start was made on the revival of Japanese militarism under cover of setting up reserve police forces.

The Communist Party entered a period of combined legal and illegal activity. U.S. military operations in Korea transformed Japan into a barracks, into a base for U.S.

bombers. Therefore the Party had naturally to take precautions to defend itself from the enemy's blows. We learned how to do this from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. If we had not used this experience, our Party would have suffered still greater losses.

The U.S. military suffered a defeat as a result of the courageous resistance put up by the Korean people with the assistance of the Chinese Volunteers.

In 1954 there began the great campaign for signatures in support of the demand for the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons. More than 30 million signatures were collected in Japan. The movement against U.S. military bases and against Japan's military preparations is spreading. And the movement for diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China has indeed assumed nation-wide proportions.

II.

The Vth Conference of the Communist Party of Japan adopted a new Programme, the outcome of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of our country.

Lenin said in 1920 that the oppressed nations "are either in a state of direct colonial dependence or comprise semi-colonial states such as Persia, Turkey and China, or else, after being conquered by the armies of a big imperialist power, have been forced into deep dependence upon it by peace treaties".

After the second world war Japan, which was not formerly a backward state of the colonial or semi-colonial type but a developed capitalist country, found itself occupied by the armies of U.S. imperialism, and, as a result of the San Francisco Treaty, dependent on the U.S.A.

Based on the Marxist-Leninist teaching on imperialism and

the national and colonial question, our Party's Programme is a beacon, a guide for making a correct analysis of the situation in Japan.

Guided by this Programme the VIth National Conference of the Communist Party in July 1955 adopted new decisions which laid emphasis on the following major tasks. First, to strengthen the solidity and unity of the Party; second, to overcome leftist adventurism; third, to eliminate sectarianism, build the Party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and strengthen the Party's links with the masses. At the same time these decisions eradicated all the causes for the ideological, political and organisational muddle which existed in the Party as a result of Japan's being confused with a colonial or semi colonial country.

The Short History of the CPSU states that one must guard the unity of the Party as the apple of one's eye. When the battle becomes complex, when a new historical stage is entered upon, then diverging views may arise in the Party. Communists must not allow the difference in views to bring about a split in the Party. Disunity in the ranks of the Party, particularly in the executive body, inevitably leads to there being less solidity in the Party as a whole, weakens its powers of resistance to the blows of the enemy, hinders it from effectively utilising the conditions that have developed and is an obstacle in the way of the successful development of the struggle. When the Party loses touch with the masses, it lapses into sectarianism. The history of the Communist Party of Japan is permeated with the fight against sectarianism. Sectarianism is at variance with the Party's duty towards the working class and the masses of the people. The decisions of the VIth Party Conference point to the need for sparing no effort in the battle against the sectarianism that has taken root and in expanding the Party's links with the masses.

The VIth Party Conference adopted new Party Rules and, on the basis of a study of the experience of the CPSU, clarified the following questions.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory as it has been throughout the 33 years of its existence, the Communist Party of Japan has succeeded in steering a correct political course, a correct organisational course and a correct course in its day-to-day work. If all Party members are solid, if they are really united in their efforts, then the Party will win the trust of the people, will rally them into a united democratic front of national liberation and will succeed in transforming Japan into an independent, peace-loving and democratic country.

In July 1955 the Communist Party of Japan reinforced the foundation of its unity.

This October saw the merging of the Socialist parties of Japan, while in November the Liberal Party fused with the Democratic Party. Naturally, this was no mere matter of chance. During the ten postwar years Japanese monopoly capital, having restored the capitalist economy to its pre-war level, and subordinated as it is to the U.S.A., has been seeking to follow the path of resurrecting Japanese militarism. The people, on the other hand, are seeking to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China; they are calling for the withdrawal of the occupation troops stationed in their country under the unequal San Francisco Treaty; the people are desirous of taking the path of peace, independence and democracy. Along these two different paths, Japanese and U.S. reaction, on the one hand, and the broad masses of the Japanese people, on the other, are building their own political fronts. Thus it was that the unification of the Liberal and Democratic parties took place, under great pressure by Japanese and U.S. reaction, to whose demands these parties are subordinate. On the other hand, the unity of the Communist

Party was re-established and is being strengthened in accord with the demands of the Japanese people whose interests our Party represents.

The conservatives, reactionaries and their press unanimously declare that a period of bipartite government—of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party—has set in. What is the purpose at the back of this assertion? Firstly, an attempt to convince the people that the Communist Party is no longer needed in the political life of contemporary Japan. After the Communist leaders, in response to the wishes of the people, had openly come to the VIth Party Conference, Japanese and U.S. reaction—if but for this reason alone—found it hard to carry out repressive measures against the Communist Party under the so-called subversive activities law. The public appearance of the Party leaders at the VIth Conference frustrated the reactionaries' plans to isolate the Party from the people with the assistance of the bipartite system's idea. Secondly, Japanese and U.S. reaction is seeking not only to take the Liberal-Democratic Party in hand, but the Socialist Party too. And when the openly reactionary policy of the Liberal-Democratic Party arouses the people's sharp dissatisfaction, reaction counts on maintaining its domination by handing the Cabinet over to the Socialist Party, and in this way on deceiving the dissatisfied masses.

The Japanese and American reactionaries have a common interest in exploiting and suppressing the Japanese people. Japanese reaction knows, however, that on its own it has not the economic, political nor military resources for firmly re-establishing Japanese militarism. On the other hand, American imperialism will not tolerate Japanese militarism, restored with the help of dollars, becoming strong enough to be in a position to wage war against the U.S.A. American imperialists are obtaining huge profits through plundering the Japanese people,

they are seeking to preserve Japan as a U.S. military base and to use Japanese troops as an instrument of their aggression. It is with this object that the U.S. has delivered rocket installations equipped with atomic shells to Japan, is extending its bases and calling for an increase in Japan's land forces.

Consequently, the Liberal-Democratic Party, unified under pressure from Japanese and U.S. reaction and Hatoyama's Cabinet both reflect the common and contradictory interests of the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries themselves. And Japanese reaction now depends on U.S. reaction to it large extent.

U.S. imperialism is forcing Hatoyama's Cabinet to do the following: 1. to engage in political, military and economic co-operation with the United States; 2. to restore Japanese militarism and bring Japan into the anti-communist forces in Asia; 3. to suppress the growing democratic forces; 4. to revise the Constitution for the worse, and so on. The imperialists are doing all in their power to prevent the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; they are taking land and houses away from the people of Sunagawa and other cities where military bases are located and are seeking to extend the jumping-off ground for preparing an aggressive war.

To render these designs of Japanese and American reaction abortive, the people of Japan must first of all consolidate their unity. Immediately after the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the Great October Revolution there took place an all-Japan conference of protest against the construction of military bases and a congress for the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China, which was attended by the delegates representing the entire people.

Hitherto, the protest movement against the construction of war bases look place in an uncoordinated way, in each area separately. Delegates from all areas where military bases are located assembled for the first time at the all-Japanese

conference. Some 1,300 delegates of workers, peasants and students arrived by a special train from Niigata Prefecture alone.

The previous conferences for the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China were attended mainly by prominent personalities from business and political circles, but subsequently the movement received the support of the General Council of Trade Unions and culminated in the national congress.

The Communist Party is at the centre of the movement for the immediate restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China and for the dismantling of military bases. It stresses the need for the unification and consolidation of all forces of the people and the building of a united democratic front of national liberation in the name of peace, independence and democracy.

In its programme the Socialist Party demands peace, independence and democracy. But at the same time, it comes out for undivided power for the Socialists, although judging by words their leaders continue to pursue the same line as the Communist Party. This in no way assists the unification of the forces of the people, but, on the contrary, divides them still more. The Socialist leaders have promised the financial circles of Osaka that even if their party comes to power monopoly capital will have nothing to fear. And if this is the case, whatever promises they give to the workers' and peasants' trade unions and other democratic organisations will be deliberate deception.

Socialist Party organisations demand peace, independence and democracy. The reactionaries demand war preparations, subordination to the United States and curtailment of the people's rights. Either peace or war, independence or subjugation, democracy or violence—there is no middle way.

The programme of the Socialist Party itself clearly states that if this party really desires to represent the demands of the people, it cannot take the position of dividing the united action of the people.

Now, owing to the successes of communist construction in the Soviet Union and the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the light of peace, lit by the Great October Revolution, has become the sun of peace, which shines still more brightly as a result of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic, the emergence of People's Democracies and their creative achievements.

Despite the anti-Soviet propaganda conducted by Japanese and U.S. reaction, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic have in the past few years been visited by numerous Japanese delegations of M. P. s, of members of workers' and peasants' trade unions, representatives of peace organisations, scientists, cultural personalities, young people and students. With a few exceptions, all of them are letting the Japanese people know about the tremendous achievements in building a new life and are telling them that the peoples of the Soviet Union and China long for peace with all their hearts. Alongside the ever-mounting protest of the people against the U.S. occupation policy and the regime of occupation, the voice of the Japanese people demanding the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China is heard more and more loudly. Such a measure would be a step on the path of establishing a really lasting peace in Asia.

Under present circumstances the Japanese people are more and more resolutely coming out for a united democratic front of national liberation. The Communist Party of Japan is marching in the van of the just struggle of the Japanese people.

IMPORTANT EVENT IN UNO'S HISTORY

On December 14 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, by an overwhelming majority decided to admit 16 new members: Albania, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain. The United Nations Organisation has thus become more universal and representatives of 76 countries will take part in its work.

This decision to admit new members into Uno, reached as

a result of the persistence and initiative displayed by the Soviet delegation, is a great international event, one that will serve to consolidate peace, to strengthen and expand international co-operation and enhance the authority and prestige of Uno. It reflects the desire of the peoples of all countries for an international detente, for the preservation and strengthening of the Geneva spirit.

The United Nations Organisation is an important international body. It was founded to maintain and strengthen peace and security, to develop friendly relations among states, to carry out international co-operation in the economic, social and cultural spheres. The main principles on which it is founded are those of the peaceful coexistence of different countries, irrespective of their political and social systems, the principles of equality of rights of nations, big and small.

The Uno Charter provides that no country desirous of establishing a lasting peace should remain out of Uno.

Up to recent times, however, the question of admitting new members into Uno was deadlocked. For nine years it was the subject of grave international differences and disputes, as certain states, led by the U.S.A., stubbornly adhered to a position which violated the principles on which Uno's activities are founded.

Despite the provisions of the Uno Charter the United States and a number of other countries took the path of discrimination against those countries whose social system was not to their liking, and of displaying partiality towards certain countries which found favour in their eyes. Occupying themselves with the formation of military blocs and alliances, the U.S.A. and its partners tried to spread their "positions of strength" policy and their method of diktat to Uno as well. They wanted to make this organisation an instrument for achieving their aggressive aims, a means of alienating peoples and pitting certain states

against others.

As the peace-loving peoples intensified their demands that Uno should, in reality, stand guard over universal peace and security, that it should enlarge its membership and enhance its authority, the absurdity and unsoundness of the Western powers' position became more and more apparent. In international public and political circles the Soviet Union's policy was winning increasing recognition. The Soviet Union, which has always stood for the development of peaceful co-operation among different countries and has always been against all forms of discrimination in relation to individual countries, has been unremitting in its efforts to bring about a speedy settlement of the question of admitting new members to Uno in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

During the Tenth Session of the General Assembly it was quite definitely established that the majority of Uno members no longer intended to put up with the deadlock that had arisen in the solution of one of the most important problems of present-day international relations. The majority of the delegates, in view of the recent international detente and the general improvement in the international situation, supported Canada's proposal for the simultaneous admission of 18 states. The Soviet Government, had already upheld such a proposal during the talks at the Geneva Conference between V. M. Molotov and the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.A., Britain and France, as well as in the Special Political Committee and at a meeting of the General Assembly.

On December 8 the General Assembly expressed itself in favour of admitting all 18 new members into Uno. The vote was 52 against 2 (Cuba and the Chiang Kai-shek delegate), with 5 abstentions (the United States, France, Belgium, Greece and Israel). Thus a real opportunity opened up for a decision of this question at the present session of the Assembly. According

to the UN Charter the final settlement of such a question requires a recommendation by the Security Council. However, when the question came up for consideration by the Security Council, the Chiang Kai-shek delegate, who represents no one but himself, objected to the admission of one of the 18 states—the Mongolian People's Republic. By using the "veto" he torpedoed the combined entry of 18 countries. It is quite clear that the Chiang Kai-shek puppets would not have dared to resort to this measure had they not been backed by influential circles in the U.S.A.

The infamous action of the Chiang-Kai-shek puppets caused just resentment throughout the world. The peoples more and more insistently demand that the intolerable situation in which the Chiang Kai-shek delegate occupies the Chinese People's Republic's seat in Uno be ended. Such great powers as the Soviet Union and India and all people of good will who cherish peace and international security are tirelessly fighting to restore the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in Uno.

However, the U.S.A. and a number of other countries still favour the Chiang outfit and permit it to stay not only in Taiwan but also in Uno. It is with the aid of the Chiang Kai-shek clique that they intended to frustrate a positive solution of the new members question.

The manoeuvres of the opponents of international co-operation, their policy of force, diktat and intrigue, have failed. They were prevented by the latest initiative of the Soviet Union. Moved by a desire to strengthen Uno and enhance its authority, the Soviet delegation tabled a motion in the Security Council calling for the admission of 16 countries. The motion made it possible to solve in a positive way this important and urgent question in the life of Uno. As for the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic and Japan, the Soviet Union and

other peace-loving-states will continue their efforts to ensure that these countries are accepted into Uno.

The Soviet Government's move met with a profound response from the world progressive public. All who are interested in settling international disputes in the name of peace regard the admission of these 16 states to Uno as a major success for Soviet diplomacy, as a significant achievement for the policy of peace and friendship among nations.

The Rumanian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Albanian and other peoples whose countries were admitted to Uno through the persistent efforts of the Soviet delegation have expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Government. All progressive mankind has greeted this step by the Soviet Government with deep satisfaction.

"Allow me to congratulate you", wrote the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in his message to N. A. Bulganin, "on the wise and effective step taken by your delegate in Uno, a step which has resulted in breaking the deadlock hitherto preventing many states from being represented in Uno."

The admission of new members to the United Nations once more proves that controversial international issues can and must be settled by means of patient negotiation and through mutual understanding. Nowadays the method of negotiation and the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and state systems are becoming accepted to an increasing degree.

Pierre LIMOUSIN

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FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF ITALIAN PEACE SUPPORTERS

The first national congress of Italian peace supporters, held in Rome on December 17 and 18, was attended by 420

delegates and many visitors including representatives of peace fighters from the USSR, Australia, Canada, Bulgaria, Brazil, Germany, Syria, India and France.

Broad sections of people of diverse political views took an active part in the congress preparations which lasted several months and during which numerous meetings and conferences of peace fighters were held on a provincial and town scale, as well as in localities and enterprises. Besides this, workers for peace organised 13 regional and inter-regional conferences.

Celeste Negarville, member of the Presidium of the Italian Peace Committee, made the report to the congress on the current tasks of the Italian peace movement. In this, he analysed all international questions, to the solution of which the Italian peace movement intends to make its contribution, and also showed the concrete opportunities existing in Italy for extending the propaganda work of the peace fighters and for broadening their co-operation with all forces of whatever trends who want to prevent a new war.

Negarville stressed in particular that the masses should never forget the need for vigilance nor cease their struggle. On the contrary, all who want a relaxation of international tension must be constantly and fully mobilised.

Negarville said in conclusion that the struggle for the curtailment of military expenditure and the abolition of foreign military bases was the most important task confronting the Italian peace movement at the present moment. The achievement of these aims could be a big contribution to the cause of universal disarmament and the dissolution of opposing military blocs, and to the cause of peace.

After a broad discussion of the report the congress approved resolutions submitted by its commissions, and an appeal for disarmament. On the basis of this appeal the congress decided to launch a widespread campaign for

disarmament and the cessation of the arms race.

The cultural commission of the congress suggested instituting an annual award for the Italian film making the biggest contribution to the cause of mutual understanding and friendship among nations and an annual prize of one million lire to any Italian scientist who distinguishes himself more than others in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In conclusion the congress elected Senator Celeste Negarville General Secretary of the Italian Peace Movement.

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**JORDAN PEOPLE REJECT BAGDAD
PACT**

Great mass demonstrations against the imperialists' attempt to draw Jordan into the Bagdad Pact recently occurred in Amman and other towns of the country. They were accompanied by bloody clashes with troops, resulting in many killed and wounded. Wholesale arrests took place.

Combined pressure aimed at drawing Jordan into this pact has of late been brought to bear by the U.S.A., Britain, Iraq, Israel and Turkey. In the early part of December, General Templer, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, stayed in Amman for a few days where he demanded Jordan's early inclusion in the Bagdad Pact, even resorting to threats.

In protest against this unprecedented pressure four Jordan Ministers immediately resigned, followed by the head of the government, Said El-Moufti. British imperialist circles together with the King instructed Hazaa El-Majali to form another Cabinet, one which would be prepared to give its immediate consent to the country's inclusion in the Bagdad Pact.

Supported by public opinion in all the Arab countries, the people of Jordan resolutely came out against these acts of force on the part of the imperialists.

In face of the movement of popular protest the King dissolved Parliament. The Majali government had to resign. The King authorised Ibrahim Hachem, former chairman of the Council of Notables, to form a provisional government. The new government immediately declared that its mission was limited to holding elections and that it did not intend to join any pacts. It also decided to release all those who had been arrested in the course of recent events.

Deputations composed of people from all walks of life are daily going to the King's Palace and the local authorities to demand the rejection of the Bagdad Pact. In the course of these activities there have been a whole number of instances of

troops refusing to fire on the people.

In close unity with all parties and patriotic forces the Communist Party of Jordan is continuing its struggle to prevent the country's involvement in the military aggressive plans of the Anglo-American imperialists in the Middle East.

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CRISIS PHENOMENA GROWING IN IRAN

The penetration of foreign capital into Iran's economy and intensified militarisation continually aggravate the country's economic position.

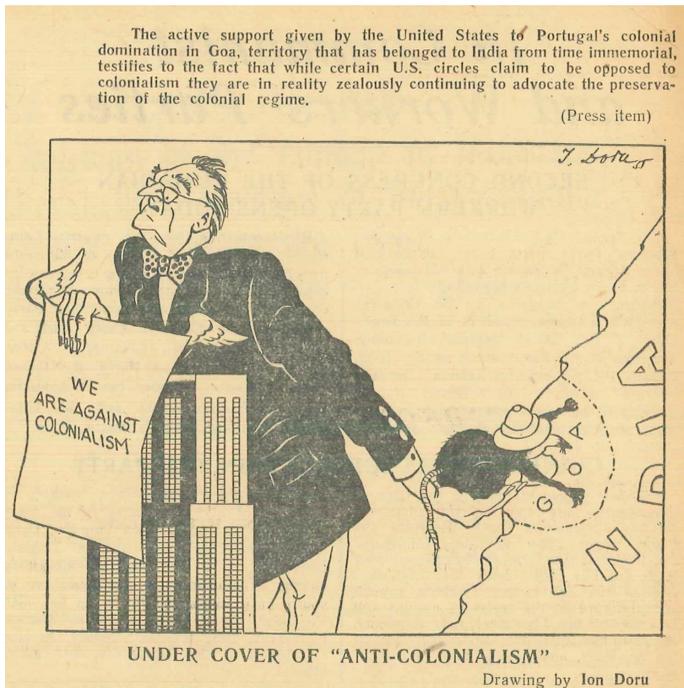
The foreign trade deficit is becoming increasingly acute. According to the official statistics published this spring, the value of Iran's monthly imports averaged 406,712,000 rials, while that of exports was only 141,057,000. Hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants, who produce goods and raw materials for export, are either unemployed or threatened with unemployment.

Each day more factories close down. In October, for instance, the Isfahan textile mill, one of the biggest of its kind in the country, stopped work, resulting in the dismissal of thousands of workers. Other textile factories in Isfahan are threatened. The weaving mills of Yezd are not working to full capacity and cannot find markets.

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The active support given by the United States to Portugal's colonial domination in Goa, territory that has belonged to India from time immemorial, testifies to the fact that while certain U.S. circles claim to be opposed to colonialism they are in reality zealously continuing to advocate the preservation of the colonial regime.

(Press item)



UNDER COVER OF "ANTI-COLONIALISM", Drawing by Ion Doru

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POLITICAL NOTES

The Semantic Researches of Radford and Company

Day in, day out, morning, noon and night, the “Voice of America” makes the airwaves resound with strident propaganda on behalf of the “free world”, the “American way of life”. Millions upon millions of dollars are poured out like water (albeit not of the purest), to promote the circulation abroad of **Reader’s Digest**, **Life Magazine** and innumerable other similar media of mass misinformation. High-powered, high-pressure salesmanship is working on all cylinders to “put across” the doctrine of the Almighty Dollar. The U.S., claims the **New York Times**, has “spent more time and energy on the arts of persuasion than any other country in the world”.

Yet all this effort is something of a flop. This is confirmed by the **New York Times**, itself. The U.S., it confesses, is unable “to articulate its convictions effectively beyond the seas”. A recent survey by the paper’s Washington correspondent provided a sort of bird’s-eye view of the current fluttering in the U.S. propaganda dovecotes. Militarists, judges, monopolists and high-placed officials—all, it seems, have been perturbed for some time now at the ineffectiveness of the U.S. propaganda barrage.

So, squads of publicity experts were put to work at devising new “dodges”, thinking up ways to “streamline” the propaganda, to “pep it up”, and so forth. Yet all these efforts to

make the U.S. propaganda line alluring hardly helped at all. Things were still not so good.

So, if gadgets wouldn't do the job—maybe the cure is to be sought in another direction. “Officials”, says the **New York Times** story, “are now taking time to think about the important fundamentals of U.S. policy.”

Pondering over these fundamentals were the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lewis L. Strauss, the Chief Justice of the U.S., Earl Warren, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Radford and other “official personages”. Warren expressed his opinion in **Fortune** magazine, while Strauss and Radford expounded their views at a “National Conference on Spiritual Foundations”, held in Washington late in October. The conclusions at which these wise men arrived are worth nothing. Their findings are announced under the heading: “Lack of Right Words Balks U.S. Leaders”.

Thus, Admiral Radford declared: “We who are free have many times been incoherent or have lacked the verbal ability to explain or defend completely what our way of life really is. We must know what we mean by it.” To which the **New York Times** writer adds, with understatement: “This is quite a confession.”

Among the profusion of “philosophies” that U.S. capitalism has at one time or another given birth to, is that of “semantics”. It claims that the world's troubles—and conflicts—are all caused by misuse of words. Or, to put it differently, that capitalism's difficulties are essentially verbal ones: thus, the worker “misunderstands” his boss, the colonial peoples “misunderstand” imperialism, etc., etc.

The Admiral, evidently, has become not only a devotee of this “theory”, but its active propagandist.

He is quite open about it; all that is needed, he suggests, is

that somebody “find the right words”. But the Admiral has taken upon himself no mean job. Certainly, the propagandists of imperialism can pour forth on the airwaves and in the pages of their newspapers and magazines buckets of whopping lies. And this they do. But neither now nor in the future will they persuade their audience that black is white. Indeed, who is there abroad who can be persuaded that the U.S.A., where 59% of the wealth is held by one per cent of the property owners, is the supreme embodiment of equality, democracy and freedom? Or be brought to believe that a “way of life” based on big business control of the nation’s life, and exploitation of the working people by monopolies, is preferable to joint ownership of the nation’s wealth and productive plant by the working people themselves... It is no secret that U.S. monopolies are raking in some 18 billion dollars net profit annually, while the incomes of 70% of U.S. families are at sub-standard levels. Who, other than those who want to be deceived, can be convinced that outfits like NATO and SEATO and the new Bagdad creation represent a “crusade for freedom”? Even the **N. Y. Herald Tribune’s** columnist on November 11, pointed to “Malayan tin and rubber, Middle Eastern oil” as the things which the “free world” is really after. Or, that hollering for atomic war against People’s China (as Radford has done on more than one occasion) and for war against the camp of Socialism as a whole, is expressive of a “sincere striving for peace”?

No, the trouble is not “lack of the right words” as Radford and his associates try to make out. Semantic alchemy won't help them. No amount of streamlining will turn lies into truth. It is becoming harder and harder for the apologists of monopoly capital to conceal their utter ideological bankruptcy.

In the endeavour to find the “fundamentals of U.S. policy”, Admiral Radford in spite of himself let slip the real reason for

the flop of imperialist propaganda, thereby confirming the worthlessness of his alibi about “the wrong words”. “It is obvious”, he admitted at the above-mentioned conference, “that the Communists have made amazing gains largely because they know what they believe, why they believe it, and can explain it.”

Therein lies the real truth.

Jan MAREK

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FACTS EXPOSE...

The Last Say

As much as 82%, of the fixed capital of 2,532 joint-stock companies in Western Germany is concentrated in the hands of 333 of the biggest monopolies. The capital of the latter totals 17,700 million marks—a figure far in excess of the total value of banknotes now in circulation in the Federal Republic. One needs no very great powers of deduction to realise from this just who has the last say in Western Germany's economic life.

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“Just Distribution”

The pay of a skilled worker in the SIMCA automobile works in France, counting all forms of bonuses, is 250 francs per hour. According to official data, SIMCA nets a clear profit of 1,400 million francs monthly, or 140,000 for each of its 10,000 workers. In other words, with every hour of his labour each of these workers puts 700 francs into the pockets of the monopolists. The defenders of the capitalist order term this a “just distribution of incomes”.

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Graded by Colour

How much a man is paid in Bamako (French Sudan) depends upon the colour of his skin. White men just beginning as bank clerks receive 18,000 francs a month, half-castes 15,000 and Negroes with five years' work behind them 8,200.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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