

SOME DOCUMENTS OF CPSU AND USSR
15 March 1953-8 August 1953

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Workers of all lands, unite!
For a Lasting Peace,
For a People's Democracy !

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

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CONTENT

1. SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.15 March 1953

**1.1 SPEECHES BY CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R.
COMRADE G. M. MALENKOV -AT SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF
U.S.S.R.15 March 1953**

2. FURTHER PROOF OF GREAT VITALITY OF SOVIET STATE

**2.1 PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R. ADOPTS DECREE “ON
AMNESTY”-27 March 1953**

2.2 SOVIET GOVERNMENT SACREDLY GUARDS RIGHTS

2.3 NOBLE MISSION OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS’ PARTIES

**3. INDESTRUCTIBLE UNITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND
PEOPLE IN THE U.S.S.R.**

**3.1 COMMUNIQUE OF PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY
OF SOVIET UNION - 2-7 July 1953**

3.2 DECISION OF PRESIDUM SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R. - 2-7 July 1953

**3.3 MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION OF IRON UNITY PARTY OF COMMUNIST
PARTY OF SOVIET UNION - Joint Meetings of Committees of the C.P.S.U. with
Party Activists**

**3.4 GREAT UNITY OF PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE. - Meetings of
Working People in Soviet Union**

**3.5 COMMUNIST AND WORKERS’ PARTIES, WORKING PEOPLE OF THE
WORLD WHOLEHEARTEDLY APPROVE DECISIONS OF CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF C.P.S.U. AND PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.**

**3.6 FURTHER ECONOMIC SUCCESSES OF COUNTRIES OF CAMP OF PEACE,
DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM**

4. FIFTH SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. – 8 August 1953

**4.1 SPEECH BY G. M. MALENKOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R. AT THE 5TH SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET
OF THE U.S.S.R. – 8 AUGUST 1953**

1. SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.- 15 March 1953

The IV Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. took place on March 15, in the Great Kremlin Palace, in Moscow.

The session was opened by Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union. He proposed that the deputies rise in tribute to the bright memory of J. V. Stalin. In sorrowful silence in tribute to the great Stalin, the deputies and guests rose in their places.

Then the Chairman made the announcement that Klement Gottwald, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, true friend of the Soviet Union had passed away on March 14, in Prague. Those present rose in tribute to the memory of Klement Gottwald. The session unanimously adopted a message of condolence to the National Assembly of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

In view of the fact that, by Decision of the joint meeting of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R, Comrade N. M. Shvernik had been recommended for the post of Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev moved that Comrade Shvernik be released from his duties as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and that he be elected member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.. Comrade Khrushchev moved that Comrade **KLEMENT EFREMOVICH VOROSHILOV** be elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.. Comrade Khrushchev's motions were unanimously adopted.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. P. Beria submitted for consideration by the session the following propose to appoint Comrade **GEORGI MAXIMILIANOVICH MALENKOV** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and to request Comrade Malenkov to submit to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. his proposals for the composition of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

– Our Party, workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, said Comrade L. P. Beria, know well and profoundly respect Comrade Malenkov as a talented disciple of Lenin and faithful colleague of Stalin.

The deputies and guests rise. Tumultuous, prolonged applause in honour of Comrade Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov resounded in the Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace.

– I think, said Comrade Beria in conclusion, that I shall reflect the general opinion of the deputies by expressing the firm conviction that the Soviet Government, headed by Comrade Malenkov, will direct the entire construction of Communism in our country in the way taught by Lenin and Stalin (**tumultuous, prolonged applause**), will selflessly serve the interests of our people.

The session unanimously resolved: to appoint Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The deputies and guests, standing, welcomed, with tumultuous applause the loyal colleague of the great Stalin.

The session then proceeded to consider the composition of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the merging of the Ministries of the U.S.S.R.. Comrade G. M. Malenkov mounted the rostrum. All the deputies and guests rose and tumultuous, prolonged applause again resounded in the hall.

The audience listened with keen attention to Comrade G. M. Malenkov, punctuating his speech with tumultuous applause.

The session unanimously approved the Law on Merging the Ministries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The composition of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. also received unanimous approval.

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

No. 12 (228) FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1953

**1.1 SPEECHES BY CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R.
COMRADE G. M. MALENKOV-15 March 1953**

Comrade Deputies!

You have charged me to submit for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the composition of the Government – the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

I thank you, comrade deputies, for the great trust and honour you have accorded me. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrades, you already know that the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted a number of vital decisions designed to ensure uninterrupted and correct leadership of life in the country.

At the present session we must examine these decisions and, in accordance with the Constitution, give the force of law to measures which the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. – the highest organ of state power in our country – will deem it appropriate and necessary to adopt and endorse.

It should be said that the measures for enlarging the existing ministries, for merging into one ministry the leadership of related branches of the national economy, culture and administration did not arise today. For a long time already, during the life of Comrade Stalin and together with him, they were considered by our Party and Government. And now, in connection with the heavy loss sustained by the country, we have but accelerated the introduction of timely organisational measures for further improving the leadership of state and economic activity.

In submitting these measures we proceed from the fact that we must work still more actively for realisation of the plans elaborated by the Party and the Government for the further development of the U.S.S.R., work more actively and more successfully to carry out these plans.

We take as our starting point that the carrying out of the organisational undertakings in the sphere of improving state and economic leadership, submitted for deliberation by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., will, without doubt, create better conditions for the successful solution of the historic tasks confronting our country – for the further constant and all-round consolidation of our great multi-national socialist state, for strengthening the mighty Soviet Armed Forces in order to ensure the defence and security of our Homeland; for further all-round development of socialist industry and for strengthening the collective-farm system, for the development of culture and for raising the material well-being of the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia, and of

all Soviet people; for ensuring a more successful advance along the pathway of building Communist society in our country.

We are able successfully to effect the reorganisation for enlarging the ministries and to realise all its advantages since we have cadres who have grown considerably, who have acquired rich experience and who are able to take over the leadership of the enlarged ministries.

The following proposals are submitted for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

To merge the Ministry of State Security of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of the Army and the Ministry of the Navy of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of Defence of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Trade of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Cotton Production, the Ministry of State Farms, the Ministry of Agricultural Stocks and the Ministry of Forestry into one ministry – the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Cinematography, the Arts Committee, the Radio Information Committee, the Central Printing and Publishing Department and the Ministry of Labour Reserves into one ministry – the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of the Fish Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of The Light and Food Industry of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy into one ministry – the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

To merge the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, the Ministry of the Machine-and-Instrument-Making Industry, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Industry and the Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry.

To merge the Ministry of the Transport-Machinery Industry, the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building.

To merge the Ministry of Power Stations, the Ministry of the Electrical Industry and the Ministry of the Communications Equipment into one ministry – the Ministry of Power Stations and Electrical Industry.

To merge the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry into one ministry – the Ministry of Defence Industry.

To merge the Ministry of the Timber Industry and the Ministry of the Paper and Wood-Working Industry of the U.S.S.R. into one ministry – the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R.

To merge the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Enterprises into one ministry – the Ministry of Construction.

To merge the Ministry of the Merchant Marine, the Ministry of Inland Water Transport and the Chief Department of the Arctic Sea Route into one ministry – the Ministry of Merchant Marine and Inland Water Transport.

To abolish the Ministry of Geological Survey, transmitting its functions correspondingly to the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and to other ministries in charge of the extractive industry.

To abolish the Ministry of Automobile Transport of the U.S.S.R., transmitting its functions to the Ministry of Railways.

To merge the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Materials-Technical Supply of the National Economy (Gossnab) and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Supplying Food and Industrial Goods (Gosprodsnab) with the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. Comrade Deputies!

In keeping with the assignment given me as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., I hereby submit for deliberation by the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following composition of the Government of the U.S.S.R. – the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

First Affairs of the U.S.S.R. – **LAVRENTI PAVLOVICH BERIA** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. – **VYACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Minister of Defence of the U.S.S.R. – Marshal of the Soviet Union **NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH BULGANIN** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. – **LAZAR MOISEYEVICH KAGANOVICH** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Minister of Home and Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. – **ANASTAS IVANOVICH MIKOYAN** (Tumultuous applause. All rise);

Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R. – **Alexei Ivanovich Kozlov** (Applause);

Minister of Culture of the U.S.S.R. – **Panteleimon Kondratyevich Ponomarenko** (Applause);

Minister of the Light and Food Industry of the U.S.S.R. – **Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin** (Applause);

Minister of the Coal Industry – **Alexander Fyedorovich Zasyadko** (Applause);

Minister of the Oil Industry – **Nikolai Konstantinovich Baibakov** (Applause);

Minister of the Metallurgical Industry – **Ivan Fyedorovich Tevosyan** (Applause);

Minister of the Chemical Industry – **Sergei Mikhailovich Tikhomirov** (Applause);

Minister of Machine Building – **Maxim Zakharovich Saburov** (Applause);

Minister of Transport and Heavy Machine Building – **Vyacheslav Alexandrovich Malyshev** (Applause);

Minister of Power Stations and Electrical Industry – **Mikhail Georgiyevich Pervukhin** (Applause);

Minister of the Defence Industry – **Dmitri Fyodorovich Ustinov** (Applause);

Minister of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R. – **Pavel Alexandrovich Yudin** (Applause);
 Minister of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R. – **Georgi Mikhailovich Orlov** (Applause);
 Minister of Construction – **Nikolai Alexandrovich Dygai** (Applause);
 Minister of Railway – **Boris Pavlovich Beshchev** (Applause);
 Minister of Communications – **Nikolai Demyanovich Psurtsev** (Applause);
 Minister of Merchant Marine and Inland Water Transport – **Zosima Alexeyevich Shashkov** (Applause);
 Minister of Finances of the U.S.S.R. – **Arseni Grigoryevich Zverev** (Applause);
 Minister of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. – **Andrei Fyodorovich Tretyakov** (Applause);
 Minister of Justice of the U.S.S.R. – Konstantin Petrovich Gorshenin (Applause);
 Minister of Control of the U.S.S.R. – **Vsevolod Nikolayevich Merkulov** (Applause);
 Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. – **Grigori Petrovich Kosyachenko** (Applause);
 Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Construction – **Constantin Mikhailovich Sokolov** (Applause).
 Comrade Deputies!

Submitting for deliberation by the Supreme Soviet the motion on the composition of the Government, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. proceeded from the fact that the strength of our leadership consists in its collectivity, solidarity and its monolithic character. We consider that strict observance of this high principle is the guarantee of correct leadership of the country, a vital condition for our further successful advance towards the construction of Communism in our country.

In submitting the proposed composition of the Government ‘for’ endorsement by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., I consider it necessary to declare that in all its work the Government will strictly pursue in foreign and home affairs the policy elaborated by the Party. We have already stated this position of the Soviet Government. I have in mind my speech, Comrade L. P. Beria’s speech and Comrade V. M. Molotov’s speech at the memorial meeting on March 9.

As regards home policy our declarations quite definitely state that the Soviet Government will in the future to strengthen the indissoluble alliance of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our country, strengthen in every way the defence might of the socialist state, that unremitting care for the well-being of the people, for the maximum satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements, for the further flowering of our socialist Homeland is law for our Government. (Tumultuous applause).

As regards foreign policy, the following fully emerges from our statements. The Soviet Government will invariably conduct the tried policy of preserving and consolidating peace, of ensuring the defence and security of the Soviet Union, the policy of co-operation with all countries and development of business relations with them on the basis of mutual observation of interests, will, in the future too, practice close political and economic co-operation, strengthen the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the great Chinese people, with all the peoples of the countries of people’s democracy. (Tumultuous applause).

The Soviet peace policy is based on respect for the rights of the peoples of other countries, both large and small, on observing established international norms; the Soviet foreign policy is based on strict and precise observation of all treaties signed by the Soviet Union with other states.

At the present time there is not a single controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries. This goes for our relations with all states, including also our relations with the United States of America. States interested in preserving peace can rest assured both now and in the future of the durable peace policy of the Soviet Union. (Tumultuous applause).

Comrade Deputies!

The Soviet people have the greatest confidence in their forces. The might of the Soviet state, the moral-political unity of the Soviet people are great and indestructible as never before. The Soviet Government will devote all its efforts to struggle for building Communist society in our country, for a free and happy life for the Soviet people. (Tumultuous applause).

We shall march forward along road of building Communism in close unity of the Party, the Government and the Soviet people, in the friendly fraternal family of all, peoples of the Soviet Union! (Tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise).

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

No. 12 (228) FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1953

2. FURTHER PROOF OF GREAT VITALITY OF SOVIET STATE

The past few days have given the whole world further striking proof of the outstanding successes of the Soviet Union, of the further strengthening of its might, of the steady advance of the Soviet people along the pathway to Communism.

The decision of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union published on April 1, concerning another, the sixth reduction in state retail prices for foodstuffs and manufactured goods, is vivid confirmation of the steady growth of the economic might of the country building Communism, an indication of the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production and a striking demonstration of the tireless concern displayed by the Lenin-Stalin Party and the Soviet Government to ensure a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the Soviet people.

The systematic reduction in prices for consumer goods consistently carried out by the Soviet state ever since 1947 is a vital source of the rise in real earnings for factory and office workers and of real incomes for the peasants; it is striking confirmation of the beneficial functioning of the basic economic law of Socialism discovered and formulated by J. V. Stalin, the essential features and requirements of which are ensuring the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques.

"The aim of socialist production", J. V. Stalin wrote, "is not profit, but man and his need, that is, the satisfaction of his material and cultural requirements..."

Consequently, maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society is the aim of socialist production; continuous

expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher technique is the **means** for the achievement of the aim”.

As a result of the five reduction in state retail prices effected in the U.S.S.R. in the postwar years prices for food and manufactured goods at the end of 1952 were, on the average, two times lower than at the end of 1947. As a result of the latest substantial reduction, affecting virtually all foods and manufactured goods and above all goods in the category of prime consumption, the Soviet people receive one of the biggest gains they have derived from the price reductions during the whole postwar period. This gain amounts to not less than 53 billion roubles a year. The latest reduction raises the well-being of the working people of the Soviet Union to a still higher level makes their life still happier and their work for the good of the homeland still more enthusiastic, because when life is good work goes with a swing.

The latest price reduction, which was received by all the working people of the Soviet Union with the greatest satisfaction and feeling of warm gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, gives powerful stimulus to the further growth of the productive forces of the U.S.S.R., to increased productivity of labour.

“Our Party”, Comrade ‘ G. M. Malenkov said at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. “will continue to display unceasing concern for satisfying to the maximum the constantly growing requirements of the Soviet people, because their welfare and their prosperity is the supreme law for our Party”.

Today the whole world can see once again that in the case of the Lenin-Stalin Party and the Soviet Government words do not diverge from deeds, that their words are always followed by deeds.

The latest price reduction in the Soviet Union also testifies that measures of this kind can be effected only in the state whose entire policy serves the aims of peaceful construction, in the state whose economy, knowing neither crises nor stagnation and not burdened with militarisation, is steadily developing and gaining in strength and confidently increasing its tempo. The Soviet Union is directing all its efforts to expanding civilian industry, to construction of giant hydro-electric stations and irrigation systems, to further raising the well-being of the people.

The Soviet socialist power, in the prime of its strength, is confidently marching to fresh successes, in the struggle for building Communism. Today the Soviet social and state system which withstood with honour the gravest trials of the second world war is stronger than ever before. In the course of the noble struggle, a struggle permeated with heroism and creative endeavour, for realisation of the grand programme of Communist construction charted by the genius of Stalin, the powerful motive forces of Soviet society – moral-political unity of the Soviet people, rallied around the Communist Party, the fraternal co-operation of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and life-giving Soviet patriotism – make themselves felt in even more striking fashion.

The source of all the incurable ills of bourgeois society: private property in the means and instruments of production, exploitation of man by man, and the crises inherent in capitalism, unemployment, poverty, racial and national inequality and growth of crime, – all have been abolished forever in the Soviet Union.

As a result of the world-historic victories of Socialism the life of the Soviet people has changed beyond recognition: the wellbeing and cultural level of the population have risen considerably, and the consciousness of the citizens has deepened; an attitude of honesty on the part of the Soviet workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia towards labour, towards fulfilling their civic duty, towards Soviet law is a characteristic and inalienable feature of Soviet society.

All this enabled the Soviet state to effect measures of first-rate political significance. A week ago the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.. issued a Decree on Amnesty which stresses that in the present conditions there is no longer any need to keep in places of detention persons who have committed crimes which do not represent a great danger for the state, and who by their conscientious attitude towards labour have proved that they can return to an honest life of labour and become useful members of society.

Of particular significance is that part of the Decree which speaks of the need to review the Soviet Criminal Code with a view to replacing criminal responsibility for certain cases of malfeasance, economic crimes, breaches of the peace and other minor offenses by administrative and disciplinary measures and also to mitigate criminal responsibility for certain penal offenses. This section of the Decree reflects the increased importance of the main function of the Soviet state – the function of economic-organisational and cultural-educational work which is assuming an ever greater significance.

What a striking contrast to the capitalist world are these measure of the Soviet state, reflecting the steady strengthening of its might, its confident onward march! With what force do they confirm once again the decisive superiority of the socialist system over the decaying capitalist system!

Here, in the camp of Socialism, there is steady advance of the peaceful economy of the Soviet Union and of People's China and the other countries of people's democracy, marching shoulder to shoulder with it, an economy knowing no crises and developing in the interests of ensuring maximum satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of society; here steady improvement in the living standard of the popular masses, steady growth of consciousness among the working people consolidation of friendship and fraternal co-operation of the peoples.

There, in the camp of capitalism, frenzied militarisation and preparation for war are on the increase, branches of civilian industry curtailed, a steady onslaught of reaction against the democratic rights and freedoms of the working people, continual lowering of the standard of living of the popular masses reflected in growing unemployment, in constantly rising prices for consumer goods, in increased direct and indirect taxation and higher rents leading to a still greater decline in the purchasing power of the population. The working people of the capitalist countries – and official bourgeois sources cannot conceal this – are with every passing day eating less and living worse and worse.

Comparing their life, their unbearable conditions with life in the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, the working people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are becoming more and more conscious of the fact that in our day the people can find a happy life only by taking the pathway of struggle for social and national liberation, the pathway of struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism.

Ordinary people in all countries see in the successes of the Soviet Union the living reality of the victorious Communist construction, the reality of the advance to Communism, their future. With its brilliant achievements the Soviet socialist state is exerting a powerful influence on the course of world history, on the entire international situation.

The Soviet Union is an inspiring example and guiding star for all the peoples of the world in their struggle for a happy future. With firm confidence in their inexhaustible strength and possibilities the Soviet people are going ahead with the great cause of

Communist construction and there is no force in the world capable of halting their triumphant onward march to Communism!

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

No. 14 (230) FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1953

2.1 PRESIDIUUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R. ADOPTS DECREE "ON AMNESTY"- 27 March 1953

On March 27, 1953, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted a Decree "On Amnesty" which states:

"As a result of the consolidation of the Soviet social and state system, the rise in the material and cultural standards of the population, the growth of consciousness of the citizens, their honesty in carrying out their civic duty, the law and socialist order have been strengthened and crime has considerably declined in the country.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. considers that in these conditions there is no longer any need to keep in places of detention persons who have committed crimes which do not represent a great danger for the state, and who by their conscientious attitude to labour have proved that they can return to an honest life of labour and become useful members of society.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. hereby **decrees**:

1. To release from places of detention and to free from other penalties not connected with deprivation of freedom, persons sentenced to terms of up to and including 5 years.

2. To release from places of detention persons convicted, irrespective of the term of punishment for malfeasance and economic crimes as well as for military crimes covered by articles 193-4 paragraph 'a', 193-7, 193-8, 193-10; 193-10 'a', 193-14, 193-15, 193-16 and 193-17 paragraph 'a' of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. and the corresponding articles of the Criminal Codes of the other Union Republics.

3. To release from places of detention, irrespective of the term of penalty, convicted persons: women with children under 10 years of age and pregnant women; juveniles under 18 years of age; men over 55 and women over 50 and also convicted persons suffering from grave, incurable illness.

4. To reduce by half the sentence on those deprived of freedom for more than 5 years.

5. To drop all investigations and cases not examined by the courts regarding crimes committed prior to the present Decree:

a) crimes for which the law provides a penalty in the form of deprivation of freedom for a term of up to and including 5 years or other penalties which do not involve confinement in places of detention;

b) malfeasance, economic and military crimes enumerated in Article 2 of the present Decree;

c) crimes committed by persons indicated in Article 3 of the present Decree.

In other cases of crimes committed prior to the present Decree for which the law provides deprivation of freedom for more than 5 years, the court, if it deems it necessary to impose as penalty deprivation of freedom for not more than 5 years, releases the defendant from penalty; if however the court finds it necessary to impose deprivation of freedom for more than 5 years, it reduces the term by half.

6. To remove the conviction and deprivation of electoral rights from citizens tried earlier and who, have served their penalty or who are being released ahead of time on the strength of the present Decree.

7. Not to apply the amnesty to persons sentenced to a term of more than 5 years for counter-revolutionary crimes, grave embezzlement of socialist property, banditry and premeditated murder.

8. To recognise the necessity of revising the Criminal Code of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republics with a view to replacing criminal responsibility for certain cases of malfeasance, economic crimes, breaches of the peace and other less dangerous crimes by administrative and disciplinary measures and also to mitigate criminal responsibility for certain penal offenses.

To instruct the Ministry of Justice of the U.S.S.R. to elaborate within one month corresponding proposals and to submit them to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for consideration and for submission by them to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.”.

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

No. 14 (230) FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1953

2.2 SOVIET GOVERNMENT SACREDLY GUARDS RIGHTS

On April, 4 the Soviet press published a communique of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R., which reads:

“The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. has made a thorough investigation of all the materials of the preliminary investigation and other data in the case of the group of physicians accused of wrecking, espionage and of terrorist activities against leaders of the Soviet State.

As a result of verification it has been established that Professor **M. S. Vovsi**, Professor **V. N. Vinogradov**, Professor **M. B. Kogan**, Professor **B. B. Kogan**, Professor **P. I. Egorov**, Professor **A. I. Feldman**, Professor **Y. G. Etinger**, Professor **V. H. Vasilenko**, Professor **A. M. Grinstein**, Professor **V. F. Zelenin**, Professor **B. S. Preobrazhensky**, Professor **N. A. Popova**, Professor **V. V. Zakusov**, Professor **N. A. Shereshevsky** and Doctor **G. I. Maiorov** implicated in this case were wrongfully arrested by the former Ministry of State Security of the U.S.S.R., without any legal grounds.

The verification has shown that the charges against the above-mentioned persons were false and the documentary data on which the investigation officials based themselves were unfounded. It has been established that the testimony of the arrested, allegedly confirming the charge made against them, was obtained by workers of the Investigation Section of the former Ministry of State Security through the use of methods of investigation which are inadmissible and most strictly forbidden by Soviet law.

On the basis of the finding of the investigation commission, specially set up by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. to verify the case, the arrested **M. S. Vovsi**, **V. N. Vinogradov**, **B. B. Kogan**, **P. I. Egorov**, **A. I. Feldman**, **V. H. Vasilenko**, **A. M. Grinstein**, **V. F. Zelenin**, **B. S. Preobrazhensky**, **N. A. Popova**, **V. V. Zakusov**, **N. A. Shereshevsky**, **G. I. Maiorov** and the others implicated in this case have been fully cleared of the charges of wrecking, terrorist and espionage

activities preferred against them and, in conformity with Article 4, Point 5 of the code of criminal, procedure of the R.S.F.S.R., have been released from custody. The persons guilty of the improper conduct of the investigation have been arrested and are held criminally responsible.



On April 6 "Pravda" devoted a leading article to this statement under the heading "Soviet Socialist Law Is Inviolable". "Pravda" writes:

"How did it happen that this provocation against honest Soviet people, eminent scientists, was framed in the Ministry of State Security of the U.S.S.R. which is charged with the duty of safeguarding the interests of the Soviet state?"

"This happened primarily because the leaders of the former Ministry of State Security were found wanting. They had lost touch with the people, with the Party, had forgotten that they were servants of the people and were obliged to safeguard Soviet law. The former Minister of State Security S. Ignatyev displayed political blindness and gullibility, followed the lead of criminal adventurers like the former Deputy Minister and Chief of the Investigation Section Ryumin, who had charge of the investigation and is now under arrest. Ryumin acted as a concealed enemy of our state and of our people. Instead of working to expose real enemies of the Soviet state, real spies and saboteurs, Ryumin took the path of deceiving the Government, the path of criminal adventurism. Having trampled underfoot the noble calling of officials of the State apparatus and their responsibility to the Party, to the people, Ryumin and a number of other officials of the Ministry of State Security, in furtherance of their criminal purposes, flagrantly violated Soviet law, including direct falsification of the materials of the indictment and dared to ride rough-shod over the inalienable rights of Soviet citizens inscribed, in our Constitution.

"The commission of medical experts, formed in connection with the charges against the group of physicians, also failed to discharge its duty, giving incorrect conclusions concerning the methods of treatment used for A. S. Shcherbakov and A. A. Zhdanov. Instead of analysing the case histories and other materials with scientific objectivity and conscientiousness, this commission was influenced by the materials manufactured by the investigation, and, with its authority, supported the slanderous, falsified charges against a number of distinguished physicians. It should furthermore be pointed out that the investigation concealed from the experts certain essential aspects of the medical treatment testifying to its correctness".

"Pravda" further writes:

"Contemptible adventurers of the type of Ryumin tried, by means of the case they framed, to kindle in Soviet society, welded together by moral and political unity, by the ideas of proletarian internationalism, national enmity which is profoundly alien to socialist ideology. To further their provocative aims they did not stop at shameless vilification of Soviet people, Thorough investigation has established, for instance, that the honest public, figure, People's Artist of the U.S.S.R. Mikhoels, was slandered in this manner.

"As is evident from the statement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R., organs of the former Ministry of State Security flagrantly violated Soviet law, resorted to arbitrariness and abuse of power. Criminal actions of this kind could not for long remain unexposed and unpunished inasmuch as the Soviet Government safeguards the rights of the citizens of our country, guards these rights carefully and strictly punishes all who act high-handedly, irrespective of persons or rank".

In conclusion "Pravda" writes:

"Boldly disclosing the shortcomings in the State apparatus, including facts of arbitrariness and lawlessness resorted to by individual workers of the State apparatus, and resolutely and irreconcilably rooting out these shortcomings, the Soviet Government tells the people about them openly and directly. This attests to the great strength of the Soviet state and of the socialist system. The source of this strength lies in the fact that our Government is linked with the people, by close and inseparable ties, that it relies on the people in all its activities, that it firmly and consistently, pursues a policy corresponding to the vital interests of the people..."

"Socialist law, safeguarding the rights of Soviet citizens ensured by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., is the vital basis for the further development and consolidation of the Soviet state.

"No one will be permitted to violate Soviet law. Every worker, every collective farmer, every Soviet intellectual can work calmly and confidently, knowing that his civic rights are reliably guarded by Soviet socialist law.

"The citizen of the great Soviet state can rest assured that the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. will be sacredly observed and protected by the Soviet Government.

"This is one of the vital conditions for rallying the peoples of the U.S.S.R. still more closely around their Soviet Government, for the further strengthening of the might of our Homeland, for the steady growth of the international prestige of the Soviet Union".

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

NO 15_(231), FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1953,

2.3 NOBLE MISSION OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

The Communist and Workers' Parties basing their activity on the effective all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, are the great motive force in the onward march of mankind. They are called upon to renovate the world on the basis of genuine democracy and Socialism. Their noble, selfless and valiant struggle for peace and for the happiness of the peoples, for the reconstruction of society, corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the broad masses.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded and nurtured by Lenin and Stalin, enjoys the greatest prestige and influence in the international revolutionary and working-class movement. The C.P.S.U. is the great Party of revolutionary action, the militant union of like-minded Communists consisting of people drawn from the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia. In its ideological tempering and organisational structure, in its oneness, activity and discipline of its members, in their loyalty to the cause of the Party, in the development in its organisations of criticism and self-criticism and in its inviolable bonds with the masses the C.P.S.U. is the model for all Communist and Workers' Parties.

The history of the C.P.S.U. is an inexhaustible source of revolutionary experience. Under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. the peoples of the Soviet Union won state power, abolished capitalism, build Socialism and achieved the world-historic victory over Hitler tyranny during the second world war and ensured unparalleled success of the postwar economic and cultural construction and in raising the material well-being of Soviet people. The Communist Party of the Soviet

Union is the great guiding and leading force of the Soviet people in the struggle for building Communism. Unbreakable unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people has been achieved in the U.S.S.R. All the Communist and Workers' Parties endeavour to follow the example of the C.P.S.U., learn from its rich experience and its militant traditions.

The glorious Communist Party of China, which opened for the people of China the pathway to Socialism, is successfully rallying the working people in the struggle for realisation of the first Five-Year Plan of national construction, for winning further successes in building a powerful people's democratic Chinese state. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China regards the further consolidation of the ranks of the Party as the main prerequisite for carrying out these tasks. The Communist Party of China demands that every member strictly observes Party and state discipline, takes an active part in the social-economic transformation of the country and resolutely implements the policy of the Party; it demands that every member places the interests of the people above his personal interests that he serves the people wholly and unreservedly, that he explains the policy of the Party to the masses and leads them forward in the struggle for realisation of this policy.

In the countries of people's democracy the Communist and Workers' Parties are the inspiring and guiding force in the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism. Heading the creative initiative of the masses they have ensured the winning of splendid successes in the sphere of socialist industrialisation, agriculture cultural construction and in improving the material conditions of the working people of their countries.

Profound and systematic study by Communists of the precious ideological legacy of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin of the history of the C.P.S.U. and the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. powerfully stimulates intensification of all ideological work in the Communist and Workers' Parties. The development of activity, initiative and independent effort by the members of the Party in the countries of people's democracy is facilitated in no small measure by further development of inner-Party democracy: holding Party meetings regularly, electing the leading Party organs and holding them accountable to the Party organisations, developing criticism and self-criticism and combatting shortcomings in Party work.

The path to Socialism is not an easy path. Socialist construction in the countries of people's democracy is taking place alongside the existence of numerous social-economic formations, in conditions of sharpening class struggle. The tasks of further consolidating the people's democratic states and their defence-capacity, of ensuring rapid rates of socialist industrialisation and further success in reconstruction of agriculture, the organisation of socialist emulation and the training of the broad masses of the working people in the spirit of Socialism – all call for a substantial rise in the level of Party work, correct combination of political and economic work, closer links between the Party organisations and the masses, and the drawing in of the working people on a greater scale into the work of socialist construction.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies have repeatedly drawn attention in their decisions to serious shortcomings in Party work and in educating the members. These decisions noted specifically that as yet there are Party organisations in the factories which do not focus attention on production, that there are not a few members who do not conscientiously discharge their duties in relation to production. Political work in some of the enterprises is not up to the mark. The Communists do not always profoundly explain to the working people the decisions of the Party and of the Government, the significance and import of home

and international events and do not rally public opinion against disrupters of production. In some countries there have been cases of Party members distorting the policy of the Party in relation to the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry; cases of violation of the voluntary principle in developing co-operatives in the countryside. In some Party organisations the political vigilance of the members is not at the necessary level. There are instances of complacency, negligence and gullibility, which enemies of the people's-democratic system are always ready to use to their advantage.

In inner-Party work, as noted in the press of the people's-democratic countries, there are also serious shortcomings. These include inadequate involvement of the members in Party education in a number of Party organisations and insufficient verification of the quality of educational work by the Party organs; in some Party organisations the attendance at Party meetings is still poor, membership dues are not paid on time, Party assignments are not fulfilled, etc. Self-criticism and criticism from below have not yet become everywhere the main method for disclosing and overcoming the shortcomings.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy are waging a resolute struggle in order to get rid of these shortcomings, in order to raise the vanguard role of the Communists. They teach the Party members to carry out their duties, accurately and on time, to fulfil their duty before the Party and the people, to guard as the apple of the eye the unity of the Party and purity of its ranks, to strengthen Party and state discipline, constantly to strengthen contact with the masses and to do everything possible to raise political vigilance.

With selfless courage and staunchness the Communist Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are working and battling for the interests of their peoples in conditions of police persecution and fascist terror. In Italy, France, Britain, Belgium, Holland, Western Germany, in Japan, India, Indonesia, in Latin America and in other countries the Communist Parties are valiantly fighting against the imperialist yoke and reaction, for the democratic rights of the people, for the national independence and sovereignty, of their countries, against the machinations of the warmongers and their Right-wing Socialist, clerical and other hirelings, for ensuring united action by the working class and all the democratic forces. Communists take to the masses the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the truth about the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, about their steadfast peace policy, their peace initiative, based on the firm conviction that there are no controversial or outstanding questions which cannot be solved peacefully on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries.

The popular masses in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are becoming to understand more and more clearly that only the policy and actions of the Communists correctly express their basic interests.

In these conditions the Communist and Workers' Parties are focusing attention on the shortcomings still observed in the work of the Party organisations. Thus, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties in France, Italy, Great Britain and in a number of other countries point out that the members must devote their main effort to strengthening political and organisational work in the enterprises, that they must not confine themselves solely to organising the struggle for immediate demands, but must link this struggle with the fight for peace, for national independence, with defence of democratic freedoms; they must explain to the workers the essence of the policy of the Party and its ultimate aims. The Communists must be active in the trade unions, in the peasant, women's and youth

organisations, and they must never forget that only by united action can the masses rebuff the policy of war, poverty and fascism.

The Communists in the capitalist countries are being tempered in struggle, overcoming incorrect tendencies and shortcomings. They are combating the sectarians, who seek to isolate the Party from the masses, and the capitulators who deny the leading role of the working class and of its Party in the struggle for achieving its class aims.

Only a little way off is May Day – the day of international solidarity of the working people, the day of the fraternity of the workers of all lands. In their preparations for this great day the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, the Parties loyal to their great historic mission, raise still higher the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism, against the warmongers.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 17 (233) FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1953

3. INDESTRUCTIBLE UNITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE IN THE U.S.S.R.

The Communist Party is the great organising and inspiring force of Soviet society. Founded half a century ago by Lenin, the genius, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has grown into a gigantic force. It has traversed a glorious path of struggle and victories and became tempered under the leadership of Lenin, under the leadership of the great Stalin, disciple and continuer of Lenin's cause, under the leadership of their colleagues. Equipped with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, strong in its indissoluble bonds with the people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knows well where its goal lies and is successfully heading for it. Thanks to the correct leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people have won world-historic victories in building Communist society.

As is known, after the death of J. V. Stalin the reactionary imperialist circles pinned their hopes on weakening the Soviet state, on division and confusion in the leadership of the Communist Party and the state. But all these calculations suffered a complete fiasco.

During the four months that have passed since J. V. Stalin's death the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. has ensured uninterrupted and correct leadership of the entire life of the country, has carried out much work for further rallying the Party and the people around the tasks of building Communism, for strengthening the economic and defence capacity of the Soviet country, has achieved fresh success in developing all branches of the national economy and culture, in further improving the life of the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and of all the Soviet people. In the course of carrying out the decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. the alliance of the working class and collective farmers has grown stronger, the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the moral-political unity of Soviet society have been consolidated.

The leadership of the Communist Party is the decisive guarantee of the solidity and firmness of the Soviet system. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union enjoys boundless confidence and support, profound respect and love among all Soviet people. The Soviet people regard the policy of the Communist Party as their own

policy, corresponding to their vital interests and spare no effort and labour in carrying out this policy.

In the sphere of foreign policy the Communist Party and the Government of the U.S.S.R. have pursued, and continue to pursue, a policy of peace and friendship among the nations, proceeding, from the conviction that there is no controversial or unsolved question which could not be settled by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement between the interested countries. The new peace initiative displayed by the Government of the U.S.S.R. in recent months has resulted in a further strengthening of the international position of the Soviet Union, in the growth of its prestige and in a big upsurge in the world movement for preserving and consolidating peace.

The strength and solidarity of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, are constantly growing. The European countries of peoples democracy are successfully building Socialism. A mighty advance is observed in the economic and cultural development of the great Chinese People's Republic. The working-class movement in a number of capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries are gaining momentum. While in the democratic camp the steadily developing economy ensures full employment and steady rise in the well-being of the popular masses, in the imperialist camp the economic difficulties are growing, unemployment is increasing, the cost of living is soaring and the working people are becoming more and more impoverished.

While the democratic camp, where the relations among the countries are based on principles of equality, respect for national independence, economic co-operation and mutual aid, is constantly growing stronger and becoming more consolidated, in the imperialist camp, as a result of the unrestrained expansion and brazen diktat of U.S. imperialism, a sharpening of contradictions and antagonisms is taking place.

All this gives rise to profound alarm in the camp of imperialism, conditions the activation of the aggressive imperialist forces and their desire to undermine the growing might of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and first of all of its leading force, the Soviet Union.

Pursuing their criminal designs the aggressive imperialist circles are engaged in a frantic arms drive, organising military adventures and all kinds of provocations and diversions against the countries of the democratic camp, similar to those in Berlin and Korea. In the countries of democracy and Socialism the imperialists look for support among renegades and corrupt elements, and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in stepping up the undermining activity of their espionage and subversive agencies.

Experience shows that the agents of imperialism in the guise of Communists tried and will try to worm their way into the Communist and Workers' Parties to carry on subversive undermining activity there. This is proved once again by the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, the agent of world imperialism, exposed in the U.S.S.R., whose activity aimed at undermining the Soviet state in the interests of foreign capital.

It has been established that Beria wormed himself into confidence and made his way to the leadership by means of careerist machinations. For long he deeply concealed and masked his criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity. Of late, however, when the enemies of the Soviet state intensified their anti-Soviet activities, Beria, the agent of world imperialism—having grown insolent and letting himself go—disclosed his real face, the face of a rabid enemy of the Communist Party and of the people of the

U.S.S.R. Beria, the foul enemy of the Party and the people, resorted to ignominious attempts designed to place the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. above the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Using various pretexts Beria did his best to retard solution of urgent problems for strengthening and developing agriculture, to undermine the collective farms, to create difficulties in the food supply to the population of the U.S.S.R. By means of different crafty schemes he strove to undermine the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. the very basis of the multi-national Socialist state and the main prerequisite for all the successes of the fraternal Soviet Republics. He sought to sow discord and hostility among the peoples of the U.S.S.R., to activate bourgeois-national elements in the Union Republics.

Beria hatched plans to seize the leadership of the Party and the state with the aim of actually destroying the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of replacing the polity elaborated by the Party in the course of many years with a policy of capitulation which, in the long run, would have resulted in the restoration of capitalism.

But Beria, the foul agent of world imperialism, and his foreign inspirers badly miscalculated!

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. adopted timely and resolute measures for the liquidation of the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activities of Beria. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. approved with complete unanimity the measures adopted by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., expelling Beria, the enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, from the ranks of the CPS.U. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. turned the case of Beria's criminal activities over the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

The decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. meet with the unanimous approval of the entire Communist Party, of all Soviet people. At plenary Party committee meetings, at meetings of the lower Party organisations and at big rallies the Party members and all working people brand with shame the despicable hireling of international imperialism—Beria—who tried to reverse the wheel of history, to halt the indomitable advance of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. towards Communism.

The plenary meetings of the Party committees, the meetings of lower Party organisations and the rallies of the working people of the Soviet Union are a striking and powerful demonstration of the indestructible unity of the Communist Party the Government and the people of the U.S.S.R.

Communists and non-party people speak with warm affection about the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., which embodies in itself the mind and wisdom of the Party, which has gathered in its ranks battle-tried leaders with profound knowledge and experience in all spheres of Party, state, economic, cultural, social and military activity. It is precisely the collective political experience, the collective wisdom of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., based on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory, that ensure correct leadership of the Party and the country, the indestructible unity and oneness of the Party ranks and successful building of Communism in the U.S.S.R.

Wholeheartedly approving the policy of the Party all Soviet people are rallying still closer around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, whetting their vigilance in relation to the enemies of the Soviet state; redoubling their efforts in the struggle for

strengthening the might of their socialist homeland, for carrying out the majestic programme of building of Communist society. And there is no power on earth which can halt the triumphant onward march of Soviet society along the pathway to Communism!

The decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. met with a wide response in all countries. The Communist and Workers' Parties, all progressive mankind brand with indignation the criminal actions of Beria, agent of international imperialism. In addition the Communist and Workers' Parties express deep respect and affection for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They admire the keen vigilance of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the rapid and resolute measures it adopted to cut short the perfidious activity of Beria the enemy of the Soviet people, the enemy of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Working people throughout the world are vitally interested in strengthening the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the first “Shock Brigade” of the world revolutionary and working-class movement—vitally interested in strengthening the Soviet Union, the mainstay of peace and friendship of the peoples. Hence, anyone who seeks to undermine the monolithic unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who seeks to injure the Soviet state, is justly regarded by the working people of the world as their bitterest enemy.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, the working people and progressive forces throughout the world rightly evaluate the exposure of Beria's criminal anti-Party and anti-Soviet activity as evidence of the further consolidation of the monolithic unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the further consolidation of the Soviet state and the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. as a crushing blow to the criminal designs of the imperialists.

The Communist and Workers' Parties draw vital political conclusions from the case of Beria. They see their lofty calling and their militant tasks in following, always and in everything, the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which embodies in itself the historical experience of the international working-class movement and victorious socialist construction. The Communist and Workers' Parties will in the future too, strengthen the monolithic unity of their ranks, strictly adhere to the principle of collective leadership, which is the highest principle of Party leadership in the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, the Party of a new type; enhance in every way the vigilance of the Communists and all working people; strictly observe the Party principle of selecting cadres for their political and business-like qualities; consolidate and extend their ties with the masses; improve Party propaganda and political-educational work among the masses; deepen the consciousness of Party members and all working people and train them in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship of the peoples. The Communist and Workers' Parties will struggle even more insistently to strengthen and consolidate the cause of peace and against all the intrigues of the imperialist warmongers.

The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the model for all Communist and Workers' Parties, is strong and monolithic as never before. The great and invincible power of the U.S.S.R., the guarantee of its winning new world-historic successes in all spheres of Communist construction, in its great struggle for peace and the security of the peoples lie in the close unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 29 (245); FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

3.1 COMMUNIQUE OF PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION. - 2-7 July 1953

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held the other day.

Having heard and discussed the report of the Presidium of the Central Committee, made by Comrade G. M. Malenkov, concerning the criminal anti-Party and anti-state actions of L. P. Beria directed towards undermining the Soviet state in the interest of foreign capital and expressed in perfidious attempts to place the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. above the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. decided to remove L. P. Beria from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to expel him from the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as an enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet People.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 29 (245); FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

3.2 DECISION OF PRESIDUM SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R. - 2-7 July 1953

In view of the fact that of late there were disclosed the criminal anti-state activities of L. P. Beria directed towards undermining the Soviet state in the interest of foreign capital, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., having examined the report of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on this question, **has decided:**

- 1) To remove L. P. Beria from the post of First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and from the post of Minister of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.
- 2) The case of the criminal activities of L. P. Beria to be handed over for examination to the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 29 (245); FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

3.3 MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION OF IRON UNITY PARTY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION. - Joint Meetings of Committees of the C.P.S.U. with Party Activists

Founded fifty years ago by Lenin, the genius, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union grew into a gigantic force and became tempered in battle under the leadership of Lenin, under the leadership of the great Stalin—pupil and continuer of the cause of Lenin, under the leadership of their colleagues. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, closely rallied around its militant banner, the Soviet people are going ahead with their great historic cause. The Soviet Union confidently and firmly continues along its path, the glorious path of victorious Communist construction.

The nation-wide plenary meetings of the Party Committees of the C.P.S.U., held jointly with the Party activists, the Party meetings and numerous meetings of the working people are further vivid confirmation of the indomitable unity of the Party, the Government and the Soviet people. The united will of the Party and of the Soviet people finds expression in the passionate speeches and in the unanimous resolutions. Unanimously approving the decisions of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the Soviet people in their millions wrathfully denounce the criminal actions of Beria, the worst enemy of the Party and of the people, and sharpen their revolutionary vigilance.

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The joint plenary meeting of the **Moscow** regional and city committees of the Party, held jointly with the Party activists in Moscow and in the Moscow region, which took place in the House of the Trade Unions on July 9, was attended by nearly 2,000 people. Expressing the unanimous will of the entire Moscow Party organisation, the audience greeted with prolonged applause the statement of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. declaring full approval for the timely and decisive measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee to liquidate the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, as the sole correct measures. The statement issued by the plenum of the Central Committee concerning Beria's expulsion from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as an enemy of the Party and the Soviet people for his treachery aimed at undermining the Soviet state, and the statement of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. about turning over the case of Beria's criminal activities for investigation by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., were greeted with complete unanimity and approval.

The meeting merged into a powerful demonstration of the unity of the Moscow Party organisation, of its solidarity around the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. The participants in the meeting unanimously pointed out that in the four months that have passed since the death of J. V. Stalin, the Central Committee of the Party had ensured the uninterrupted and correct leadership of the entire life of the country, had done much for rallying the Party and the people around the task of Communist construction, for consolidating the economic and defensive might of the U.S.S.R., for further improving the life of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia.

Carrying out the decisions of the XIX Congress, the Party ensured a powerful upsurge in all branches of the national economy. The consistent realisation of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government led to the further strengthening of the international situation of the U.S.S.R., to the growth of its prestige and to a big advance of the international movement for preserving and consolidating peace. The meeting devoted close attention to the tasks of the Party organisations for improving the organisational and ideological work of the Party. The decision adopted by the meeting outlined concrete measures for the translating into life by the Party organisations of Moscow and the Moscow region of the tasks advanced by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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The joint plenum of the **Kiev** regional and city Party committees together with the Party activists was a powerful demonstration of the indestructible unity and solidarity

of the Kiev Party organisation around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The speakers unanimously pointed out that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. had displayed high vigilance, Lenin-Stalin consistency and firmness, exceptional political farsightedness and determination in exposing Beria, the agent of international imperialism, who had encroached on the unity of the Party, on the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

In their speeches the secretaries of district committees of the Party, the branch secretaries and members-workers, engineer-technical personnel, scientists, representatives of the Soviet Army and of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, declared that all attempts by the enemy to conduct subversive activity against the land of Soviets are doomed to failure. They stressed the need for sharper political vigilance, for strengthening the might of the socialist Homeland by selfless labour.

In response to the call of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to draw political lessons from the Beria case the Party members of Kiev and the Kiev region thoroughly disclosed and severely criticised the shortcomings in the work of the Party and Soviet organisations in the sphere of economic construction and Communist education of the working people. They made practical suggestions for overcoming the shortcomings that still persist in industry, agriculture and in cultural development. The meeting was attended by 1,200 people.

The joint meeting of the **Leningrad** regional and city committees of the Party together with the Party activists called upon the entire Leningrad Party organisation deeply to think over the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and to draw conclusions from it for practical work. The job is to strengthen the Party leadership at all levels, to ensure adherence to the principles of Party leadership and to the norms of Party life, strictly to observe the Rules of the Party, to sharpen vigilance, to educate all Party members and all working people in the spirit of high political vigilance. The duty of the Party organisations is to strengthen their contact with the masses, to lend a ready ear to the needs and requirements of the working people, to display genuine solicitude for raising the material well-being of the working people.

The rapporteur and all the speakers at the joint plenum of the **Minsk** regional and city committees of the Communist Party of Byelorussia together with the Party activists in Minsk and the Minsk region pointed to the vital importance of the decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the life of the Communist Party and of the entire Soviet people and noted that it finds widest support and approval in the country.

The thoughts and feelings of the collective-farm peasantry were expressed by Comrade Trushkevich, chairman of the "Soviet Byelorussia" collective farm—the leading collective farm in the region—who said: "We, collective, farmers, will spare no effort in fulfilling, the tasks set by the Party in the sphere of agriculture. We shall respond to the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. with exemplary work in harvesting and fulfilling our quotas to the state".

The meeting which was attended by 1,300 people, testified to the monolithic unity and solidarity of the Minsk regional and city organisations of the Party, to the maturity of the leading cadres.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia was attended by nearly 600 people.

The rapporteur and those who took part in the discussion pointed to the tremendous significance of the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the Party and for the entire Soviet people, wholeheartedly approved the timely and resolute measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for putting an end to the criminal activity of Beria, the agent of world imperialism.

The working class of Estonia, together with all working people in the Republic, together with all the Soviet people, said Comrade Illisson, Chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Republic, is rallying still closer around the Communist Party. It will spare no effort to ensure successful fulfilment of the fifth Five-Year Plan.

All the speeches made at the joint plenum of the **Alma-Ata** regional and city committees of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan together with the Party activists of the city and the region were permeated with the desire to ensure further strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land. Speakers pointed to the need for intensified struggle against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism. Comrade Kosunov, Secretary of the Frunze district Party committee (Alma-Ata), Comrade Sauranbaev, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, and others, called for complete elimination of the bourgeois-nationalist mistakes, for persistent education of all working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship of the nations.

A joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the **Tbilisi** city committee of the Communist Party of Georgia was held together with Party activists. The meeting was attended by more than 1,200 members. The speakers declared that the Communists of Georgia and all Georgians brand Beria with contempt—a foul criminal and adventurer, bourgeois degenerate, enemy of the Party and of the people.

“The Georgian people have forever linked their fate with the great Russian people,” said Comrade Gegeshidze, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tbilisi City Soviet of Working People’s Deputies, “they are boundlessly grateful to them for their tremendous and selfless aid. No evil forces, no agents of foreign imperialism can shake the unity and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the love for and confidence of the Georgian people in their elder brother—the great Russian people”. In its decision the joint plenum of the Central Committee and the Tbilisi committee assured the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. that the Communist Party of Georgia will always be its true support, that in its day-to-day activity it will unswervingly work for the realisation of the majestic programme of Communist construction outlined by the XIX Party Congress.

Over five hundred Communists attended the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia held jointly with Party activists in the Republic and devoted to discussion of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

A joint plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of **Lithuania** and of Party activists in the Republic, attended by about a thousand people, was held in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and solidarity around the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

Plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Turkmenia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia and other republics were held also.

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Joint plenums of regional and urban committees, area and urban committees were held in all regions and areas. District committee meetings and meetings of lower

Party organisations were held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and in other cities and rural districts.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 29 (245); FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

3.4 GREAT UNITY OF PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE. - Meetings of Working People in Soviet Union

All the peoples of the multi-national Soviet Union brand with wrath and indignation the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, the agent of international imperialism.

In Moscow and Leningrad, in Kiev, Kharkov, in Lvov and Vilnius, in Riga, Tbilisi and Rustavi, the town of Georgian metal workers, in the towns of Siberia and in the Far East, in the Soviet Asian Republics, everywhere the Soviet people unanimously approve the timely and resolute measures taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to liquidate the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. turning over the case of the criminal activity of Beria to the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Mikhailov, Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, spoke at a meeting of thousands of workers in the Stalin Automobile plant in **Moscow**.

One by one workers came to the rostrum.

The workers of our plant together with all the working people of the Soviet Union are deeply indignant at the treacherous activity of the bourgeois degenerate Beria, said Comrade Privalov, grinder in the tool-making shop. The exposure and cutting short of the treacherous activity of this agent of international imperialism reveal once more that any anti-Soviet design of the foreign imperialist forces is shattered, and will be shattered, against the indestructible might and the great unity of the Party, Government and the Soviet people.

The meeting of the workers of the Clara Zetkin clothing factory in Moscow listened with close attention to- the speech made by Comrade Vereitenov, secretary of the Party committee in the Molotov district, devoted to the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet' Union. Comrade Glasunova, a veteran worker, said with emotion:

—Under the leadership of our own Party we are building a happy life for ourselves, for our children and grandchildren. We shall never let anyone destroy our happiness.

At a meeting in the "VEF" electrical plant in **Riga**, attended by more than 1,600 factory and office workers, Comrade Yanson, a young foreman, said:

—The imperialist plunderers—enemies of peace and democracy—do not scruple at any means to prevent the peoples of the U.S.S.R. from building Communist society. Beria, the traitor to the homeland, having become an agent of international imperialism, sought to undermine our multi-national state, to sow enmity and discord among the friendly family of the Soviet people, to activate bourgeois nationalists despicable, venal degenerates. The enemies' cards have been trumped. Unshakable is the might of the Soviet system, indestructible is the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.!

Nearly eight hundred scientists, engineers, post-graduates and technicians gathered at a public meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The decision adopted at this meeting, says:

“We assure the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. that we shall give all our strength to the cause of developing the advanced Soviet science in the interests of the triumph of Communism in our country, we will sharpen still more our political vigilance and rally still closer around our beloved Communist Party and its Central Committee”.

At their meetings the working people of **Tbilisi** expressed complete approval of the timely and resolute measures taken by the Party and the Government to cut short the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, enemy of the Party and of the Soviet people.

Comrade Chumburdidze, turner in the Stalin wagon repair works, stressed in his speech:

—The enemy has miscalculated: no one and never will anyone succeed in violating the great unity of our Party, Government and people! The Soviet people have boundless confidence in their own Communist Party, in their beloved Government, and, under the leadership of the Party, are confidently marching towards Communism.

Beria, the foul enemy of the people—said the clothing worker Comrade Kornukhina indignantly at a meeting of the personnel of No. 1 clothing factory in **Kishinev**—encroached on the gains of Socialism. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government exposed Beria’s criminal activity in good time. The workers of our factory are fully determined to redouble labour enthusiasm in reply to the machinations of the foul enemies.

At the meeting in the “Red Metallist” plant in **Frunze**, Comrade Almusova, a woman worker, said:

On the example of or Kirghiz Republic we can see the grand successes of Communist construction in the Soviet Union. We see how friendship between the peoples of our multi-national state grows stronger year by year, how the life of the working people gets better and better. No machinations on the part of international reaction can shake this friendship, can take from the Soviet people their full and happy life.

Comrade Khachemizov, member of the Lenin collective farm in the Koshehable district of the **Adygean** Autonomous Region, delivered a passionate speech at a collective-farm meeting.

“All the peoples of our multi-national Soviet state live in a friendly, united family”, he said. “Our enemies repeatedly sought to sow seeds of discord among the peoples and to weaken the mighty socialist homeland, but they always suffered fiasco”.

Together with the entire Soviet people the Adygean collective farmers welcome the timely and resolute action taken by the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. and demand severe punishment for Beria, the rabid enemy of the Party.

In the resolutions adopted at their meetings the working people fully approved the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., they pledged to work still better and with higher labour productivity for the cause of the victory of Communism in their country, for the cause of the world peace.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy!

NO 29 (245); FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

3.5 COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES, WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WHOLEHEARTEDLY APPROVE DECISIONS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF C.P.S.U. AND PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.

CHINA

The Chinese press, which devotes close attention to the exposure of the criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity of Beria, points out that this exposure will serve to strengthen the forces and the might of the U.S.S.R.

Dwelling on the significance of the exposure of Beria for the Communist movement in all countries the newspaper "Jenminjihpao" points out in its leading article "Unity and Consolidation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—in the Interests of the Working People of the World" that the suppression of Beria's criminal activity against the Communist Party and the people is a "vital political lesson for the Communist Parties of all countries".

In the conditions of class struggle, writes the paper, unstable and hostile elements penetrate into the midst of the proletariat, where, camouflaging themselves, they may temporarily win the confidence of, the Party and the people. The anti-revolutionary forces utilise these elements for wrecking the ranks of the Communist Parties. It is necessary at all times to remain vigilant in relation to external and internal enemies in order to cut short their subversive activity in good time. The Party must exercise constant control over the actions of its members, irrespective of their status and posts, must adhere to the collegiate system of leadership, fight for Party unity and refrain from adulation of individual personalities. It is necessary to intensify in every way propaganda-educational, work in the spirit of the militant teaching of Marxism-Leninism both inside and outside the Party, tirelessly to elevate the consciousness of Party members and the working people, constantly to strengthen the ties of the Party with the people.

The newspaper writes that drawing the lesson from Beria's criminal activity, "the Communist Party, of China and the Chinese people must consolidate Party unity, improve Party work, intensify economic construction in China, strengthen the great friendship between China and the U.S.S.R., intensify the fight for world peace and against the sinister designs of imperialism; such, at present, is the militant task of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people".

The Shanghai newspaper "Wenthuehpao" writes that the exposure of the criminal designs of Beria—the sworn enemy of the Soviet people—is further proof that all anti-Soviet designs or any actions of the agents of international imperialism have always failed and will fail in the future in face of the inviolable unity of the Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union.

POLAND

In an editorial headed "Invincible Might of the Soviet People and Their Party", "Trybuna Ludu", organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, says that the C.P.S.U. has more than once smashed all enemies and renegades who stood in its way and sought to split the unity of the Party and to divert it from the correct path onto the path of capitulation to the bourgeoisie. The Party, says

“Trybuna Ludu”, while smashing the enemies of the people strengthened the unity of its ranks, consolidated its contact with the working masses and correctly led them forward in order to fight and win.

The newspaper points out that the exposure of Beria’s criminal activity, which was aimed at weakening the Soviet state in the interests of foreign capital, is a powerful blow against the forces of world reaction; it strengthens the unity of the Party and the unity of the Party with the people. This proves once again that all the anti-Soviet designs of the imperialists are inevitably shattered against the indestructible unity and solidarity of the Communist Party, against the might of the Party, against the monolithic unity of the state and the fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

Our Polish United Workers’ Party, “Trybuna Ludu” continues, sees in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in its Central Committee the embodiment of the historic experience of the world working-class movement and of the victorious budding of Socialism, the embodiment of the brilliant leaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Together with the Communist and Workers’ Parties of the world our Party expresses its fraternal solidarity with the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and welcomes with satisfaction the fact that the criminal diversion of Beria—enemy of the people, traitor and renegade—has been exposed in good time and rendered harmless.

“Trybuna Ludu” further points out that the Polish United Workers’ Party must also draw conclusions and lessons from the exposure of Beria. We must strengthen inside our ranks, it writes, the Lenin principle of collective leadership in all spheres of Party and state work. The Party’s everyday effort must be directed towards further raising the ideological level of the members, towards further strengthening the ideological unity of its ranks and its contact with the masses, towards further consolidating the alliance of the workers and peasants and the forces and solidarity of the National Front.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With the greatest attention the peoples of Czechoslovakia received the news of the exposure of Beria’s criminal anti-Party and anti-state activity.

“Rude Pravo”, central organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in an article headed “Conspiracy of the Enemies of the Soviet Union and of Peace Foiled” recalled the ignominious failure of an past encroachments by enemies against the Soviet Union.

The cards of the perfidious enemies of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, said “Rude Pravo”, have been beaten also in this big gamble. The “trump” which for years the imperialists had carefully concealed and masked has been brought into the open. Thanks to the unrelenting vigilance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, tens, of millions of peace-loving builders of Communism can now see Beria’s real physiognomy, the physiognomy of a rabid careerist and bourgeois nationalist who saw in activation of world imperialism the signal for his advent to power with the aim of destroying the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The failure of Beria’s adventure is a crushing blow to the entire imperialist forces.

Our people, “Rude Pravo” stresses, marching under the leadership of the Communist Party along the pathway of peaceful construction, are filled with determination to smash all enemies of our state, to render harmless all hirelings who dare to threaten the security of our homeland and the happiness of the working people.

HUNGARY

The people of Hungary brand with shame the traitor Beria.

A meeting of furnace workers in the big industrial centre of Diosgyör declared the traitor wanted to undermine peace but we shall reinforce the cause of peace. Similar statements were made by the workers of the Lörinc rolling-mill, of the machine-building plant and other enterprises in Budapest, Miners in Tatabanya spoke about their respect for the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. which once again has given an example of revolutionary vigilance.

The working peasants, who are now harvesting the richest harvest of post-war years, like the industrial workers, correctly appraised Beria's crime. On behalf of the members of the Tanacsics producer co-operative in Szeged, Janos Buzder, Antal Tanacs, members of the co-operative, Mihaly Csucs, chairman, and other speakers said:

"By working for the well-being of our country and our families and for the cause of peace we display our love for the great Soviet Union".

Laszlo Kardos, writer and Kossuth Prize winner, expressed the unanimous opinion of the intelligentsia by saying: "This triumph of Soviet vigilance and resolution is a triumph for all progressive, working humanity who answer Beria and the Berias by doubling and trebling their efforts, by building with greater energy what the masters of this careerist and adventurer sought to destroy—peace, culture and the happy life of man".

RUMANIA

In a leading article headed "Indestructible Strength of Communist Party and the Soviet State" the newspaper "Scântea" stresses that the working people of the world see in the glorious C.P.S.U. the wisdom, honour and conscience of the epoch.

"The experience of the glorious path traversed by the C.P.S.U. in the course of its 50 year's existence", says the article, "shows that the C.P.S.U. became consolidated and tempered in irreconcilable struggle against all alien and hostile elements,—against opportunists, defeatists, renegades and traitors, against the agents of world imperialism.

"The smashing of the criminal adventure, the unanimity and resolution with which the entire Party and all Soviet people welcomed and supported the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. testify once again to the boundless confidence which the broad masses of the Soviet people repose in the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., to the monolithic solidarity of the Party and to the indestructible unity of Party, Government and the people—this gigantic force which has shattered and which will shatter all the anti-Soviet designs of the imperialist circles and their crafty attempts to divert the Party from the pathway of struggle for the grand goal of building Communism.

"Every honest person who loves peace and freedom, every peace supporter striving to bridle the imperialists who are preparing a new world war, is truly glad at the collapse of the criminal and foul gamble directed against the mainstay of peace, the Soviet Union, which bars the way to the warmongers."

The entire press brands with shame Beria's criminal activity and points to the lessons which the Rumanian working people are drawing in their struggle for peace and Socialism.

BULGARIA

In a leading article under the headline "Indestructible Unity of the C.P.S.U. and of the Soviet Union", "Rabotnichesko Delo" stressed that the exposure of Beria is a heavy blow to the criminal designs of world imperialism. The resolution displayed by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government in exposing the masked enemy of the people testifies to the strength and unity of the Party, to its unshakable will to frustrate all attempts against the unity of the Party, against the unity of the Soviet state.

Not for a moment, writes the newspaper, must we forget that so long as capitalist encirclement exists the enemy will infiltrate its agents into the countries of the socialist camp in an attempt to arrest their development. Unceasing vigilance is needed in order to frustrate in good time all the attempts of foreign and internal enemies to undermine the foundations of our people's democratic system.

FRANCE

"l'Humanité", central organ of the French Communist Party, devoted two editorials to the decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In one of them Pierre Courtade stresses that the peace policy of the Soviet Union is not the policy of any single person or group, but the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, elaborated at the XIX Congress, and is, therefore the policy of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The author points out that the exposure of the criminal activity of Beria is a victory for the Party and the peoples of the U.S.S.R., a victory for the cause of peace and a defeat for those vainly seeking to split the camp of peace-loving peoples.

"l'Humanité" points out in the second leader: "The triumphant struggle for preserving and developing the gains of the revolution in the Soviet Union is indivisible from the vital concern of upholding peace and of maintaining with all countries, irrespective of their system, normal and peaceful relations. We can confidently say that each time adventurers are exposed, each time a blow is struck at counter revolution, the cause of peace gains not only in the interests of the U.S.S.R. but also in the interests of all peoples on earth. It would do no harm if the Washington plotters would give thought to this".

ITALY

"Unita" and other democratic newspapers carry a number of articles and reports in connection with the exposure of the traitor Beria.

Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party, told a meeting in Milan that the exposure of the traitor Beria is a further demonstration of the vigilance, strength and prestige of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government. It is striking testimony that neither ambition nor intrigue can take the upper hand over the interests of the state and the working people.

Addressing a conference of active members of the Rome Federation of the Part Edoardo D'Onofrio, member of the Party Secretariat said: Beria tried to impose his

will by all kinds of criminal and perfidious methods and to place himself above the Party and the Government. The Beria case shows that enemy activity against the Party and the people will not go unpunished.

Pietro Nenni, General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, in an editorial in the newspaper "Avanti", denounced the traitor Beria and warned the reactionary rulers not to entertain any illusions that this event signifies a weakening of the Soviet system.

ALBANIA

The Albanian newspaper "Zer i Popullit" in a leading article "Mighty Strength of the Party and the Soviet people" says that the exposure of Beria testifies once again to the mighty strength of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people.

We are confronted, the newspaper says, with the task of strengthening the ranks of our Party, of enhancing collective leadership, of correctly selecting and allocating cadres, of sharpening revolutionary vigilance, of consolidating our contact with the masses, of educating the working people in the spirit of love for the Soviet Union and of improving Marxist-Leninist education.

FINLAND

The Finnish newspaper "Työkansan Sanomat" writes in a leader that the exposure of Beria, the enemy of the Soviet people and agent of international imperialism, is a telling blow against international reaction and its policy of provocations. This shows that reaction is ready to defend all the scum of society, to maintain contact with all the riff-raff of humanity. The newspaper writes that with the exposure of Beria the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has again demonstrated to all Communist and Workers' Parties, to all workers, that it will not tolerate traitors to the working class in its ranks, regardless of the position which they worm their way.

BRITAIN

The London "Daily Worker" writes in an editorial that the Beria affair shows that the Soviet Union will not tolerate any policy, any person whose actions in one way or another injure the cause of peace and democracy, prevent the raising of the standard of living of the people proclaimed by the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U.

U.S.A.

The New York "Daily Worker" commented editorially that in exposing Beria the Soviet people caught red-handed a well-masked agent on whom the enemies of peace and Socialism pinned their greatest hopes.

In its measures for peace, says the newspaper, the Soviet Union proceeds from reality and is achieving considerable success in this respect. Vain are the hopes of trying to hold back this struggle for world peace, for negotiations and settlement. The Soviet Union and the countries of Socialism are taking the road of consolidating their might and unity and are advancing towards Communism... The exposure of Beria will, undoubtedly, hasten realisation of these aims.

As regards our country, says the "Daily Worker", it is clear that our interests do not demand the war for which Dulles and McCarthy are thirsting. Our national interests

demand not the ending but the extension of negotiations, not the weakening, but the strengthening of peace, not curtailment but extension of trade.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 29 (245); FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

3.6 FURTHER ECONOMIC SUCCESSES OF COUNTRIES OF CAMP OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

Only noble aims give birth to great energy. Inexhaustible indeed are the creative energy and enthusiasm of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., building Communism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party—the great leading and directing force of Soviet society—the Soviet people, year by year and month by month, achieve more and more success in developing the national economy and culture of their country. Every report about the successes of the Soviet national economy vividly testifies that the Soviet Union is confidently and steadfastly marching along the pathway of Communist construction, that the policy of the Communist Party elaborated in the course of many years is the sole correct policy. The results of the fulfilment of the plan for developing the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for the first half of 1953 testify once again to be indisputable fact that the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are imbued with the firm determination to carry out in full the directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. for the fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. The steady advance of the national economy and culture in the U.S.S.R. proves that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee ensured uninterrupted and correct leadership of the country, that the hopes entertained by imperialist reaction of weakening the U.S.S.R. have suffered complete fiasco.

The report issued by the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shows that industry as a whole fulfilled the planned gross output for the first half of the year 100 per cent, which signifies a 10 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period for the previous year. The plan for coal output, oil extraction, output of electric energy and metals was overfulfilled. Also overfulfilled were the planned assignments for other important items of heavy industry—the very base of the socialist national economy. On the basis of the growth of the production of means of production in the first place and of the machine building industry, in particular, light industry and the food industry are steadily expanding agriculture is developing.

Care for the well-being of the people is the highest law for the Communist Party and the Government of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government established for 1953 additional assignments for the production and placing on sale of goods of mass consumption to the value of over 20 billion roubles.

As a result of the significant increase in out put of goods of personal consumption, as a result of the reduction of state retail prices effected on April 1 this year—the sixth price reduction in the post-war period—the population of the Soviet Union purchased in the second quarter of the year 23 per cent more food and manufactured goods than in the corresponding period for the previous year. Dwelling house construction and the building of schools, medical and public health establishments, of kindergartens and creches were considerably extended. In the first half of the current year nearly 20 million people took the holidays, to which all factory and office

workers are entitled annually, with full pay. In the past six months, as was the case in previous years, there was no unemployment in the U.S.S.R. By the middle of the year the number of factory and office workers employed in the national economy had increased by 1,150,000 compared with the corresponding period last year.

The latest economic successes of the U.S.S.R. vividly testify to the peaceful direction of the Soviet national economy. Full of strength and of inner might the country in which Communism being built is the indestructible mainstay of peace, friendship and security of the peoples. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union exerts an increasingly greater influence on world politics, leading to an increasingly powerful upsurge of the world movement for preserving and consolidating peace.

The U.S.S.R. is the leading force of the international camp of peace democracy and Socialism. The peaceful economic construction and the cultural development in the U.S.S.R. greatly facilitate the further consolidation and extension of co-operation among the countries of the socialist camp.

Relations of a new type, previously unknown in history, have been established among the countries of the socialist camp which embraces over 1/3 of mankind. At bedrock of these relations are the great principles of proletarian internationalism. The fraternal co-operation of the countries of the socialist camp, based on the highest respect for the genuine independence and national sovereignty of these countries, the indestructible friendship and mutual help of the free peoples constitute the vital source of their growing might.

The Chinese People's Republic success fully carrying out its first Five-Year Plan is marching along the highway of a steady upsurge of the national economy, along the highway of steadily rising well-being for the people. Already at the beginning of this year real wages of the workers of the state-owned industrial enterprises in China, were, on the average, 75 per cent higher than in 1949.

Big success in developing the national economy and culture was also registered by the European countries of people's democracy. The half-year economic plans of these countries were fulfilled and overfulfilled. In the interests of further development of socialist construction and of a further rise in the standard of living of the population, these countries are regrouping their capital investments, taking measures to ensure a considerable upsurge of agriculture and an all-round increase in output of goods of mass consumption.

The growing capacity of the world democratic market opens wide perspectives for developing trade relations with all countries. World public opinion has welcomed with satisfaction the recent news of the signing of a trade and payments agreement between the U.S.S.R. and France, of the signing of the Soviet-Danish Protocol for extending mutual deliveries, of the development of Soviet-Finnish trade relations, and also the news of trade transactions between Britain and China, between France and China, etc. This is an expression of the desire of business circles in a number of capitalist countries to develop economic co-operation with the states of the socialist camp. The working people of the capitalist countries see in this the opportunity for more orders for the enterprises, for reducing unemployment, for improving their bad material conditions. The way of peaceful economic co-operation leads to a further easing of world tension.

It is perfectly understandable that the late economic successes of the U.S.S.R. and of the other countries of the socialist camp evoke the rabid malice and hatred of imperialist reaction which has no scruples in committing the most foul provocations and diversions, sending its agents into these countries and intensifying their activity

and fomenting a new campaign of unbridled falsehood, slander and insinuations against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democratic states of Europe and Asia. The flagrant provocation of the fascist hirelings in Berlin, the provocative action of the Syngman Rhee clique aimed against the conclusion of a true in Korea, the dispatch of hundreds of thousands of foul propaganda leaflets to Czechoslovakia from Western Germany,—all these are links in one and the same chain of diversions and provocations organised by international reaction, by U.S. reaction in the first place.

The recent Washington meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S., Britain and France, which, as is known, took place in conditions of sharpening inner antagonisms and contradictions between the U.S. and its allies, can be regarded only as a deal effected behind the back of the U.S.S.R., and against the U.S.S.R. This meeting made no step forward in solving any of the burning questions of international relations. Moreover, its participants not only took pains to by-pass the vital matter of easing the world tension, but, under U.S. pressure, they gave up the idea of general negotiations by the heads of the four governments, hoping to restrict them to a conference of the Foreign Minister which would discuss merely some points relating to Germany and Austria, while simultaneously backing the Adenauer puppet regime in Western Germany and going ahead with the formation of the "European Army" headed by the Hitler "Wehrmacht".

But all the steps by the aggressive circles of the camp of imperialism in their attempts to frustrate the peaceful settlement of controversial international questions to prevent the rapid development of the countries of the socialist camp or to weaken the struggle of the peoples in the capitalist and colonial countries for their vital interests,—all these provocations are doomed to inevitable failure.

In the flowering of the peaceful national economy in the steadily rising well-being and cultural level of the working people of the Soviet Union and of the people's-democratic states, the oppressed and exploited masses in the capitalist and colonial countries draw inspiration and renewed strength in their struggle for rebuilding their life. They are rallying still closer around the Communist and Workers' Parties, the sole, consistent and ever-loyal champions of their basic and vital interests; they are intensifying the struggle for peace, for democracy, for their happy future.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have received a weapon of tremendous mobilising force—new figures and facts testifying to the remarkable successes of Communist Construction in the U.S.S.R., to the glorious labour victories of the people's-democratic countries. To utilise this weapon to the full, to let all know the truth about the flowering of the peaceful national economy of the Soviet Union, about the rising well-being and cultural level of the working people of all the countries of the socialist camp, tirelessly to expose the falsehoods, slanders and insinuations of the imperialist propaganda,—this is the vital duty of every Communist of the entire Communist and democratic press, of a progressive organisations in all countries of the world.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 30 (246), FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1953

4. FIFTH SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. – 8 August 1953

The Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. opened in Moscow on August 5 in the Great Kremlin Hall. The agenda includes: approval of the 1953 State budget of the U.S.S.R. and the report on the realisation of the 1951-1952 State budget; ratification of the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

At the joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. heard the report by A. G. Zverev, Minister of Finance of the U.S.S.R., on the 1953 State budget and on the realisation of the State budget of the U.S.S.R. for 1951 and 1952. Together with the draft budget the Government submitted for approval by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the draft of a new Law covering agricultural taxation.

The 1953 State budget of the U.S.S.R. is a budget for further strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, a budget for peaceful construction. The 1953 State budget envisages a revenue of 543.3 billion roubles and expenditure of 530.5 billion roubles, that is, a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to 12.8 billion roubles.

The draft of the new agricultural tax Law provides for a substantial reduction of this tax. All in all, the agricultural tax in 1953 will be cut by 43 per cent. In 1954 it will be more than two and a half times less than in 1952.

The new agricultural tax Law will contribute to the organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, to the further development of agriculture and will raise the incomes of the collective farmers.

For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!
NO 32 (248), FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1953

4.1 SPEECH BY G. M. MALENKOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R. AT THE 5TH SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. – 8 AUGUST 1953

COMRADES DEPUTIES!

The draft State Budget submitted by the government to the present session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet completely ensures the financing of tasks connected with the development of the national economy in 1953, the third year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the implementation of which will be an important step forward on the path of building a communist society in our country.

The State Budget reflects the policy of the Soviet government and of our Party, which aims at the development and the steady progress of the socialist national economy.

Of the budget revenue, totalling 543,357 million roubles, the overwhelming part, amounting to 86 per cent., comes from industry, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy. Among the items of budget expenditure, in its turn, the greatest is the financing of the national economy.

For the further development of the national economy, the 1953 Budget provides 192,500 million roubles, or over 36 per cent. of all budget expenditure, as compared with 178,800 million roubles last year. Apart from budget allocations, in accordance with the national, economic plan, for these same purposes almost 98,000 million

roubles are being allocated from enterprises and economic organisations own funds made up from their profits and other sources. Thus altogether, for the financing of the national economy this year, there will be allocated more than 290,000 million roubles as compared with 265,000 million roubles in 1952. With all this one must bear in mind that, as a result of the price reduction, which has been carried out, the purchasing power of the rouble has increased, and consequently the amount for the financing of the national economy is de facto being increased even more.

Funds allocated for the development of the national economy, ensure the uninterrupted growth of social production as the basis for the further advance of the people's wellbeing and a still further strengthening of the defensive capacity of our country.

The State Budget reflects the concern of the Soviet state for the steady raising of the material and cultural standard of life of the working people.

Expenditure on education, the health services, social and cultural measures, on pensions, as well as payments to the population on loans, will amount this year to 139,500 million roubles, as compared with 129,600 million roubles in 1952. In addition to this, expenditure is being incurred out of the Budget on the reduction of state retail prices, which ensures for the population a gain of over 46,000 million roubles, calculated on the basis of one year, and on a number of other measures directly aimed at raising the people's wellbeing.

Altogether, the population will receive from this year's Budget 192,000 million roubles, or over 36 per cent. of the entire budget expenditure; as against 147,000 million roubles last year. At the same time from their personal incomes the working people will contribute to the Budget in the form of taxation and duties, and also by subscribing to the loan, 65,000 million roubles, i.e., 21,000 million roubles less than last year. Thus, during the current year factory and office workers and collective farmers will receive, from the Budget 127,000 million roubles more than they will contribute to it out of their personal incomes. In 1952 the population received 61,000 million roubles more than it contributed to the Budget.

The State Budget provides for expenditure on defence to the amount of 110,200 million roubles. This sum 20.8 per. cent. of the entire budget expenditure, 23.6 per cent. in 1952.

In proposing the allocations for defence, the government has proceeded from the premise, that we are obliged untiringly to perfect and strengthen the Soviet armed forces in order to ensure the safety of our motherland and be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who might seek to violate the peaceful life of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (stormy and prolonged applause).

1. Urgent Tasks in the Sphere of Industry and Agriculture, and Measures for the Further Improvement of the People's Material Wellbeing.

COMRADES!

In connection with the discussion on the Budget, I should like to speak about certain urgent tasks in the sphere of industry and agriculture the solution of which, would enable us to carry out more successfully our main task of ensuring a further improvement in the material wellbeing of the workers, the, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia, of all the Soviet people.

The economic results of the first half of 1953, as well as those of 1951 and, 1952, show that the targets of the Fifth Five-Year Plan are being successfully fulfilled by our industry. The volume of industrial output in 1953 will be approximately two and a half times as great as in 1940.

The growth of output in the basic branches of heavy industry will be characterised by the following data:

In 1953 there will be produced: over 38 million tons¹ of steel -more than double the 1940 figure; over 320 million tons of coal-93 per cent. more than in 1940; over 52 million tons of oil-nearly 70 percent. more than in 1940; 16 million tons of cement-nearly three times as much as in 1940; 133,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, or 180 per cent. more than in 1940; output of the chemical industry in 1953 will be trebled in comparison with 1940; the output of machines and equipment will be increased by 280 per cent.

As for the production of consumer goods, we have the following picture: In 1953 there will be produced: 5,300 million metres² of cotton textiles, or 34 per cent.

1 These are metric tons. One metric ton equals 2,204.6 lb.

2 One metre equals 39.37 ins.

more than in 1940; more than 200 million metres of woollen textiles, or approximately 70 per cent. more than in 1940; more than 400 million metres of silk textiles, or over five times as much as in 1940; 3,600,000 tons of sugar, or nearly 70 per cent. more than in 1940; 400,000 tons of butter, which will be nearly 80 per cent. above the prewar level of industrial production of butter.

These figures are eloquent evidence of the successes achieved by our industry.

It is known that the Party started the task of industrialising the country by developing heavy industry-metallurgy, the fuel and power industries and the development of the country's own engineering. Without this there could have been no talk of ensuring the independence of our country. The Party has firmly and unswervingly implemented its line in the struggle against Trotskyites and right-wing capitulators and traitors who opposed the construction of heavy industry and demanded the transfer of funds from heavy to light industry. Acceptance of these proposals would have meant the doom of our Revolution, the doom of our country, for we would have found ourselves disarmed in the face of capitalist encirclement.

Remember, Comrades, what our industry looked like when the Party adopted the course aimed at the industrialisation of the country.

On the eve of the XIV Party Congress in the financial year 1924-1925, only 1,868,000 tons of steel were being produced in the U.S.S.R., only 16,526,000 tons of coal were being extracted, and the power stations were producing less than 3,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric power. In the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, the extraction of coal and oil, and the output of electric power we were lowest in comparison with the large capitalist countries. We had no tractor, motor, aviation, or machine tool industries. We had no chemical industry to speak of and no production of agricultural machinery.

Now our country has a powerful and technically perfect heavy industry.

In the 28 years which have elapsed since the XIV Party Congress the output of industrial production has increased 29 times over. In comparison with 1924-25, our production has increased in the case of steel, 21 times; coal, 19 times; electric power, 45 times. The chemical industry and engineering have grown at an even faster rate. Most branches of these two industries have been set up from scratch.

During this period new industrial centres have been set up in the Volga areas, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, in the north European regions, in Kazakhstan, the republics of Central Asia, and Transcaucasia. We possess well developed heavy industry in all economic areas of our country.

The solution of the problem of developing heavy industry as the first task has radically changed the relations between heavy and light industries in the whole volume of industrial production.

At present heavy industry employs about 70 per cent. of all industrial workers. If in 1924-25 the share of means of production in the output of the whole industry of the Soviet Union amounted to 34 per cent., then towards the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, in 1937, it had already reached 58 per cent., and in 1953 about 70 per cent.

Thus the relative proportion of heavy industry, which in 1924-25-as in pre-revolutionary Russia-was only a third is now more than two-thirds of the total volume of industrial production.

Parallel with the development of heavy industry, railway and water transport have also developed in our country. Motor and air transport have been created. In the period from 1925 to 1953 the goods turnover of transport increased 13½ times over; at the same time the goods turn-over of railway transport increased more than 15 times over. We shall continue in every way to develop heavy industry metallurgy, the fuel industry, the power, chemical and timber industries, engineering, and the building industry. We shall develop and improve our transport. We must always remember that heavy industry is the very foundation of our socialist economy, because without the development of heavy industry it is impossible to ensure the further development of light industry, the growth of the productive forces of agriculture, and the strengthening of the defensive power of our country.

Now on the basis of the successes achieved in the development of heavy industry, we have all the conditions for organising a sharp rise in the production of consumer goods.

We have every possibility and we must do so. During the past 28 years the output of means of production as a whole has grown in our country about 55 times over, while the production of consumer goods during the same period has increased only 12 times over. A comparison of the 1953 production level with the prewar year of 1940 shows that during this period also the output of means of production increased over three times, while the production of consumer goods increased by 72 per cent.

The volume of production of consumer goods which we have reached cannot satisfy us.

Hitherto we have had no possibility of developing light industry and the food industry at the same rate as heavy industry. At the present time we can and therefore we must—in the interests of ensuring a more rapid increase in the material and cultural standards of life of the people, promote by every means the development of light industry.

Over a long period of time, we directed our capital investment mainly towards the development of our heavy industry and transport. During the years of the Five-Year Plans, i.e., since 1929 and up to 1952, the amount of state funds invested in capital construction and equipment, calculated in accordance with current prices, was: Heavy industry, 638,000 million roubles; transport, 193,000 million roubles; light industry, 72,000 million roubles; agriculture, 94,000 million roubles.

The government and the central committee of the Party consider it essential to increase considerably the investment of funds for the development of light industry, the food industry, and, in particular, the fishing industry, and for the development of agriculture, and consider it essential to correct the output targets for goods consumed by the people by considerably increasing those targets, to draw the engineering and other enterprises of heavy industry on a wider scale into the production of consumer goods.

The urgent task lies in raising sharply in two or three years the provision for the population of foodstuffs and manufactures, meat and meat produce, fish and fish products, butter, sugar, confectionery, textiles, clothing, footwear, crockery, furniture, stationery and other household goods; in raising considerably the provision of all kinds of consumer goods to the population (stormy applause).

As we know, the Fifth Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in consumer goods by 1955 by approximately 65 per cent. as against 1950. We have every possibility of developing the production of consumer goods on a scale to fulfil this task much sooner.

One must not, however, be satisfied with a quantitative growth alone in the production of consumer goods. The question of the quality of all manufactured goods for general consumption is of no less importance.

It must be admitted that we lag behind in the quality of consumer goods, and that we must introduce considerable improvements in this matter. Many enterprises are still producing articles of an unsatisfactory quality, not meeting the requirements and tastes of the Soviet consumer.

General consumer goods produced by our industry, though as a rule of solid quality, leave a great deal to be desired in finish and external appearance. To the shame of workers in the industry, the customer frequently prefers to acquire goods of foreign production, only because they have a better finish. Meanwhile we have every possibility of producing good quality and attractive textiles; good quality and smart clothes; and durable and elegant footwear. We have every possibility of providing a good finish to all the goods which serve to satisfy the people's requirements.

The Soviet people are right to demand from us and primarily from the workers in the industries producing consumer goods, goods which are lasting, well finished, and of high quality. We must respond to this demand by action. It is the duty of every enterprise to produce high-quality goods, and to care constantly for the durability and good finish of production.

The task is to make a drastic change in the output of consumer goods and to ensure a speedier development of the light and food industries.

But, in order to ensure a sharp development in the output of consumer goods, we must first of all take care of the further growth and development of agriculture, which supplies the population with food, and light industry with raw materials.

Our socialist agriculture has attained great successes in its development. Year after year the commonly owned economy of the collective farms is growing and becoming stronger the output of agricultural products is increasing.

Our country is assured of bread. As compared with pre-war times deliveries to the state of cotton, sugar beet, and livestock products have considerably increased. In 1952 the deliveries were: Raw cotton, 3,770,000 tons, 70 per cent. more than in 1940; sugar beet, 22 million tons, nearly 30 per cent. more than in 1940. Last year deliveries to the state of meat amounted to three million tons, which is 50 per cent. more than deliveries in 1940. Deliveries of milk were 10 million tons, or nearly 60 per cent. more than in 1940. In addition to state procurements, our agriculture supplies a large quantity of meat, milk, and other foodstuffs through the co-operative and collective farm trade.

The deliveries of bread grain and other agricultural produce are being carried out this year successfully and in an organised manner.

Great progress has been made in equipping agriculture with new and up to date machinery, which has made it possible completely to mechanise many types of operations so as to lighten the work of the collective farm peasantry and make that work more productive.

The successes of agriculture are considerable. They are an undoubted achievement of our collective farms, of our machine and tractor stations, our state farms, our socialist system.

However, it would have been a serious mistake not to see the lag in many important branches of agriculture, not to notice that the present-day level of agricultural production does not correspond to the increased technical equipment in agriculture, to the potentialities inherent in the collective farm system.

We have still quite a number of collective farms, and even of entire areas, where agriculture is in a neglected state. In many areas of the country collective and state farms gather in low harvests of grain and other agricultural crops and allow big losses in harvesting. As a consequence of the underdevelopment of agriculture, some of the collective farms still have insufficient revenue in money and kind and yield little to the collective farmers in money, grain, and other produce for every workday unit.

It should be admitted that the position is unsatisfactory with regard to the development of livestock breeding. In this connection we are far from having sufficiently satisfied the growing needs of the population in meat, milk, eggs and other livestock produce. We know that before the war livestock breeding was insufficiently developed. After the war, though considerable work was carried out to restore and further to increase the head of livestock, the lag in the development of livestock breeding has not yet been overcome. The speed in the increase of head of livestock is still insufficient, while the productivity of livestock continues to remain low. On many collective farms commonly owned stockbreeding has so far failed to become as highly productive and as profitable a branch of the economy as it should be. All this has an adverse effect on the economic position of the collective farms' and is damaging the national economy.

There is also a serious lag in the output of potatoes and vegetables, which impedes the task of improving supplies of this produce to the population of the towns and industrial centres, not to mention the fact that the shortage of potatoes hinders the development of stockbreeding.

It is our most important duty to put an end at the earliest possible moment to the neglected state of agriculture in the areas and the collective farms which are lagging behind, to ensure the rapid development and strengthening of the commonly owned economy of the collective farms, and on this basis considerably to increase the remuneration for work-days to collective farmers, in the form of cash, grain and other produce.

We must end the intolerable lag in the development of stockbreeding, create a firm basis for supplies of fodder, provide suitable premises for cattle and poultry, achieve a sharp increase in the productivity of stockbreeding, and higher rates in the increase in head of livestock, particularly of cows.

We must overcome the lag in the output of potatoes and vegetables in order considerably to improve supplies of these products to the population of the towns and industrial centres, and, in the next two years, to raise the output of potatoes and

vegetables to a quantity which will not only fully satisfy the needs of the population and of manufacturing industry, but also the needs, as regards potatoes, of livestock farming.

It is our duty to ensure a further, more rapid growth in the output of grain, bearing in mind that this is essential for our country, not only for satisfying the growing needs of the population as regards bread but also for the rapid development of stockbreeding and the supplying of grain to areas growing industrial crops. In order to intensify the struggle against losses of crops and increase the amount of grain and other agricultural crops harvested; it is essential to put an end to the incorrect practice of, evaluating the results of the work of collective farms as regards the production of grain and other produce, not on the basis of the amounts actually harvested but merely on the basis of apparent yields. We should not forget that our country, Our collective farms, can only be rich in crops actually stored in their barns; not in crops still out in the fields (applause).

We must continue in every way to develop the production of industrial crops, primarily cotton, flax; sugar beet, and oil-bearing crops.

The urgent task is, on the basis of a general development of the whole national economy, and the further organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, to achieve in our country within the next two or three years an abundance of food for the population and raw materials for industry. (applause).

In order to solve this task successfully, the government and the central committee of the Party have considered it necessary to carry out a number of major steps to ensure the further rapid development of agriculture and primarily measures for heightening the economic interests of collective and state farmers in the development of lagging branches of agriculture.

One cannot regard as normal the existing situation when, for the development of certain branches of agriculture and certain agricultural crops such as, for instance, cotton, sugar beet, tea, and citrus crops, we have the essential economic stimulus for the collective farms and collective farmers, while the production of a number of other crops-potatoes, vegetables, and the development of such an extremely important branch as livestock breeding-is getting insufficient economic encouragement from the state.

It is, of course, not a question of lowering the economic stimulus for collective and state farmers for increasing the production of cotton, sugar beet and other crops which are well encouraged by the state. On the contrary, it is essential to go on showing concern for the further all-embracing development of the production of these important crops.

It is a question of implementing a number of measures for heightening the material interests of collective farms and collective farmers in increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables, and the development of livestock breeding.

Without increasing retail prices in trade, and unswervingly carrying out the policy of further lowering them, the government and the central committee of the Party have

this year already decided to increase the delivery prices of meat, milk, wool, potatoes and vegetables which are delivered by collective farms and farmers to the state as obligatory deliveries; to organise on a large scale the state purchase of surpluses of grain, vegetables, potatoes, meat, milk, eggs, and other agricultural products at increased prices, from collective farms and collective farmers who have fulfilled their obligatory deliveries; to develop on a wide scale collective farm trade; and to assist collective farms in the organisation of the sale of surplus agricultural produce on collective farm markets and through the consumers' co-operative system.

As well as increasing the material interests of collective farmers in the development of the commonly owned economy of collective farms, the government and the central committee of the Party have decided also to improve and alter to a great extent the incorrect attitude which has existed in our country towards the private auxiliary farmstead of the collective farmer.

It is well known that, together with the commonly owned economy, which is the mainstay of the collective farm, every collective farmer-in accordance with the collective farm statute-has an auxiliary farmstead intended to meet certain personal requirements of the collective farm family, as these requirements cannot yet be met fully from the collective farm economy.

As a result of the shortcomings which we have, in the taxation policy with regard to the private auxiliary farmsteads of collective farmers, there has occurred in recent years a certain decline in the income of collective farmers derived from their private auxiliary farmsteads. A reduction has been allowed to take place in the number of cattle, and particularly cows, forming part of the private property of the collective farmstead, which is contrary to the policy of our Party in the sphere of collective farm development.

In this connection the government and the central committee of the Party have considered it necessary to adopt the policy of considerably reducing the norms of obligatory deliveries from the private auxiliary farmsteads of collective farms, and have decided, as -already reported by the Finance Minister, Comrade Zverev, to alter the systems of agricultural taxation of collective farmers, to reduce the monetary tax on every collective farmstead on an average by approximately half, and completely to abolish the obligation to make up the underpayments of the agricultural tax remaining from past years (applause).

The State Budget provides, for, allocations to increase the prices for deliveries to the state of the products of livestock breeding, potatoes and vegetables. The State Budget also takes into consideration the changes in the revenue in connection with the reduction in the size of the agricultural tax and the obligatory deliveries of products of livestock breeding by collective farmers, As a result of the carrying out of measures aimed at the economic encouragement of collective farms and collective farmers, and also measures in the sphere of taxation policy, the income of collective farms and collective farmers will increase already in 1953 by over 13,000 million roubles, and in a whole year by over 20,000 million roubles.

The State Budget also provides appropriations for carrying out new, additional measures for considerably improving the mechanisation and the electrification of

agriculture, for increasing the output of chemical fertilisers; and for increasing the agronomic and zootechnical assistance to the collective farms.

Among the priority measures contemplated are: The establishment of permanent cadres in the machine and tractor stations of tractor drivers, mechanics, and workers of other specialities, for the absence of such permanent cadres of mechanisers is one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory use made of machinery in agriculture;

Increasing the supply to agriculture of machines and tractors especially cultivator tractors, and increasing the repairing facilities of the machine and tractor stations;

Increasing work on the electrification of agriculture both by means of building new power stations and by connecting the machine and tractor stations, the collective farms, and the state farms to the state power systems;

Considerably increasing the supplies to the collective farms and the state farms of chemical fertilisers;

Making permanently available to every collective farm the work of one or two specialists in agriculture and maintaining them on the staff of the machine and tractor stations.

All these measures will facilitate to a great extent the successful solution of the main task confronting the collective farms, the machine and tractor stations, and the state farms-the' task of increasing by every means the harvest yield of all agricultural crops; increasing the head of livestock while at the same time increasing its productivity; increasing the overall output of goods from agriculture and livestock.

For the development of agriculture, during the present year, the state proposes to spend, as laid down in the State Budget and also from other state funds, a sum amounting to nearly 52,000 million roubles. One should also bear in mind that during the present year the collective farms will draw from the state 3,500 million roubles for long-term credits for the development of the commonly owned economy. The collective farms themselves out of their own funds, will, in 1953, make capital investments to the amount of not less than 17,000 million roubles.

Comrades

we are faced with very great tasks for the development of agriculture. There is no doubt that, if all our collective farmers and agricultural workers, all our workers, engineers and technicians in industry producing agricultural machinery and fertilisers, if all of us together, with determination and perseverance, apply ourselves to our common task-the further development of agriculture-and if we do not spare for this our strength and means, then the task of producing during the next two or three years an abundance of food for the population and of raw materials for our light industry will be successfully accomplished (stormy, prolonged applause).

* * *

In connection with the further development of industry producing consumer goods and the development of agriculture, the task of the all-round development of the turnover of goods and the task of improving the organisation of state, co-operative and collective farm trade become still more important.

Our Soviet trade serves the interests and needs of the people. It is called upon to serve socialist society and to help forward the development and strengthening of socialist production and to link it with popular consumption. Through the wide network of state and co-operative shops and kiosks, trade ware-houses and bases and collective farm markets, a varied assortment of consumer goods, produced by our industry and agriculture, is being made available to the people. Soviet trade is also a vitally important link in the overall system of production and economic relations between state industry and collective farm agriculture.

Under socialism, trade is and will remain for a long time the basic form of distributing consumer goods among members of socialist society, the basic form by means of which the growing personal needs of the working people will be satisfied.

In order that Soviet trade may successfully fulfil its functions vitally necessary for the socialist society, we must show constant solicitude for its allround development. The government is daily engaged in questions dealing with the development of Soviet trade. This is reflected in the constant growth in the amount of goods directed into the trade network, in the systematic reduction of prices for foodstuffs and manufactured goods, in the expansion of the network of trade enterprises, and the all-round assistance to collective farmers in the sale of their surplus agricultural produce.

In order to satisfy the growing purchasing power of the population, the government has adopted in recent months additional measures for the development of the turnover of goods by means of an increase in the production of consumer goods and in the supply of goods for the market at the expense of other resources. A large number of engineering plants are taking part in the production of goods of general consumption. As a result, goods worth 32,000 million roubles will enter trade this year, above the 312,000 million roubles' worth primarily intended for sale to the population from April to December, 1953 (applause). At the same time stocks have been increased of the goods in great demand by the population, notably cotton, woollen and silk textiles, ready-made garments, furniture, kitchen utensils, butter and vegetable oils, sugar, fish, meat, and tinned goods. The sale of top-grade wheat flour has been increased. The sales to the population of timber and building materials and such industrial goods as cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, refrigerators, clocks and watches, television and wireless sets, and so on, are being increased.

The measures which are being carried out are beginning to yield results. As you know, the volume of retail trade in 1952 increased, as compared with the previous year, by 10 per cent. In the first quarter of this year it increased by 7 per cent., and in the second quarter already by 23 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

But this is not sufficient. We cannot be satisfied with the present volume of the turnover of goods. Moreover, there are serious shortcomings in the organisation of

trade itself. In a number of areas the trade in all goods necessary for the population has not yet been organised. There are not infrequent cases where a customer wanting to buy some article or other has to go to another town or another area.

The trade and planning organisations must carefully study the demand of the population for goods. The necessity for an all-round analysis of demand and of all the various needs of the population follows from the very essence of Soviet trade. Only on this basis can a better distribution of stocks for trade among the areas be organised.

The task is to have in the country Within the next two or three years enough foodstuffs and manufactured goods to enable all necessary articles to be bought in every town, in every agricultural area.

The Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in state and co-operative retail trade of about 70 per cent. in 1955 as compared with 1950. We possess all the means to fulfil this task already in 1954 (applause).

Trade organisations shoulder a great responsibility also for the quality of goods of general consumption. Trade must make wide use of its available economic levers in order to exert an active influence on production in the interests of a greater output of goods demanded by the population and to reduce output of goods for which the population shows no demand.

Comrades

in the cause of the improved wellbeing of the people an important part is played by the further improvement of housing conditions, the health service, the development of the network of schools and children's establishments.

Although before the war, and especially in the postwar years, large housing schemes have been carried out, housing needs are far from being satisfied, and acute shortages in this respect are felt everywhere. This is especially felt in towns, because town populations have grown considerably. According to the 1926 census, we had an urban population of 26 million, and in 1940, 61 million, and the present urban population is about 80 million.

During the current year, state capital investment in house building has been considerably increased and the aggregate sum is nearly four times the expenditure made for this purpose in 1940. However, the building of dwelling houses is still being carried out badly. House building plans are not being completely fulfilled. Funds provided for these purposes by the state are not being fully utilised. Many executives in Ministries and local Soviet and Party organisations do not pay sufficient attention to house building. We still have a good number of such economic workers who do not bother about housing. When building new enterprises, houses for the workers and employees of these enterprises are on many occasions not built in sufficient numbers, and therefore big manpower difficulties often arise at the newly built plants. Many builders have adopted the evil practice of putting into use new houses with many items incomplete and carelessly finished, which reduces the value of these dwellings and provokes the justifiable reproaches of the workers.

The task is to improve house building and ensure the definite fulfilment of the government assignments for the building and repair of houses.

We also need more schools and children's and medical establishments. The national economic plan for 1953 envisaged an increase, compared with last year, in the building of schools of 30 per cent., kindergartens and children's nurseries 40 per cent., and hospitals 54 percent.

The building of schools, hospitals, and children's establishments this year, in spite of all shortcomings, is proceeding at a swifter pace than all other types of construction. However, there are many cases of the funds allocated not being fully used, and of the building of schools and children's establishments being late. The plan for building children's establishments is being badly carried out in enterprises of the light industry in which, as we know, many women work, and where, therefore, the question of kindergartens and children's nurseries is particularly important. The building of children's establishments is progressing unsatisfactorily in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and several regions of the R.S.F.S.R.

In the task of expanding the network and improving the work on the schools, hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens great responsibility rests with the Ministry of Health, Ministries of Education in the union republics and local administrative and Party organs, upon whom it is incumbent that they intensify their efforts to build schools, children's and medical establishments and devote more attention to this sphere.

Comrades,

in order to solve the urgent tasks facing us in the sphere of industry and agriculture, and to improve the well-being of the people, it is essential to raise our whole economic and organisational work to a new and considerably higher level.

It would be incorrect not to see in the work of state and economic organs considerable shortcomings which considerably damage the national economy. These shortcomings were referred to in the decisions of our XIX Party Congress. One must admit that Ministries and local Party and local Soviet bodies are still unsatisfactorily implementing the directives of the congress and are not taking the required steps to improve the work of providing leadership for enterprises. The task now is more energetically to eliminate existing shortcomings. An example of unsatisfactory leadership of enterprises is provided by the lack of attention of our economic financial and planning bodies to the problem of reducing production costs.

It is well known that production costs are the fundamental index which characterises the quality of the entire work of an enterprise. At the same time many economic leaders, forgetting this, are showing little interest in the problem of the profitability of enterprises. In a number of industrial branches the tasks laid down by the state plan for reducing production costs of industrial products and far increasing the productivity of labour were not fulfilled during the first six months of 1953. Many enterprises which are running at a loss still exist in industry, enterprises in which production costs are higher than the prices of the goods produced. Losses incurred by such

enterprises are covered at the expense of profitable, properly working enterprises. The existence of factories, enterprises and mines which are running at a loss and are living at the expense of leading enterprises undermines the foundations of the cost accounting of our industry, does not create the necessary stimulus for a further increase of accumulations, and is adversely affecting the growth of the revenue of the State Budget.

There are very many enterprises working at a loss, and the losses are indeed high in the coal and timber industries. Many enterprises in these branches for a number of years have failed to fulfil the plans for the reduction of production costs and increase of labour productivity. As a result of this, production costs in the timber and coal industries are still high, while high production costs of coal and timber impede the reduction of prices not only for coal and timber but also for many other industrial goods.

The losses of unprofitable industrial enterprises amounted in 1952 to 16,000 million roubles. Considerable losses were allowed to occur in unprofitable enterprises also in the first half of 1953.

A bad state of affairs with regard to the fulfilment of the plan for the reduction of production costs is prevalent not only in industry. The cost of building is still high, and losses are running high in the majority of building organisations. Many machine and tractor stations are not fulfilling the plan targets in respect of the cost of works. The reduction of costs of river transport is in an unsatisfactory state. The plans for the reduction of overheads in trade are not being fulfilled.

The decisive factor in the reduction of production costs of goods is the growth of labour productivity in all enterprises. We have all possibilities at hand for a more successful solution of this task. Our enterprises' advanced technique, correctly used, enables the labour of the workers to be eased more and more and ensures an uninterrupted growth in labour productivity. Of enormous significance for the increased productivity of social labour and reduced production costs is the correct, rational organisation of production, the raising of the relative proportion of the workers directly engaged on the main production processes at the expense of auxiliary, maintenance, and ancillary personnel.

Reduced production costs and increased labour productivity in all branches of production are of decisive significance in improving the material well-being of the Soviet people. The higher the productivity of labouring our undertakings and the lower the production costs, the lower are the prices of products and commodities, and the higher is the standard of living for the people.

The task is to put an end to the negligent attitude to production costs, to questions ensuring the systematic reduction of production costs and achieving the profitability of every enterprise.

In order to solve successfully the task facing us it is essential substantially to raise responsibility and efficiency in the work of all links of the state and economic administration.

During recent months Ministries have been enlarged by amalgamation and Ministers' powers have been considerably increased. These measures are producing their positive results in the administration of the economy and have enabled nearly 6,500 million roubles to be saved this year. But it must be admitted that the maintenance of the administrative apparatus is still costing a great deal. The government will continue to improve the work of the state apparatus and still more decisively to reduce its maintenance costs. At the same time it must be stated that we shall have to make certain corrections to the reorganisation of Ministries which is being carried out in connection with the new tasks for further developing individual branches of the national economy.

Our national economy is confidently advancing along the road of further development. The source of our strength is the mighty activity and initiative of workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia. We have enormous possibilities for the fulfilment of our main task—the maximum satisfaction of the steadily growing material and cultural requirements of the people. We are firmly convinced that we shall solve these problems in a brief period of time (stormy, prolonged applause).

2. The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union

COMRADES DEPUTIES,

in examining our domestic problems we naturally cannot disregard the international situation.

The international situation at present is characterised primarily by important successes achieved by thy Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and the entire camp of peace and democracy in the struggle to ease international tension, for peace and for the prevention of a new world war.

In the East, bloodshed has been stopped which carried away a vast number of human lives and was fraught with the danger of most serious international complications.

The peoples of all the world welcomed the signing of the armistice in Korea with the greatest joy. They rightly regard it as a victory for the peaceloving forces (stormy applause). For over three years the camp of peace and democracy strove to end the war in Korea. The signing of the armistice has crowned this struggle with success. The will of the millions of people for peace has become a mighty and effective force. The aggressors have been compelled to take account of it.

Having unleashed the war in Korea, the aggressive circles hoped that they would succeed in forcing the Korean people to their knees. However, the interventionists who launched the war against the Korean People's Democratic Republic miscalculated. They have proved unable to break the heroic Korean people. In embarking on this military venture, the interventionists hoped to achieve their aims by a lightning stroke and without any particular effort. In fact, however, things turned out differently. The interventionists involved themselves in a protracted and bloody war and, having suffered great losses in manpower and equipment, having had their military prestige badly tattered, they were forced to renounce their aggressive plans.

This is, indeed, as the popular saying goes, a case of setting out to get wool and coming back shorn of their own (general laughter and stormy applause).

The struggle of the Korean people against the interventionists and their hirelings in the Syngman Rhee clique has shown that devotion to the cause of freedom and independence of their country gives birth to great steadfastness, courage and mass heroism. The Korean people, upon whom were directed the blows of the most powerful war machine of present-day imperialism, became invincible because they were fighting for a just cause. At the same time mankind will never forget the noble deed of the glorious Chinese People's Volunteers who came to the help of the Korean people (stormy, prolonged applause). This achievement arouses pride, not only in the great Chinese people, but also in the whole of progressive mankind (stormy applause). The peoples of the Soviet Union from the bottom of their hearts congratulate the Chinese and Korean peoples on the achieving of the armistice (stormy applause).

The task now is to secure the reborn peaceful life of the Korean people who have suffered so much and who, at the cost of great sacrifices, defended their right to decide their own fate the fate of their country.

We Soviet people warmly wish that the life of the glorious Korean people should flourish in conditions of peace. The Soviet Union will help the Korean people to heal the serious wounds inflicted by war (stormy, prolonged applause). The government has decided to allocate immediately 1,000 million roubles for the restoration of the destroyed national economy of Korea (stormy, prolonged applause). We believe that the Supreme Soviet will unanimously approve this decision (stormy applause).

In the West the persistence and consistency of the Soviet Union in the pursuance of a policy of peace led to the frustration of the provocative adventure in Berlin.

The organisers of the Berlin adventure, were aiming at far-reaching objectives: they intended to strangle the democratic forces of Germany, to destroy the German Democratic Republic, which is a stronghold of the peaceloving forces of the German people, to convert Germany into a militarist state, and to re-establish a hotbed of war in the centre of Europe. There is no doubt that, had the Soviet Union not shown steadfastness and firmness in the defence of the interests of peace, the Berlin adventure might have led to quite serious international consequences.

This is why one should consider that the liquidation of the Berlin adventure also represents an important victory for the cause of peace (stormy applause).

The successes of the U.S.S.R. in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension also include the improvement of relations with neighbouring states.

Striving for the development, of peaceful co-operation among all countries, the Soviet government attaches special importance to strengthening relations with neighbouring states. To raise these relations to a genuinely good neighbourly level is the goal towards which we have striven and are striving.

The Soviet Union has no territorial claims against any state whatsoever, including any of its neighbouring states. It is the inviolable principle of our foreign policy to respect the national freedom and sovereignty of any country, large or small (applause). It is obvious that the difference in, the social and economic system in our country and in some neighbouring states cannot serve as an obstacle to the strengthening of friendly relations among them. For its part, the Soviet government has taken steps to strengthen good neighbourly relations with such states, and now it is a question of the readiness of their governments to take an active part in establishing, not in words but in deeds, friendship that presupposes mutual concern for the strengthening of the peace and security of our countries.

Our neighbour in the south is Iran. The experience of 35 years has shown that the Soviet Union and Iran are interested in mutual friendship and collaboration. Soviet-Iranian relations have therefore such a stable basis as makes it possible to solve problems arising in the relations between the two parties to their mutual satisfaction. At present, on the initiative of the Soviet Union” talks are being held concerning the settlement of a number of frontier problems and financial claims between the two countries. We hope that these talks will be successfully concluded. Recently an agreement was reached on a mutually advantageous basis, on increasing trade between the two countries. It depends on the Iranian government whether Soviet Iranian relations develop along the path of good neighbourly relations, along the path of extending economic and cultural relations.

The relations of the Soviet Union with Afghanistan continue to remain stable and are characterised by respect for mutual interests. This creates favourable conditions for the further consolidation of relations between our countries.

Everyone remembers the statement made by the Soviet government to the government of Turkey. This statement establishes the essential prerequisites for the development of good neighbourly relations providing, of course, that the Turkish side in its turn makes due efforts in this direction. The improvement of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union would undoubtedly serve the interests of both parties and make an important contribution to the strengthening of security in the Black Sea area.

As regards relations with Finland, the Soviet Union proceeds in the interests of both countries. The signing of the five-year economic agreement in 1950, which was then supplemented by the agreement on the exchange of goods in 1952-55, has led to a considerable extension of Soviet-Finnish economic relations. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland accords with the interests of both countries and promotes the strengthening of peace and security in the northern part of Europe. The treaty provides a good basis for the establishment of good neighbourly relations. Not only our government, but also the government of Finland, should see that this treaty is carried out steadfastly.

Striving to ease the general tension, the Soviet government agreed to restore diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. In so doing, it took into consideration the pledge of the government of Israel that “Israel will not be a party to any alliance or

pact aiming at aggression against the Soviet Union." We consider that the restoration of diplomatic relations will promote co-operation between the two states.

The assertions of some foreign newspapers that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel will lead to a weakening of the relations of the Soviet Union with the Arab states are without any foundation. The activity of the Soviet government will be directed, in the future as well, towards the strengthening of friendly co-operation with the Arab states.

Our government has displayed initiative by exchanging, after a long interval, envoys with Yugoslavia and Greece. We hope that this will lead to the appropriate normalisation of relations with both countries and will produce useful results.

There are no objective reasons which could hinder the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Italy. It stands to reason that relations between states can grow stronger when the mutual obligations assumed by them are carried out. Given a favourable development of Soviet-Italian relations. Italian industry, which is undergoing great difficulties, could receive considerable support from the improvement of economic relations between our states. On the basis of a mutually beneficial agreement, Italy would be ensured, supplies of coal and grain, and also contracts for her industry. There is no doubt that this would help to improve the living conditions of the glorious Italian people (applause).

The peoples of all countries hope that the signing of an armistice in Korea will prove to be an important step in the matter of strengthening peace and security, above all in the Far East.

In this connection the task of normalising relations between all states in the Far East assumes immediate significance, especially the normalisation of relations with Japan. In this direction, there are serious obstacles, since the United States has violated the agreements concluded between the allies in war-time and in the post-war period, and is now pursuing a policy of suppressing the national independence of Japan, turning that country into a military bridgehead. The healthy forces of the Japanese nation are beginning to realise more and more that it is essential to overcome existing obstacles and to win back the national independence of their country. They understand that only by this means is it possible for them to ensure a peaceful development of their country and to ensure the necessary external political links and the completely attainable economic links with their neighbouring states. The steps that Japan will take along this road will meet with the sympathy and the support of the Soviet Union and all peace-loving peoples (applause).

Of great significance for strengthening peace in the East is the position of so large a state as India. India made a considerable contribution to the efforts of peace-loving countries aimed at ending the war in Korea. Our relations with India are being consolidated. Cultural and economic ties are growing. We hope that in the future relations between India and the Soviet Union will become still closer and will develop under the aegis of friendly co-operation (applause).

The Soviet Union also attributes great importance to the successful development of our relations with Pakistan, so as to ensure ties of all kinds between the two states. This undoubtedly will play a positive part in the consolidation of peace in Asia.

The Soviet government is consistently pursuing a policy of extending economic relations with foreign countries.

The group of states with which the Soviet Union carries an trade relations is increasing, and at the same time the volume of goods exchange with countries of the West and the East is extending. Trade agreements have been concluded with France, Finland, Iran, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, the Argentine, and Iceland, and a payments agreement has been concluded with Egypt. Negotiations with a number of other states are proceeding successfully. We intend with still greater insistence to pursue the line of developing the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and foreign states.

The strivings of business circles of a number of countries to remove from the path of international trade all manner of discriminatory measures restricting that trade are understandable and timely. Long overdue is the necessity for the restoration of normal trade relations between countries for whom mutual trade is an established tradition. Those who legitimately believe that the development of economic relations will serve the cause of strengthening peace cannot fail to assist in making international trade healthier.

The government of the Soviet Union attaches primary importance to the further strengthening of relations with the countries of the democratic camp. These relations are characterised by close collaboration and genuine brotherly friendship (stormy applause).

A great and indestructible friendship binds the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (stormy applause). The economic and cultural ties of the two countries are growing rapidly and to a considerable extent.

The all-round co-operation between the Soviet Union and Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic is extending and growing stronger (applause).

Our friendly relations with the German Democratic Republic are continually growing stronger. The Soviet Union is rendering help, and will continue to render help and support, to the German Democratic Republic, which represents a bulwark in the struggle for a united, peace-loving, and democratic Germany (applause).

One of the decisive advantages of the democratic camp, and its basic difference from the imperialist camp, lies in the fact that it is not rent by internal contradictions and strife, that the principal source of its strength and progress lies in mutual care for the interests of all countries of the democratic camp and in close economic collaboration. That is why the friendly relations of the countries of the democratic camp and their fraternal collaboration will inevitably develop and become stronger (applause).

The active and single-minded struggle for peace of the Soviet Union and the whole democratic camp has produced definite results. A certain change in international conditions is apparent. After a long period of increasing tension a certain easing of the international atmosphere has become noticeable for the first time in the postwar years. Hundreds of millions of people feel an increasing hope that it is possible to find a way to settle disputed and outstanding questions. This reflects the deep-rooted desire of the nations for a lasting and secure peace.

But, nevertheless, it is impossible to overlook the existence of forces countering the policy of reducing international tension, of forces which are trying to frustrate this policy at any cost. This was precisely the reason for the dragging out of the truce talks in Korea, for the establishment of military bases in Western Germany and Japan, for the organising of provocations against the countries of the democratic camp, for the carrying on of the policy of atomic blackmail.

Aggressive circles stubbornly oppose the lessening of international tension because they are afraid that if the development of events were to follow this line, the arms drive, which brings huge profits for armament manufacturers and creates artificial employment for industry, would have to be curtailed. They fear for their fabulous profits. These circles are afraid that, in the event of a relaxation of tension in the international sphere; new millions and millions of people would realise that the North Atlantic bloc, allegedly established for purposes of defence, is in actual fact the main threat to the cause of peace. Aggressive circles also take into account that if today, in conditions of tension in international relations, the North Atlantic bloc is rent by internal strife and contradictions, the relaxation of this tension may lead to its disintegration.

It is perfectly evident that, in addition to the peace-loving forces, forces are also operating in the world which have tied themselves, far too securely to a policy of sharpening international tension. These forces are putting their stakes on war. Peace does not serve their ends. They regard any weakening in the tension as a calamity for themselves. They are, pursuing an adventurist path and they are carrying out an aggressive policy.

In the service of this policy have been placed the so-called "strategy of the cold war" and all manner of international provocations.

The history of international relations has never witnessed wrecking activities on such a scale, such gross interference in the internal affairs of states, such systematic international provocations as are now being carried out by aggressive forces.

Things have gone so far that certain American circles have raised to the level of government policy subversive activities against lawful governments of sovereign countries. For this purpose the U.S. state budget allocates huge sums for recruiting gangs of saboteurs from among the dregs of society, which are being sent into democratic countries for wrecking activities. For this purpose, a network of government organisations has been created, which carries out one international provocation after another, engages in propaganda for the cult of force, and hatred towards peace-loving countries.

It is characteristic, that, just at a time when the possibility has become plain of a major improvement in the international atmosphere, the psychological warfare committee of the United States President published its official report. One thought and one deduction run through the whole document, namely, that in future any activities of the United States in the sphere of foreign policy must to a still greater extent serve the "cold" or "psychological war."

What, according to this report, is the duty of American diplomacy? It appears that this duty is to pursue the "cold war."

What is to be the aim or trade and economic activities of the United States? The "cold war."

What tasks are to be solved by the cultural relations of the United States with other countries? The tasks of the "cold war."

Facts show that the policy of the "cold war" leads more and more to substituting for the policy of normal diplomatic relations a policy of diktat, disorganises international economic relations and artificially sharpens the mutual relations between countries.

Excessive zeal in the carrying out of the "cold war" policy often results in the conductors of this policy violating the elementary laws of cultural relations between states, and often in their placing themselves in a ludicrous position. Recently the whole world witnessed how the notorious strategy of the "cold war" was applied even to the organisation of a chess match between teams from America and the Soviet Union (animation in the hall). The Department of Justice and the State Department refused leave to Soviet chess players, who were invited as guests by American chess players, to relax in the summer residence of the Soviet United Nations representative at Glencoe, 12 miles from New York. As is well known, thousands of foreign guests who visit the Soviet Union, including Americans, travel up and down the country and can go, for argument's sake, to Tashkent, Tbilisi, Kiev and other areas. It turns out that in the United States invited guests are barred from moving within a radius of 12 miles at a time when, in the Soviet Union, foreign guests can move freely for thousands of miles. Who, after all this, dares to babble about an "Iron Curtain" in the Soviet Union? (stormy and prolonged applause).

The development of international events shows that the policy of the "cold war," the policy of international provocations, poisons the international atmosphere.

Pursuing the course of exacerbating international relations, certain prominent but, may I be permitted to say, not far-sighted officials across the ocean (animation in the hall, applause) regard the striving of the Soviet Union to secure peace between the peoples, its concern for easing international tension, as a manifestation of our weakness. It is precisely this absurd belief which explains the clearly unwise approach of certain circles in the United States to the settlement of disputed international issues, and which also explains their policy of pressure and all kinds of adventures.

There is, of course, nothing new in this "philosophy." The world has not yet had time to forget that none other than Hitler banking precisely on the stupid calculations that

the Soviet Union was supposedly a “colossus with feet of clay,” launched his criminal adventure against our country. It is known that this brought about the complete collapse of German fascism.

It is pertinent to ask on what ground some American politicians now repeat utterances about the weakness of the Soviet Union.

Not a single clear-thinking individual will deny that the international position of the Soviet Union is at present stable as never before; that together with us in brotherly unity marches the mighty democratic camp; that the consistent struggle of the Soviet state against the threat of a new war has earned it great prestige and the trust of millions of people in all countries of the world (prolonged applause). Even the most embittered enemies of our country will admit that since the end of the Second World War there has been in the Soviet Union a substantial development of the economy, culture, and the people’s wellbeing from year to year. Never before has the unity of Soviet society been so monolithic, never before has the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples been so strong and unshakable as at the present time (applause). It is true that there have appeared abroad such politicians as have seen a weakening of our country, in the fact that the enemy of the people, Beria; has been unmasked and rendered harmless. But these, are shortsighted politicians. It is clear to everyone that the fact that the rabid agent of imperialism has been so quickly unmasked and rendered harmless: in time can in no way be regarded as evidence of the weakening of the Soviet state (stormy applause).

We know that abroad the warmongers for a long time cherished illusions about the United States monopoly in the production of the atomic bomb. History has, however, shown that this was a profound delusion. The United States has long since ceased to have the monopoly in the matter of the production of atomic bombs. The transatlantic enemies of peace have recently found a fresh consolation. The United States, if you please, is in possession of a weapon still more powerful than the atom bomb and has the monopoly of the hydrogen bomb. This, evidently, could have been some sort of comfort for them had it been in keeping with reality. But this is not so. The government deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the United States has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb either (stormy, prolonged applause).

As you see, convincing facts are shattering the wagging of tongues about the weakness of the Soviet Union. Those however, who indulge in such chatter prefer to deal not with facts, but with fiction and inventions.

Even certain official figures behave in this way, reflecting the ideology and policy of the most aggressive groups in the United States of America. Resorting to all sorts of fiction and invention, they are imposing the carrying out of the so-called “tough policy” with regard to the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy, are exerting pressure, on disobedient partners in the North Atlantic bloc, and are systematically aggravating international relations.

The supporters of the “tough policy” do not cease their threats against the Soviet Union. They openly urge, as for instance is done by the Chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, Senator Wylie, that the United States should present a

number of ultimatums to the Soviet Union and that these “should be supported by force.” Prominent representatives of the State Department insist that the United States should talk to the Soviet Union only in one language, “the language of force.”

We shall reply to Mr. Wylie and to everyone who preaches the policy of force with regard to the Soviet Union; we shall reply, without going into detail: “Oh no, my good woman, you’ve started dancing with the wrong foot” (laughter, stormy and prolonged applause).

Comrades;

the present stage in the development of international relations is particularly important and crucial. It would be a crime against mankind if the certain relaxation which has appeared in the international atmosphere should be replaced by a new intensification of tension.

Soviet foreign policy is clear.

The Soviet Union will pursue the policy of maintaining and consolidating peace consistently and firmly; of developing co-operation and trade relations with those countries which, for their part, are striving towards the same object; of strengthening the ties of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the great Chinese people, and with all the countries of people’s democracy,

We firmly maintain that at the present moment there is no outstanding issue in dispute which could not be settled in a peaceful way on the basis of mutual agreement between the countries concerned.

This refers also to those issues under dispute which exist between the United States and the U.S.S.R. We stood, and we stand for the peaceful coexistence of the two systems. We consider that there is no objective ground for a collision between the United States and the Soviet Union. The interests of the security of both countries, as well as international security, the interests of the development of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, can be safeguarded on the basis of normal relations between the two countries.

In our days the government of any country, if it seriously cares for the fate of its people, is obliged to take measures to promote in actual fact the settlement of disputed international questions. Talks among the great powers could, of course, play no small part. Naturally, suitable prerequisites must be created for this.

Recently, wide public demands for effective measures to ease the international situation have been increasing in Britain and other countries. In the political circles in these countries the recognition of the possibility of settling controversial questions is becoming stronger. However, a mere verbal recognition of this possibility is no longer sufficient.

The President of the United States stated on April 16, in his speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that no controversial issue, “great or small, is insoluble-given only the will to respect the rights of all nations.” This important

statement could be only welcomed. But, unfortunately, the actual policy of the ruling circles of the United States is in irreconcilable contradiction to these statements of President Eisenhower.

If it is seriously a question of respecting the rights of all countries, one must abandon the aggressive policy; one must step out along the road of settling international problems on the basis of mutual agreement of the countries concerned.

If the question of respecting the rights of all countries is taken seriously, an end must be put to the policy of ignoring China, and the violated rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organisation must be restored (stormy applause). The great Chinese power must take its lawful place in the United Nations Organisation, as in' the whole system of international relations (prolonged applause).

The entire current situation emphasises the great powers' particular responsibility for further relaxing international tension by negotiations for settling international questions. His upon them that the U.N. Charter places the major responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The basic interests of strengthening peace and international security demand that the great powers make every effort to ensure real progress in the reduction of armaments and the banning of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction. In the interests of mankind certain great powers ought to give up, their pre-conceived approach to the question of concluding a peace pact among the five great powers.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is prepared to do, everything necessary, for the positive solution of such questions.

Urgent questions, such as the German question, which is of primary importance, must also be solved.

The German question must and can be settled. For this it is necessary to proceed from the interests of strengthening the security of all European countries, and in the first place, the security of Germany's western and eastern neighbours; and, at the same time from the national interests of the German people. For this purpose it is necessary to give up the policy of dragging Germany into aggressive military blocs, the policy of restoring an aggressive militarist Germany.

They want us to agree to the rebirth of an aggressive militarist Germany and at the same time allow themselves to talk of ensuring peace in Europe. But, our people did not shed the blood of millions of their sons and daughters in war against militarist Germany in order to restore once more this most dangerous hotbed of war in Europe (stormy applause).

The great powers have assumed the obligation to preserve, not destroy, Germany's national unity, to ensure the transformation of Germany into a peaceloving, democratic state, not to facilitate the rebirth of German militarism. The Soviet Union, for its part, will make every effort to facilitate the carrying out of these obligations.

The German people have drawn serious conclusions from their own history. They will not want to shed their blood once more for the interests of the militarist clique which has already on more than one occasion brought Germany to catastrophe.

A militarist Germany, regardless of whether it appears in its former guise or behind the screen of the European Defence Community, is a deadly foe, of France and other neighbouring states. Therefore any attempt to tie France to the European Defence Community would mean handing France over to the German revanchists.

The French nation is seeking a way out of the impasse in which it now finds itself as the result of submission to foreign diktat; a way out undoubtedly exists. It is the return to a self-reliant, independent foreign policy which would strengthen the country's security and reflect the interests, of the regeneration of France.

We warmly wish the French people, with whom our people have long had ties of friendship, and of blood jointly shed in the fight against the common foe-the German militarists-success on this path (applause). We do not forget either that the Soviet Union and France have a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance which could serve as a basis for the development and the strengthening of the relations between our countries and serve the cause of ensuring European security.

It is also necessary to solve the Austrian question, which presupposes first and foremost the removal of artificial barriers, such as the "abbreviated treaty" that is contrary to the existing agreements between the four powers. No one could dispute either, that the correct solution of the German question help to solve the Austrian question also.

An important condition for the strengthening of the cause of peace is to heighten the prestige and role of the United Nations. Today this international organisation is virtually in a state of profound crisis, for it has been reduced to the level of being one of the levers of the North Atlantic bloc.

The United Nations must return to the path which has been determined by its Charter. The direct duty of the United Nations consists in facilitating the settlement of international problems and in excluding the possibility of aggression on the part of any' member state against any other state. The Soviet government will in this matter give it energetic support (applause).

The Soviet Union is steadfastly carrying out and will continue to carry out a policy of peace. The Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone. Aggressive intentions are alien to it. Of this the peoples of all countries can be confident (stormy applause).

But, fighting insistently for the cause of peace, we must at the same, time firmly remember our sacred duty steadfastly to strengthen and to improve the defence of the great Soviet Union. We must do this in case anybody, thinking of committing an act of madness, should attempt to violate the security of our motherland. The Soviet people must at any moment be ready to cool the hot heads of any types of adventurers and provocateurs of war and force them to respect the socialist attainments and the might of the Soviet Union (stormy, prolonged applause).

For the Soviet government, for all of us Soviet people, the cause of strengthening peace and of safeguarding the security of the peoples is not a question of tactics and diplomatic manoeuvring. It is our general line in the sphere of foreign policy (stormy applause).

Hundreds of millions of people believe and hope that the immediate future will lead to a further relaxation in international tension. One must see to it that the peoples are not deceived in their expectations and hopes.

3. Our Cause is Invincible

COMRADES DEPUTIES,

the policy of the Soviet Union, at home and abroad, corresponds to the vital interests of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Therefore it enjoys boundless support.

A mighty source of the strength and firmness of our socialist state, of its success in the building of communism lies in the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, their rallying around the Communist Party and the Soviet government. The Soviet Union is a mighty socialist power, full of creative forces, and is successfully advancing along the road of building a communist society.

The socialist system existing in our country has tremendous opportunities for a new and still more powerful development of our economy, for the flourishing of culture, and for the further improvement of the people's wellbeing. We are using all these potentialities to ensure further progress in every sphere of Soviet society and its gradual transition to communism. One cannot doubt that so it will be (stormy applause).

All that we do, in disclosing and openly criticising shortcomings which have been discussed at the present session of the Supreme Soviet and during all our everyday work, we do, not in order to extricate ourselves from an economic crisis or from an economic depression, in which capitalist states are always struggling. We do it for the purpose of raising still higher our agriculture and industry, our economy as a whole, and of utilising still more fully all the possibilities of the socialist economy and improving the people's wellbeing, so as to make our mighty socialist motherland still stronger (stormy applause).

Unlike all the bourgeois parties and states which conceal their true aims and policy, the aims and policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are clear and open to all the people.

The founder of our Party and of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin, teaches us that a state is strong through the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything and consciously accept everything.

The Party therefore ceaselessly works to raise the political and cultural level of the masses of the people. The Soviet state and the Communist Party are systematically educating the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, in the spirit of the communist attitude to labour, a careful attitude towards socialist property, a deep understanding

of state interests, in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the strengthening of friendship among the peoples.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government know where and how to lead the people, because they are guided by the scientific theory of social development-Marxism-Leninism, the banner of which has been raised so high by our father and teacher of genius, Lenin, and the continuer of his cause great Stalin (stormy applause). The Soviet state and the Communist Party are arming the people on the basis of the teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, with a profound knowledge of the objective laws of the development of society, the laws of the building of communism, thus giving clear perspectives for the creative activities of the Soviet people.

Our mighty Communist Party, dear to the hearts of all the Soviet people, is showing untiring concern for the strengthening of the Soviet state for the ensuring of the security of our motherland against the encroachments of external enemies, and for the flourishing and wellbeing of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (stormy applause).

The steel-like unity of the Party, the guiding role of the Party in the state, the strength and might of the Soviet state and the interests of the people are inseparable. The Soviet people can be assured that the Communist Party and the government will not spare their strength and labour in the cause of a happy, well provided for and joyous life for all the Soviet people, in the cause of the fulfilment of the great aim-the building of a communist society in our country (stormy, prolonged applause).

The entire democratic and peace-loving camp is growing and becoming stronger, together with the Soviet Union. The countries of people's democracy are confidently marching forward: The entire democratic camp is engaged in peaceful, creative labour, in persistent work to increase the people's well-being.

It is rightly held in the people's democracies that the consolidation of firm unity between the working class and the peasantry is an indispensable condition and, the guarantee for their successful progress forward. It is dear that it is only by steadily pursuing this tried Leninist policy that all the tasks confronting the people's democracies can be solved.

In the sphere of international relations the people's democracies are determinedly upholding, hand in hand with the Soviet Union, the cause of peace and the security of the nations. The People's Republic of China and all the people's democracies are pursuing their own independent national foreign policies, policies which are in keeping with the vital interests of people. The imperialist forces can, no longer juggle with the fate of people who have forever done away with dependence on the imperialists. This infuriates those who love to make someone else pull the hot chestnuts out of the fire and to exploit other nations. The people's democracies are not at all concerned. They have struck out on a new path, and will never step aside (stormy applause).

He who does not understand that the 800 million people, who make up the great family of peoples of the countries belonging to the democratic camp, cannot be

compelled to give up their historic achievements, won with their blood and sweat, to give up their own people's power and to re-establish a regime of exploiters, simply puts himself in a foolish position. It is dear to the whole world that aggressive forces will not succeed in turning back the course of history. He who wants to conduct a sober policy on international issues must stand on the ground of stark reality, on the ground of facts, be they pleasant or not.

It must be realised that in the present correlation of forces, in face of the firm determination of the Soviet Union and the countries of the democratic camp to defend their vital interests in the international arena, the carrying out of the policy of peaceful co-existence of the two systems is an obligation, not only of the countries of the democratic camp, but also of all countries; any other path is a path of hopeless adventure and inevitable failure.

The democratic camp, closely rallied and uniting a third kind, is a powerful factor in the preservation and strengthening of peace throughout the world. The whole of mankind is indebted to the peoples of the democratic camp for the fact that it stands as an unsurmountable barrier across the path of those who endeavour to unleash a new world war. If the peoples are vigilant and direct their efforts to prevent the carrying out of the plans of aggressors, peace will be safeguarded (stormy, prolonged applause).

Comrades,

the Soviet country is facing great tasks. The carrying out of these tasks will raise our country to new heights, will lead to an improvement in the wellbeing of the people and to the all-round prosperity of the socialist community.

Courage and confidence are being instilled into everyone of us by the monolithic unity of the Soviet people, and their immense solidarity around their own Communist Party and government (stormy, prolonged applause).

The Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the whole Soviet people will contribute their efforts to solve the historic tasks which are facing us.

Our cause is invincible!

We shall proceed confidently forward along the path of communist society in our country (Prolonged applause, mounting to an ovation. All rise).

SOURCE:

1. A Soviet News Booklet - 1953

**2. *For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy!*
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