

Soviet Leader Calls for New Study of Capitalist Trends

Soviet leader Anastas Mikoyan has criticized Joseph Stalin's thesis that capitalist production must invariably decline in the present period, in a speech to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Mikoyan also hailed the restoration of collective leadership in the Soviet Party, which he said was lacking for 20 years.

Mikoyan, who is First Deputy premier of the Soviet Union and a veteran leader of the Party and government, also noted that it was the Leninist principle of self criticism which enabled the Party to rectify such serious errors as the rupture with the People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

In his wide-ranging speech, Mikoyan declared that one of the factors which restrains the imperialists from making war is the possession of H-bombs by the Soviet Union, with long range rockets capable of delivering them to the most distant targets.

Commenting on the need for new economic and history works, Mikoyan said:

"In analyzing the state of the economy in contemporary capitalism, it is doubtful whether Stalin's well known dictum in 'Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR' concerning the USA, Britain and France, can help us or is correct.

"This dictum that after the world market split the extent of production in these countries will shrink does not explain the complexity and the contradictory nature of events in contemporary capitalism or the fact of the growth of capitalist production in many countries since the war."

Mikoyan criticized the use of the short course History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the sole Marxist textbook. He said it was a serious deficiency that there was no adequate history on the nearly 20-year period since the book appeared.

On collective leadership, Mikoyan said:

"The principle of collective leadership is elementary for the proletarian party, for the party of the Lenin type. However, one has to emphasize this old truth, because in the course of about 20 years we, in fact, had no collective leadership. The cult of personality, condemned already by Marx and afterward by Lenin, flourished, and this, of course, could not but exert an extremely negative influence on the situation within the party and on its work.

"And now, when in the course of the past three years the collective leadership of the Communist Party has been restored on the basis of Lenin's principles and Leninist unity, the entire fruitful influence of the Lenin methods of leadership can be felt."

Concerning Yugoslavia Mikoyan said:

"The Soviet government resolutely took the road of eliminating the shortcomings of our work in the domain of foreign policy. This emerges with particular force in the solution of the problem of the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Of course, only true Leninists are capable of the steps launched by the Central Committee during the period be-

tween the 19th and 20th congresses on the Yugoslav question. It can be seen now how proper these steps have been, how fruitful they turned out to be for the fate of peace and socialism."

On former tendencies in foreign relations to curtail contacts with foreign countries, Mikoyan said:

"Certain ossified forms of our diplomacy, of our foreign trade and economic organs in their relations with foreign countries and the citizens of these countries have been discarded. The isolation of Soviet public and state organizations from the outer world has been liquidated. Contacts between Soviet and foreign statesmen, party leaders and public organizations have been extended."

In criticizing weaknesses of historical writing in the Soviet Union, Mikoyan attacked the false labeling of certain figures as "enemies of the people." In this connection he named Antonov-Ovseyenko, a leader of the November 1917, uprising, and Stanslav Kossior, former leader of the Ukrainian Communists and active in the Communist International.

Mikoyan challenged the U.S. to competition to see which country can do more "for the benefit of the people, whose way of life will turn out the better." He proposed such a competition "instead of the arms race."

Earlier, Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov told the congress: "The Soviet Union does not

threaten anybody and does not intend to attack anybody." However, he said that as long as there is no agreement on arms reduction and limitation, the Soviet Union must build up its forces and he said that it has the means for delivering nuclear bombs anywhere on the face of the earth.

Court Orders New Phone Rate Hearings

The Public Service Commission has been ordered to reopen hearings on whether the New York Telephone Co. should get increase in its rates.

The Court of Appeals took this action Friday, in response to an appeal from the company against a ruling of the PSC last year against any boost in phone charges.

The phone company's bid calls for a \$68,850,000 a year rate boost. Monthly charges for home phones would go up 75 cents and business phones about \$2.

Ike Offers Food To Victims of Europe Winter

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 19. —President Eisenhower today offered to make U.S. surplus farm commodities available to western European nations suffering in one of the worst winters in recent his-

Argentine CP Recruiting Brings Thousands into

By JESUS COLON

At the beginning of September, 1955, a recruiting campaign was initiated by the Argentinian Communist Party for 15,000 new members, as well as 6,000 new recruits to the Communist Youth. This campaign was to end Jan. 6, 1956, on the Party's 38th anniversary.

As of Jan. 6, when a temporary survey was taken of the results of this campaign, there were 22,204 new members, with 5,027 of these belonging to the Youth section.

Many members were gained in great commercial enterprises, especially those controlled by North American interests located in the capital and its suburbs, as well as from industrial centers located in the interior of the country. From 25 to 30 percent of the new members are women.

All provinces of the Republic participated in the drive. The campaign extended to 14 new localities where previously there has been no affiliated organizations.

In cities, towns and localities of the interior, festivals marking the Party anniversary were organized with warm popular support. The

communists of Buenos Aires and its outskirts organized an outing Jan. 6-8 which was attended by some 120,000 people. At this picnic, thousands of militant workers signed Communist Party applications.

In the previous recruiting campaign of 1954 which was known as the "Victorio Codevilla Recruiting Drive," 15,000 new members joined the Communist ranks: 10,000 as party members and 5,000 as members of the Youth group.

It is clear that a change is taking place in the political situation of Argentina. The bulk of the workers who have recently joined the Communist Party come from the disillusioned ranks of the followers of Peron.

The clarifying influence of the Marxist line, pointed to the road of true national liberation, was confirmed as Peron began to capitulate to the foreign monopolies and to the Argentine land-owning and financial oligarchy, betraying his promises of vast economic and social transformation in favor of the working man.

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