

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

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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 state plan for developing the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for the first half of 1953 testify once again to the 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

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 latest 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 truce 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

FOR WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR NEGOTIATIONS!

★ EXPLANATORY WORK IN BULGARIA

A plenary meeting of the National Peace Committee in Bulgaria was held on July 18, jointly with representatives of the regional peace committees. The agenda included a report on the work and decisions of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council, a statement about the decisions of the World Congress of Women held in Copenhagen, a statement about the World Medical Congress in Vienna, and the tasks of local peace committees in carrying out the international campaign in favour of negotiations.

The meeting stressed that the Bulgarian people are unanimous in their desire to preserve peace; it adopted a resolution which declares that the people of Bulgaria wholeheartedly support the decisions of the session of the World Peace Council. The National Peace Committee will carry out broad explanatory work among all sections of the population with a view to ensuring wide popularisation of the idea that international issues can be settled by means of negotiation and to consolidating friendship among the peoples.

Many regional and district peace committees have already worked out plans for popularising the decisions of the World Peace Council, and for rallying the people for active participation in the international campaign in favour of negotiations. These plans envisage meetings and discussions in enterprises, in offices and in the fields, preparation and nation-wide circulation of posters and leaflets devoted to the struggle for peace.

STATEMENT BY ARGENTINA PEACE COMMITTEE

Peace champions in Argentina have begun their campaign for peaceful settlement of the controversial international issues and for an immediate truce in Korea. In this connection the National Peace Committee issued a statement which points out that in their struggle for peace the peoples of Latin America demand abrogation of all agreements of a military nature concluded with the U.S.A., and an end

★ ★ Meeting of All-India Peace Council

The meeting of the All-India Peace Council, which took place in Patna (Bihar) on July 17-20, discussed a report by Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of the All-India Peace Council, on the work of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council.

Maheshwari Prasad, M. P. member of the Congress Party, said that certain American circles are backing those sabotaging the truce negotiations in Korea.

Rounds of applause followed Dr. Kitchlew's statement that the entire country will fight against the imperialist forces if they try to extend the sphere of war to the territory of India. Dr. Kitchlew stressed that while the Soviet Union is striving for peace the U.S. seeks to unleash a new world war. He called on Prime Minister Nehru to exert greater efforts for the maintenance of world peace and for the convening of a Great Power conference for the purpose of settling all controversial issues.

The delegates adopted a resolution, expressing the pride of the entire people of India with the award to Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of All-India Peace Council, of the

International Stalin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations", a resolution congratulating the writer Mulk Raj Anand on being awarded an International Peace Prize, and a resolution on Indo-Pakistan relations, aimed at upholding the sovereignty and national independence of the two countries by signing an Indo-Pakistan agreement.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the people of India which reads in part:

"...We solemnly call upon the peoples to urge their governments to begin negotiations and to reach agreement. We are convinced that there is no issue giving rise to tension among the countries that could not be solved by negotiations.

"We call on the Government of India to take appropriate measures in order to frustrate the attempts of those seeking to prevent the reaching of agreement or to delay agreement".

The meeting was followed by a mass rally in Patna. Prominent personalities addressed the gathering, calling on the people to reinforce the fight for peace.

CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO GREAT PEOPLES

A delegation of Indian cultural workers has arrived in Peking at the invitation of the Chinese Peace Committee. The 29 members of the delegation, sent by the All-India Peace Committee, include well-known artists who will give concerts in Peking and in other cities in China.

The visit will promote the strengthening of friendship and cultural relations between peoples of India and China and their co-operation in the fight for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The delegation received a warm welcome from representatives of the Peking public.

AGAINST MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH U. S. A.

The newspaper "La Voz de Mexico" contained an editorial under the headline: "For great all-Mexican campaign in favour of negotiations!" The editorial points out that the people will take part in this campaign with great enthusiasm and will wage a vigorous and organised struggle against war.

The same number also contains a state-

tary agreement, which the U.S.A. wants to impose on the country; the people insist that the present government give up the policy conducted by the former President Aleman, aimed at subordinating the country to the war policy of the U.S.A.; a manifestation of this policy is the U.S.A.—Mexico United Defence Commission".

Under pressure of broad sections of the

Statement of Government of German Democratic Republic

An extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic held in Berlin on July 15 was addressed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl. After detailed discussion the meeting unanimously adopted the statement of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

The statement points out that in connection with the election campaign in Western Germany Adenauer seeks to portray himself as champion of a united Germany. It states further that Adenauer, "still adheres to his former stand of dismembering Germany, and his demagoguery about unification is simply an election stunt".

"Should Adenauer and his clique", the statement continues, "stubbornly insist in the future too on their policy of dismemberment the German people will find ways and means to re-unite their country without Adenauer and against Adenauer".

The Government of the German Democratic Republic, the statement continues, "will spare no effort in working for the speedy re-unification of Germany and for the signing of a just peace treaty with Germany with subsequent withdrawal of all occupation troops". The new political course of the Government of the Republic is aimed at "creating material and cultural conditions in the German Democratic Republic which also correspond to the interests of the majority of the West German population and which will be approved by it when Germany is re-united".

Despite the provocative actions of Adenauer the Government of the German Democratic Republic is willing to negotiate with authorised representatives of Western Germany concerning preparation for the peaceful re-unification of Germany by means of free all-German elections, concerning the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. It suggests that an all-German conference of East and West German representatives be held as soon as possible in order to discuss these questions.

On July 21 the German press published a statement by Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, who welcomed the statement of the Council of Ministers. "The experience of the past eight years has shown us that the only way to our people's peace is through negotiations," stressed

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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 output 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 postwar 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 is 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, successfully 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

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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 Ministers 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 all progressive organisations in all countries of the world.

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Together with the peoples of the world and particularly with the peoples of Latin American countries, Argentina must take an active part in the world-wide campaign in favour of Great Power negotiations. The Argentina Peace Committee has called on the people to support the proposals contained in the decisions of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council, utilising these means which can be considered more suitable at the moment: individual and joint statements and petitions to the Argentina Government, to Uno, etc.

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The same number also contains a statement made by the newspaper which reads: "The Mexican people resolutely reject any military agreement with the U.S.A. and again declare their determination to uphold the interests of the homeland, to act resolutely against signing the anticipated mili-

tary agreement, which the U.S.A. wants to impose on the country; the people insist that the present government give up the policy conducted by the former President Aleman, aimed at subordinating the country to the war policy of the U.S.A.; a manifestation of this policy is the U.S.A.—Mexico United Defence Commission".

Under pressure of broad sections of the population General Matias Ramos, Minister of National Defence, declared that not a single Mexican would be sent abroad for military purposes. Mexican peace partisans are now unfolding a struggle in order to get this declaration translated into life.

AUSTRALIA BEGINS CAMPAIGN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

The annual conference of the New South Wales Peace Council, held recently in Sydney, unanimously approved the Declaration of the World Peace Council for a world-wide campaign for negotiations. Those present at the conference addressed

themselves to all peace partisans in the state with a call for mass work in order to acquaint every citizen and industrial worker, in particular, with the decisions of the World Peace Council.

Day of Poland's Regeneration

On July 22 the Polish people enthusiastically and joyfully celebrated their great national holiday—the Day of Poland's Regeneration.

On this memorable day the Polish people eloquently manifested their solidarity around the Polish United Workers' Party, their unswerving loyalty to the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism, their profound love for and boundless gratitude to the great Soviet Union to which they are indebted for their emancipation from fascist slavery and for their national independence.

The world-historic victory of the Soviet Union over German fascism was the turning point in Poland's history, paving for the Polish people the broad pathway to a free and happy life. Having overthrown the power of the landlords and capitalists, the Polish people established the people's-democratic system and firmly took the pathway of national and social progressive development, the pathway of peace, democracy and Socialism. On this glorious pathway the Polish people have outstanding achievements in developing all branches of the national economy and culture. The free people of Poland, led and inspired by their working-class party, raised their country from the ruins and ashes in an exceptionally brief space of time. Today the Polish people are perseveringly working for fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, are successfully laying the economic foundations of Socialism.

In a matter of nine years Poland has been transformed from a backward agrarian country, mercilessly exploited by foreign capital, into a powerful, independent and industrially developed state.

Poland's industry is experiencing a mighty upsurge. At present people's Poland produces three and a half times more manufactured goods than prewar. Already in

1952 the value of industrial output was 75.6 per cent of the value of gross output of industry and agriculture. In a remarkably brief period the working people created a number of branches of industry new to Poland such as automobile, tractor, ship-building and heavy machine-building.

The Polish United Workers' Party and the Government have set themselves the task of considerably accelerating the development of agriculture with a view to overcoming the excessive disproportion between industrial and agricultural development.

Thanks to the care and solicitude of the people's state the well-being of the workers, the working peasants and the intelligentsia is steadily improving. On this day of national festivity the working people in Poland have again seen for themselves that the United Workers' Party has no loftier aim than care and solicitude for the well-being of the people. On this day new enterprises, power stations, railways were commissioned, and new houses of culture, parks, communal and utility enterprises opened. The Polish United Workers' Party and people's Government see their sacred cause in working for a further extensive development of the national economy, for a further rise in the standard of living and culture of the working people.

The successes of socialist construction in Poland testify to the invincible strength of the people's-democratic system, to its vast superiority over the capitalist system which has outlived its time.

An immense role in all these historical transformations has been played and is being played now by the fraternal, selfless aid of the Soviet Union.

The Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Co-operation signed between the Soviet Union and Poland in 1945 is a model of entirely new relations between states,

relations based on equality, fraternal co-operation and mutual economic aid. This treaty is the true guarantee of the state independence of Poland, its mainstay in the struggle for further successes along the highway of national and social progress.

Inviolable Soviet-Polish friendship is a mighty factor for maintaining peace in Europe and throughout the world.

People's Poland, being a solid link in the united and powerful international camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, is consolidating the indestructible bonds of friendship with the great Soviet Union, with the Chinese People's Republic, with all countries of people's democracy and, together with them, fights perseveringly to preserve and consolidate universal peace.

The Polish people are ever mindful of the fact that the ruling circles of the aggressive imperialist powers seek to retard their peaceful socialist construction, are whetting their vigilance, strengthening in every way the people's state, the alliance of the workers and peasants and rallying still closer around the Polish United Workers' Party.

The entire country prepared for the liberation celebration. The workers and office employees in the factories, mines, metallurgical enterprises, individual working peasants, members of the producer co-operatives and state-farm workers started a widespread socialist emulation in honour of the national holiday. The scale of the emulation is convincingly evident from the figures: 82,000 workers in the coal industry, 65,000 workers in the metallurgical enterprises, 147,000 workers, engineers and technicians, seamen and scientific workers in the maritime regions took new pledges. The working peasantry of 1,900 villages in the Poznan region, 1,800 villages in the

the signing of a just peace treaty with Germany with subsequent withdrawal of all occupation troops". The new political course of the Government of the Republic is aimed at "creating material and cultural conditions in the German Democratic Republic which also correspond to the interests of the majority of the West German population and which will be approved by it when Germany is re-united".

Despite the provocative actions of Adenauer the Government of the German Democratic Republic is willing to negotiate with authorised representatives of Western Germany concerning preparation for the peaceful re-unification of Germany by means of free all-German elections, concerning the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. It suggests that an all-German conference of East and West German representatives be held as soon as possible in order to discuss these questions.

On July 21 the German press published a statement by Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, who welcomed the statement of the Council of Ministers. "The experience of the past eight years shows to our people", stressed W. Pieck, "that we can achieve a united, democratic and peace-loving German state and curb the forces of reaction, fascism and aggression, which are raising their heads in Germany, solely by means of joint action by Germans in the East and West of our country".

All honest German patriots consider the new peace initiative of the Government of the German Democratic Republic a practical measure for the unification of Germany in the interests of the German people and of world peace.

Kielce region, 2,750 villages in the Warsaw region and other places joined the emulation for completing harvesting and state deliveries on time.

Tens of thousands of tons of coal and thousands of tons of steel produced over and above the plan, preschedule commissioning of new industrial enterprises—such are the results of the pre-holiday emulation.

On the eve of liberation day, at celebration meetings held all over the country by the people's councils, the results of the nine-year struggle for Socialism were summed up.

At the celebration meeting of the Warsaw Rada Narodowa a report devoted to the 9th anniversary of Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army was delivered by Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

On July 22 demonstrations and public festivals were held throughout the country. In Stalinogrod a military parade and demonstration were held and a speech delivered by Marshal of Poland K. Rokossovski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence.

Imbued with creative endeavour and inspired by the Polish United Workers' Party the people of Poland are enthusiastically carrying out the great task of building Socialism.

Observing Poland's liberation day the Soviet people, the working people in the People's Democracies, progressive people in all countries of the world with all their hearts wish the Polish people further success in socialist construction and in their struggle for preserving and strengthening peace.

Results of Fulfilment of State Plan for Development of National Economy of U. S. S. R. for First Half of 1953

Report by Central Statistical Board of Council of Ministers of U. S. S. R.

The development of industry, agriculture and transport, the growth of capital construction, development of trade turnover, the increase in the number of workers and office employees, in cultural development, for the first half of 1953 are indicated by the following data:

I.

FULFILMENT OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN

The plan for the first half year for gross industrial output as a whole was fulfilled 100 per cent. The plan for gross industrial output by individual Ministries was fulfilled as follows:

	Output for first half year in percentage of plan for 1953
Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry	99
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.1
Ministry of the Oil Industry	100.5
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	102
Ministry of Power Stations and Electrical Industry	101
Ministry of Machine-Building	100.2
Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building	99
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R.	97
Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R.	93
Ministry of the Light and Food Industry of the U.S.S.R.	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the U.S.S.R.	100.6
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	100.4
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R.	103
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R.	95
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local and Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	100.7
Producer Co-operation	99.3

In the first half year of 1953 the plan was overfulfilled for output of coal, shale, oil, natural gas, benzene, kerosene, electric power, hydro-generators, gas-generating motors, metal-cutting machines, including large, heavy and special machines, automobiles, trolley-buses, tram-cars, flax combine-harvesters, complex threshing machines, roving machines, tractor-drawn scrapers and bulldozers, bearings, synthetic phenylic acid, mineral fertilizers, chemicals for combating agricultural pests, dyes and other chemicals, synthetic rubber, automobile tyres, driving belts, conveyor belting, paper, alcohol and other items of manufacture.

The plan for the first six months was overfulfilled for output of cotton, flax, woollen and silk fabrics, leather and rubber footwear, meat, vegetable oil, confectionery, ice-cream, preserves, tea, wine, fruit and berry extracts, soap, cigarettes and other goods for the population.

However, the assignments stipulated in the plan for the manufacture of certain types of products were not completely fulfilled in all branches of industry. Thus, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfil the assignments for certain types of rolled ferrous metals, the Ministry of the Coal Industry—the assignment for certain grades of coking coal, the Ministry of the Oil Industry—the plan for production of certain types of oil products, the Ministry of Power Stations and Electrical Industry—the plan for production of certain types of electrical equipment, the Ministry of Machine-Building—certain types of forging press and chemical equipment and certain agricultural machines, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building—certain types of boilers, turbines and rolling equipment, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R.—bricks, certain roofing materials and sewerage pipes, the Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R. did not fulfil the plan for log haulage and for sawn timber and sleepers.

II.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Output of major manufactures in the first half of 1953, compared with the first half of 1952, rose as follows:

	1953, first half, compared with 1952, first half (per cent)	1953, first half, compared with 1952, first half (per cent)
Pig iron	112	113
Steel	109	120
Rolled metal	109	107
Rails (railway)	115	130
Steel piping	114	107
Copper	103	113
Zinc	114	102
Lead	119	111
Coal		
Caustic soda		113
Calcined soda		120
Mineral fertilizers		107
Chemicals for combating agricultural pests		130
Synthetic dyes		107
Synthetic rubber		113
Automobile tyres		102
Paper		111

propelled combines by 33 per cent; the number of tractors and self-propelled mowers by 42 per cent. Agriculture received in addition a large number of horse-drawn mowers, harvesters and other reaping machines. The lorry park in agriculture for the same period increased 6 per cent.

By July 1, 1953, the publicly-owned livestock on the collective farms increased, compared with July 1, 1952: cows—4 per cent, hogs—7 per cent, sheep—11 per cent, horses—4 per cent. Poultry on collective farms increased 12 per cent. However, the rate of growth of publicly-owned livestock and of poultry lags behind planned assignments. The livestock on the state farms, in the same period, increased: cows—8 per cent, hogs—6 per cent, sheep—12 per cent, horses—7 per cent. Poultry on state farms increased 15 per cent.

IV.

GROWTH OF RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORT FREIGHTAGE

The general plan for average daily car-loading in the first half of the year was fulfilled by the railways 100.8 per cent. However, some of the railways did not fulfil the planned assignments for loading.

Average daily car-loading for all freight on the railways increased in the first half of 1953 by 6 per cent compared with the first half of 1952, including loading of coal by 4 per cent, coke by 12 per cent, oil and oil products 10 per cent, ore 12 per cent, ferrous metals 8 per cent, mineral building materials 11 per cent, grain 8 per cent, flour 14 per cent and sugar 17 per cent.

The average time for turnround of wagons was reduced in the first half of 1953 by 3 per cent compared with the first half of 1952.

The plan for freightage by sea-borne and river transport as a whole was fulfilled in the first half of the current year by 102 per cent, although the plan was not fulfilled for some items.

Sea-borne freight carriage increased 14 per cent compared with the first half of 1952, while the river-borne freight carriage showed a 22 per cent increase.

Road freight carriage increased in the first half of 1953 by more than 15 per cent compared with the first half of 1952.

V.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The volume of state capital construction in the first half of 1953 was 104 per cent compared with the first half of 1952, including in iron and steel industry 108 per cent, in the fuel industry 102 per cent, power stations and electrical industry 105 per cent, machine-building industry 108 per cent, the building materials industry 108 per cent, timber and paper industry 109 per cent, light and food industry 108 per cent and in railway transport 113 per cent. However, the building plan for the first half of 1953 was not quite fulfilled by the Ministries.

In the first half of 1953 house-building, school-building, building of medical establishments, premises for kindergartens, creches, pioneer camps, cinemas and other cultural and communal establishments were carried out on a big scale. The volume of capital construction in the first half of 1953 compared with the first half of 1952 was as follows: house-building 107 per cent, school-building 117 per cent, construction of hospitals and polyclinics 116 per cent, construction of premises for kindergartens and creches 130 per cent.

The Ministry of Construction did 10 per cent more construction and assembly work than in the first half of 1952, but it failed to fulfil the plan for the first half of 1953.

VI.

EXPANSION OF TRADE

In the first half of 1953 Soviet trade continued to expand. The new achievements in industrial and agricultural production, the rise in labour productivity and reduced production costs enabled the Government to effect, from April 1, 1953, another—the sixth in succession since the abolition of rationing—reduction in state retail prices for consumer goods and food. The new price reduction resulted in a further strengthening of the Soviet rouble, in raising its purchasing power and in a further increase in the sale of goods to the population.

In 1953 the Government established supplementary assignments for production and sale to the population of mass-consumption goods to the value of over 20 billion roubles.

In the first half of 1953 the population purchased through the state and co-operative trade network 15 per cent more goods than in the first half of 1952. In the second quarter of 1953, as a result of the price reduction, of the increased production of mass-consumption goods and of other measures undertaken by the Government to increase the volume of goods, the population purchased 23 per cent more foodstuffs and consumer goods than in the second quarter of 1952.

In the first half of 1953 the sale of some foodstuffs increased, compared with the first half of 1952, as follows: meat and meat products—30 per cent, fish and fish products—2 per cent, butter—26 per cent, vegetable oil and other fats—14 per cent, cheese—23 per cent, eggs—18 per cent, sugar—25 per cent, confectionery items—18 per cent, tea—18 per cent.

Manufactured goods showing the greatest increase in sales include the following

STEADY ADVANCE OF ECONOMY AND CULTURE IN COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND

According to preliminary data socialist industry in Poland fulfilled the plan for gross output for the first half of 1953, 103 per cent which, in terms of fixed prices, signifies, approximately, a 16 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period for 1952.

Considerable quantities of pig iron and rolled metal, iron ore, coal and salt, tractors, automobiles and lorries, motor-cycles, cotton and silk fabrics, footwear, soap, wines, beer and other manufactured goods were produced in excess of plan.

Generally the spring sowing this year was successfully carried out by the producer co-operatives and individual farmers. The area sown to spring crops in the individual peasant households and producer co-operatives was 100.1 per cent of the assignment and increased approximately 2 per cent compared with last year. Field work was carried out more successfully than last year due to the increased number of machines and implements and also to the thorough preparation and timely repair of machines. Agriculture received nearly 4 thousand tractors in terms of 15 h. p. units.

According to preliminary figures there was a considerable increase in the head of cattle and a big increase in the numbers of hogs and sheep.

By June 30th the producer co-operatives numbered 7,982, an increase of nearly two and a half times compared with the corresponding period for 1952.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Central Statistical Board reports that, in the aggregate, the manufacturing and local industries fulfilled the production assignment for the second quarter of 1953, 103 per cent. Output of manufacturing industry for the second quarter was 12.8 per cent more than in the corresponding period in 1952. Correspondingly, coal output rose 27 per cent, iron and steel output 16.6 per cent, machine-building 33.3 per cent, chemical industry 18.2 per cent, building materials 22.1 per cent, leather 5.9 per cent.

In spring 1953 the cultivable land was better utilised than in 1952. The area sown to technical crops increased 18.3 per cent. Harvesting of autumn-sown barley was completed on July 10; 85 per cent of the rye crop had been harvested, and more than half of the wheat crop.

According to preliminary data yields of grain crops are the highest since the liberation. Particularly good are the results obtained in the socialist sector of agriculture where modern agro-technique is used on a wider scale.

There was no substantial change in the turnover of retail trade in the second quarter of 1953 compared with the corresponding period last year. Sale of foodstuffs in-

According to preliminary data, the volume of capital investments rose nearly 15 per cent in the first half of 1953 compared with the first half of 1952. A number of new industrial and transport enterprises and public utilities was commissioned and houses handed over for occupancy; in particular nearly 38 thousand rooms were completed.

Retail trade in the socialist sector of trade, including public feeding, fulfilled the plan approximately 102 per cent. Compared with the first half of 1952 sale of rye bread and bakery items rose 12 per cent, meat and sausage products 29 per cent, fats 44 per cent, butter 16 per cent, milk 15 per cent, eggs 19 per cent, wines 26 per cent, woollen fabrics 12 per cent, radio sets 38 per cent, bicycles 19 per cent, etc.

The number of workers employed in socialist industry grew approximately 5 per cent compared with the first half of 1952.

The number of school-leavers, including elementary and secondary schools, increased 3 and 12 per cent respectively compared with 1952; 5 per cent more pupils underwent training in vocational schools.

The number of books printed in the first half of 1953 showed an increase of nearly 36 per cent compared with the first half of 1952, including school text-books which rose approximately 42 per cent.

The first half of 1953 saw a further extension of the public health network mainly in the countryside. The medical service was improved.

Prices for seasonal food items (vegetables) fell considerably.

Compared with the second quarter of 1952, the volume of construction work increased in the second quarter of 1953 by 20.8 per cent. A number of industrial enterprises were commissioned.

State farms and machine and tractor depots received 226 tractors, 754 harvester combines, 286 self-binders and 17,000 other machines.

The public health network was extended and the services considerably improved. The cultural requirements of the working people were better satisfied. 8.4 per cent more children are attending kindergartens than was the case last year. During the second quarter 50,000 working people spent holidays in rest homes and sanatoria free of charge or at specially reduced rates. New apartments were handed over to working people in a number of towns. But the rate of housing construction was unsatisfactory in the second quarter.

108 new cinemas were opened. The number of radio sets increased by 200 thousand and amounted to more than one million by the end of the quarter.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

According to a report...

rolled ferrous metals, the Ministry of the Coal Industry—the assignment for certain grades of coking coal, the Ministry of the Oil Industry—the plan for production of certain types of oil products, the Ministry of Power Stations and Electrical Industry—the plan for production of certain types of electrical equipment, the Ministry of Machine-Building—certain types of forging press and chemical equipment and certain agricultural machines, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine-Building—certain types of boilers, turbines and rolling equipment, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R.—bricks, certain roofing materials and sewerage pipes, the Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R. did not fulfil the plan for log haulage and for sawn timber and sleepers.

II.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Output of major manufactures in the first half of 1953, compared with the first half of 1952, rose as follows:

	1953, first half, compared with 1952, first half (per cent)		1953, first half, compared with 1952, first half (per cent)
Pig iron	112	Caustic soda	113
Steel	109	Calcined soda	120
Rolled metal	109	Mineral fertilizers	107
Rails (railway)	115	Chemicals for combating agricultural pests	130
Steel piping	114	Synthetic dyes	107
Copper	103	Synthetic rubber	113
Zinc	114	Automobile tyres	102
Lead	119	Paper	111
Coal	106	Cement	115
Oil	111	Window glass	117
Benzine	109	Slate	122
Kerosene	124	Roofing felt	113
Diesel fuel	113	Bricks	117
Natural gas	106	Pre-fabricated houses	116
Electric power	114	Bicycles	108
Locomotives	163	Gramophones	125
Electric locomotives	117	Sewing machines	126
Trolleybuses	152	Clocks and watches	116
Automobiles	113	Cameras	107
Motor-cycles	121	Pianos	124
Ball and roller bearings	112	Cotton fabrics	106
Oil equipment	127	Woollen fabrics	109
Metallurgical equipment	111	Silk fabrics	152
Excavators	106	Meat and sausage items	105
Steam turbines	130	Fish	98
Large hydro-turbines	111	Butter	101
Turbogenerators	162	Dairy products	100
Hydrogenerators	186	Condensed milk	119
Large electric machines	133	Vegetable oil	122
Electric motors	112	Cheese	112
Electric bulbs	106	Confectionery	109
Metal-cutting machines	115	Preserves	114
Chemical equipment	125	Tea	108
Spinning machines	102	Soap	113
Looms	120	Alcohol	119
Calculating machines	108	Wine	128
Tractors	107	Beer	106
Sugar-beet combines	122	Cigarettes	116

Gross industrial output in the U.S.S.R. in the first half of 1953 was 10 per cent above the first half of 1952.

In the first half of 1953 greater efficiency was achieved in utilisation of industrial equipment as compared with the first half of 1952. In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry utilisation of blast and open-hearth furnaces improved. In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry extraction and prospecting drilling were accelerated; the percentage of refined oil products extracted from crude oil increased. In district power plants of the Ministry of Power Stations and Electrical Industry consumption of fuel in generating electric power was reduced. There was better utilisation of capacities in producing synthetic ammonia, calcined and caustic soda. There was an improvement in utilisation of capacities in the cement industry. There was better utilisation of equipment in textile, woollen and silk manufacture.

Reduction in cost of production in industry in the first half of 1953 amounted to nearly 4 per cent.

III.

AGRICULTURE

Collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms successfully completed spring sowing and fulfilled the plan for spring crops.

The area sown to crops in 1953 increased compared with last year. The area sown to wheat—the most valuable grain crop—considerably increased. The area sown to sugar-beet and oil-bearing crops also increased. The area sown to perennial grasses increased and likewise the area sown to annual grasses, fodder roots and silage crops. The planned assignments for sowing flax and potatoes were not quite fulfilled.

The machine and tractor stations, state and collective farms began this year's harvesting still better equipped technically than in 1952. The number of harvester combines by July 1, 1953, increased 10 per cent as against July 1, 1952, including self-

VI.

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Manufactured goods showing the greatest increase in sales include the following items: cotton fabrics—14 per cent, silk fabrics—34 per cent, clothing—29 per cent, knitted goods—24 per cent, stockings and socks—27 per cent, leather footwear—24 per cent, clocks and watches—28 per cent, sewing machines—32 per cent, furniture—34 per cent, vacuum cleaners—32 per cent, gramophones—22 per cent, television sets—threefold. The population purchased 72 per cent more motor-cars, 33 per cent more motor-cycles and 13 per cent more bicycles than in the first half of 1952.

However in some regions the demand of the population for some goods has not yet been fully met.

In addition to the increase in sales of agricultural products by the state and co-operative stores, sales of agricultural products rose in the first half of 1953 also on collective-farm markets, and especially of wheat flour, cereals, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, poultry and honey. Prices on the collective-farm markets fell in the first half of 1953.

VII.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS AND GROWTH OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. had increased by the end of first half of the current year by 1,150,000 compared with the number at the end of the first half of 1952. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture, building and transport services increased by 1,030,000 and in educational establishments, research and medical establishments—by 120,000.

As in previous years there was no unemployment in the country in 1953.

In the first half of the year over 100,000 young people graduated as skilled workers from vocational and mining schools and were given jobs in industry, building and in transport services.

Labour productivity of industrial workers was 5 per cent higher in the first half of 1953 compared with the first half of 1952.

VIII.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The number of students who graduated the seven-year and secondary schools, including the schools for worker and rural youth, grew in the current year by 18 per cent compared with the previous year. Of these the number of secondary-school graduates receiving matriculation certificates increased 37 per cent.

The higher-educational establishments and colleges are graduating in the current year over 500,000 young specialists, including correspondence-course students.

The number of books printed in the first half of 1953 rose 20 per cent compared with the first half of 1952. Output of text-books for the primary, seven-year and secondary schools increased 58 per cent.

The first half of 1953 saw a further improvement and development of medical service to the population which, as is known, is free of charge in the U.S.S.R. The network of hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoria and rest homes was extended and they are now better equipped with medical and diagnostic apparatus. The output of medicines, medical equipment and instruments increased 14 per cent in the first half of 1953 compared with the first half of the previous year.

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.

* * *

The development of the national economy and culture in the first half of 1953 and the results of fulfilling the 1951 and 1952 plans testify that the programme outlined in the directives of the XIX Party Congress for the fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. in 1951-1955, is being successfully fulfilled.

*Central Statistical Board
of Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R.*

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108 new cinemas were opened. The number of radio sets increased by 200 thousand and amounted to more than one million by the end of the quarter.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

According to a report issued by the Central Statistical Board of the Rumanian People's Republic the plan for gross output by industry as a whole for the second quarter of 1953 was fulfilled 101.1 per cent. The Ministry of Electrical Energy and Electro-Technical Industry fulfilled the plan 108.6 per cent, the oil industry—100.7 per cent, chemical industry—104.3 per cent, light industry—103.3 per cent and the food industry—101.3 per cent, etc.

The plan for gross output of socialist industry for the first half of the year was fulfilled 101.3 per cent which signifies a 20.8 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period last year.

During the first half of the year agriculture continued to be supplied with machines. 1,325 tractors, 800 tractor-ploughs, 770 seeders, 200 self-propelled combines, etc. were added to the machine park. The number of agricultural specialists with a higher education rose by more than 1,250 and those with secondary technical training by more than 4,000.

The production plan of the machine and tractor stations for the first half of the year was fulfilled 103.4 per cent. The state and collective farms are gathering bumper crops, surpassing the yields of the individual peasants. The wheat crop on the state farms averages 1,700-2,500 kilograms per hectare and on collective farms —1,500-2,200 kilograms per hectare.

The state continued its aid to individual working peasants, furnishing them with machinery and seeds and ensuring them the help of agronomists, zoo-technicians, etc. As a result, this year the individual working peasants planted 16.2 per cent more cotton, 35.9 per cent more hemp, 6.7 per cent more soya bean, etc.

The volume of capital work in the first half of the year was 39.9 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year.

The second-quarter plan for retail state and co-operative trade was fulfilled 100.3 per cent; 22.7 per cent more goods were sold to the population compared with the corresponding period last year.

Big headway was made during the first half of the year in further raising the cultural level of the masses, in the sphere of public education at all levels, in science, art and literature. 254 thousand people completed courses for abolishing illiteracy. Nearly 70 thousand graduated from vocational, secondary and higher technical schools and courses, the number that exceeded last year's figure by 21 per cent. Book printing increased 32.4 per cent: 735 books and pamphlets in editions totalling 11,092,000 copies were issued, including 1,284,000 in the languages of the national minorities. Over 122 thousand factory and office workers spent their holidays in health resorts.

Attention to Needs of Working People in Czechoslovakia

More and more consumer goods are now available for the working people of Czechoslovakia. Shops are well stocked with a varied assortment. Since the abolition of rationing high-quality food items and manufactured goods have appeared in big quantities. These include highest quality butter, sausage, etc. Women workers especially welcomed the variety of semi-prepared and prepared foods.

A recent exhibition of textile fabrics displayed the wide assortment now available to the working people. An exhibition of furniture and of family homes made of new materials has been opened. The first home-made television sets are on sale in Prague shops.

The press features articles and reports from factories telling about the intense

struggle for high quality goods and for extending the range of goods. Workers employed in the trade network and in enterprises producing goods for mass consumption are subjected to severe criticism for violating the directives of the Party and the Government concerning quality and assortment.

In an editorial headed, "Care for the Working Man", "Rude Pravo", central organ of the Communist Party, wrote: "Our working people will respond to solicitude and attention to their requirements with still greater labour enthusiasm aimed at successful completion of our first Five-Year Plan and at further economy. This will create favourable conditions for a further rise in well-being and in the cultural level of the entire people".

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S LIBERATION BY SOVIET ARMY*

Citizens and Comrades!

We have gathered today, on the ninth anniversary of our national liberation, on the anniversary of the memorable historic days which laid the foundations of the new existence and of the new life of our beloved homeland. We have gathered today in the heroic capital of our people's state, which is becoming more and more beautiful, in order to convey the warmest greetings to all our people and to the friends of the Polish People's Republic all over the world. Nine years ago Poland, enveloped in the flames of war, was barbarously and mercilessly ravaged by the Hitler occupationists, driven frantic by their military defeats. It was then that the liberation and heroic forces of the victorious Soviet Army began to enter the suffering land of Poland, bearing with them the lot for freedom, routing and driving before them the Hitler invaders. Our people resolutely continued the struggle; countless thousands of their sons perished at the hands of the Hitler butchers during street shootings, suffering untold agony in the Hitler torture chambers and death camps, which dotted Poland

Working People—Sole Genuine Master of the Country

Citizens and Comrades!

It has now become a tradition that on the anniversary of our liberation we sum up the results of the path traversed by us. For a period of five years the fascist criminals, having perfidiously attacked Poland in 1939, committed fearful outrages against Polish people, Polish towns and villages, against the entire country. The Hitler invaders set themselves the aim of completely destroying Poland, the Polish people and their capital. They were not even sobered by the crushing defeat at Stalingrad and the countless subsequent military defeats which followed and which decided the final outcome of the war. Up to the very day of their ignominious flight, that is until January 17, 1945, the Hitler butchers ravaged Warsaw, seeking to leave nothing but ashes, entertaining the criminal hope that never again would this big Polish city return to life. Never before in history has there been such a monstrous fact of a city with a population of 1,350,000 being burned and destroyed by invaders with such diabolical ingenuity that not a single living being would remain amid the ruins. This should be recalled particularly today when the remnants of the fascist hordes in Western Germany fed and conscientiously nurtured by their American patrons are again beginning to rave about a new crusade in the East and on the Vistula. Contrary to the designs of the fascist butchers, the capital of Poland is alive and prospering, having risen from the ashes with a speed and a creative endeavour never witnessed in our history before.

Practically every year, on the anniversary of Poland's regeneration, our people present to their beloved heroic capital a new section of the city raised from the ruins. This year Warsaw citizens received the fully-restored splendid market of the Stare Miasto district and an ensemble of

and all Europe. However, in this bloody struggle the Polish people valiantly rebuffed the Hitler butchers and turned with hope to the East, from whence in a common campaign, as brothers-in-arms, there-marched, shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet divisions, our regenerated Polish armed divisions.

The profound respect for and boundless gratitude to those who sacrificed their blood and their lives to free our country and restore our homeland to life will live forever in the memory of our people. On the ninth anniversary of their liberation the Polish people express heartfelt friendship for and gratitude to the fraternal Soviet peoples, greeting from the bottom of their hearts the heroic glorious victor over fascism, the invincible Soviet Army—our liberator and true, tried and unswerving guardian of peace. On the ninth anniversary of our liberation the Polish people pay homage to the heroes—to the soldiers, partisans and prisoners, the countless selfless fighters and patriots who fell in battle for the freedom and independence of our people.

For days tens of thousands of citizens in the capital and visitors from all parts of the country visit Stare Miasto which evokes admiration for its traditional character and charming youth, the beauty of the creative efforts of the architects, sculptors and painters, artisans and workers of various trades. What pride and joy shine in the eyes of the builders of Warsaw, what moving feelings are expressed in the eyes of the visitors to the old town, young and old, patriots and admirers of our re-born capital.

Let us, however, turn our thoughts to what particularly characterises the labour and efforts of our people in the restoration not of the capital alone but of our entire country, in the restoration and extension of hundreds of towns and thousands of villages, in the construction of a vast number of new industrial enterprises and reconstruction of the old, to what particularly characterises our construction in all branches of the national economy, what distinguishes all our labour in the different spheres of economy, culture and public life?

Our construction, our production and our social labour are distinguished in the first place by the powerful scale and dimensions, unprecedented in any previous period of our history. In not a single capitalist country would it be possible to restore a city like Warsaw either at a rate or in the way we are restoring it, that is, as a socialist city with an architecture based on national traditions, abounding in greenery and air, as a city in which the needs of the working man, his health, his culture and the upbringing of his children are the major concern of the builders. It follows that in the scope and scale of our construction, of our industrialisation and our social reconstruction, the decisive role is played by our social system, by the people's power, by the fact

In industry, naturally, the tempo of development is much more rapid. At present we are producing 3½ times more manufactured goods (in value and in fixed prices) than was produced by the capitalists before the war within the former borders of Poland. This is the outcome of the efforts of all our people to industrialise people's Poland, and above all, it is a great and brilliant success of the Polish working class. But it goes without saying that the tempo of agricultural development cannot and must not lag excessively behind industrial development. This is the basic task now confronting us—considerably to intensify development of our agriculture.

The Six-Year Plan confronts us with the great historical task of converting people's Poland from the formerly economically backward country into a country of large-scale industry and modern technique, into a country with an advanced economy and a flowering culture. For the working masses, having rid themselves of the capitalists and landlords once and for all, long to build in their homeland a new and better social system, which could demonstrate to society as a whole a steady rise in living standards, in well-being, in material and cultural requirements. The Polish working

Highway to Economic Upsurge and Raising the Living Standard of the Working People

During the current year industrial output for the first half year was in excess of the plan, that is, 103 per cent. Big successes in fulfilling production assignments were registered this year by our miners and iron and steel workers, shipbuilders and by the workers in the vital branches of the machine-building industry, such as, for example, the workers in the tractor plants, the lorry plants, by industrial building workers and others who in the first six months gave the country considerable quantities of goods over and above the plan. Today our people turn their feelings of love and gratitude to the advanced detachments of the working class, to the leading workers, rationalisers and innovators in industry, to all who by their selfless and creative efforts are developing technical progress and tirelessly raising to higher levels our achievements in the sphere of science and technique, who are improving the general well-being and culture of the nation and facilitating the triumph of Socialism in our country.

It is now an established tradition that each year, on the anniversary of our national holiday, the working class of the country—and of the capital—places at the disposal of the people new big constructions, in order more joyfully to celebrate the great anniversary of the liberation and formation of people's Poland—the homeland of working people. There is, doubtlessly, not a single corner of Poland in which a new construction, a new factory or some other enterprise, significant for the life of the inhabitants of the locality and for the en-

★
Boleslaw Bierut
Chairman, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party,
Chairman, Council of Ministers of
Polish People's Republic

★ ★

the Soviet Union who have revealed to the world what can be achieved by conscious, creative labour, by the iron will of the popular masses who are surmounting all obstacles and radically transforming life and culture in a country with a population of two hundred million. We are building Socialism in our country speedily and successfully because we enjoy the fraternal aid and great experience of the Soviet peoples—the friends of Poland.

How are things going with our Six-Year Plan?

We are already in the second half of the fourth year of our Six-Year Plan and can say that the great tasks of expanding our industry and of developing industrial production, as stipulated in the Plan, are being successfully fulfilled by the working people. Realisation of the plan in the first three years in the sphere of industry proceeded in accordance with the directives of the plan, and in excess of it. In terms of value industrial output was almost 13.5 per cent above that envisaged by the Plan.

people are building their homeland with exceptional selflessness and enthusiasm, building it rapidly and successfully. They are utilising the achievements and experience of the workers and peasants of

labour for the working people of town and countryside, improve their well-being and ensure their cultural development. For this purpose we must build still more houses and carry out repairs in working-class dwellings, must improve the communal services, ensure better satisfaction of the

growing social and everyday requirements of the working class. The basis for the policy of the people's power in this respect is, and will be in the future, the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic the first anniversary of which we observe today, the festival of our regeneration.

Our Main Economic Tasks For the Immediate Period

Comrades and Citizens!

The working masses of our country are justifiably glad and proud of their efforts and of their successes. However it would be incorrect if we, being justly proud of our achievements, did not, at the same time, note the difficulties and the shortcomings of which not a few still persist in our national economy, in the different spheres of our activity. On the contrary, we must focus attention on the spots where difficulties still persist in order to secure their timely elimination.

At this point we must also recall what the VII plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party strongly underscored way back in June 1952, namely, that we cannot tolerate a situation in which the development of agriculture lags excessively behind the development of industry.

Our achievements in the sphere of industrialisation enable us now fully to set before ourselves the task of raising the level of our agriculture. This is necessary in order to ensure a steady rise in the standard of living of the working people, to extend the raw-material base of our light and food industries producing mass-consumption goods not only for town but also for countryside. The economic policy of our state for the coming period is to intensify and extend our efforts in this direction.

The producer co-operatives in the countryside developed comparatively rapidly in the recent period. In the past twelve months the number of producer co-operatives doubled, reaching 8,000. Many of the older producer co-operatives have already achieved splendid results in collective labour. Our task is to surround our young co-operative movement in the countryside with more attention than in the past, to give co-operatives still greater and all-round help in order to contribute in the most effective way to their development.

However, we must not forget for a single moment that the greater part of the output of our agriculture is produced and for quite a long time will continue to be produced by individual peasants. Consequently, in order to speed up the rate of the growth of agricultural output we must also give greater agronomic and technical help as well as greater help in the field of supplies to the individual farms.

The working peasants—small and middle—are and will remain the reliable ally of the working class in its struggle to consolidate the people's state and to build the new social system. The working class together with the peasantry overthrew the rule of the landlords and capitalists, helped the working peasants to carry out the agrarian reform, to escape from the former prewar poverty and misery. The alliance

of the workers and peasants has become the chief mainstay and guarantee of the victory and consolidation of the rule of the working people in Poland. This alliance is, and will always be, the basis of our socialist construction. Consequently, in order to strengthen and develop the building of Socialism in people's Poland the working class must help the working peasantry to restrict kulak exploitation, to raise the level of culture and education in the countryside, to make better use of the achievements of agricultural science and technique and by properly supplying the individual peasant farms with agricultural machinery, fertilisers and implements.

Of great importance for the working peasantry is a sufficiency of all essential manufactured goods. The people's state must help the small and middle peasants with greater credits and technical assistance, by considerably extending the volume of work of the district (volost) machine and tractor stations and of the state machine and tractor stations. Adequate veterinary and agronomic services are also of great importance for the working peasants. The people's councils must devote more attention than in the past to ensuring speedier and better consideration to the applications, complaints and demands made by the rural population, must display greater vigour in combating bureaucratic distortions and with the deepest attention see to it that the obligations of the working peasantry to the state are fixed correctly and justly. We must resolutely combat manifestations of nepotism and protect the working peasants from the machinations of the kulak profiteers and of the dishonest employees entangled by them. The people's Government will elaborate a number of measures and directives designed to give effective help to the peasant farms which suffered damage from the elements or which find themselves in a serious economic situation as a result of causes beyond their control.

The consolidation and extension of the economic links between town and countryside, attention to ensuring a constant rise in the standard of living of the working class, all-round help by the state in developing both the individual peasant farms and the producer co-operatives and state farms, a correct policy aimed at accelerating the rate of agricultural development together with the further development of industry,—these are the main economic tasks facing us in the immediate period, the solution of which will help us to abolish the exceptional disproportion between industrial and agricultural development, and which will contribute to a more rapid rise in the standard of living, in the well-being of the broad masses of town and countryside, to a more rapid rise in their cultural level.

Stay Vigilant Frustrate Criminal

hope that never again would this big Polish city return to life. Never before in history has there been such a monstrous fact of a city with a population of 1,350,000 being burned and destroyed by invaders with such diabolical ingenuity that not a single living being would remain amid the ruins. This should be recalled particularly today when the remnants of the fascist hordes in Western Germany fed and conscientiously nurtured by their American patrons are again beginning to rave about a new crusade in the East and on the Vistula. Contrary to the designs of the fascist butchers, the capital of Poland is alive and prospering, having risen from the ashes with a speed and a creative endeavour never witnessed in our history before.

Practically every year, on the anniversary of Poland's regeneration, our people present to their beloved heroic capital a new section of the city raised from the ruins. This year Warsaw citizens received the fully-restored splendid market of the Stare Miasto district and an ensemble of several adjoining streets—the most ancient section of the city, a monument of magnificent traditions and also of the struggle waged by the Polish people for progress.

New People's Poland Raised From Ruins and Ashes

The world will never forget the ravages and the losses which the Hitler occupationists inflicted on our people. It will not be amiss to remind the Adenauers, the neo-Hitlerites, the Cardinals and Bishops in Western Germany, all the war criminals released from prisons and their patrons and allies, that six million Polish citizens were done to death in death furnaces, camps and Gestapo torture chambers, killed in street shootings, exterminated by hunger, poverty, disease and the inhuman treatment during forced labour in foreign lands or in Poland itself as a result of the terror unleashed by the cruel invaders. Before retreating the invaders, filled with hate and thirsting to leave nothing undamaged, deliberately ravaged and burned hundreds of thousands of city dwellings and peasant cottages, the majority of the mills, factories and workshops, machines and equipment, railways, bridges, highways, public buildings and communal installations. Sensing their final defeat the Hitler occupationists, with animal ferocity scorched and devastated the re-united territory. It will not be amiss to remind the organisers of the neo-Hitler Wehrmacht of this, those who today pose as innocent, injured lambs while organising, under U.S. patronage and with American dollars, more and more espionage and subversive centres and engaging in unbridled, lying radio propaganda, alleging that the re-united lands have been subjected to "devastation" under Polish rule.

For illustration we shall quote the data for livestock in 1945 for Poland as a whole and for the re-united lands in order, at least partially, to show the intensity with which the Hitler invaders ravaged Polish agriculture. Of the total number of horses on the present Polish territory prior to the war there remained but 44 per cent in 1945, of cattle and sheep but one-third and hogs only 17.5 per cent, that is one-sixth of the prewar livestock. This includes the 7.7 per cent of the cattle and the 3 per

cent of the sheep which was all that remained on the re-united lands compared with prewar. Consequently, it can be said that the Hitler invaders devastated our re-united lands, denuding them of inhabitants and of their livestock. Who of us does not know of the superhuman efforts with which the Polish settlers restored life on the devastated lands, how the peasant and his wife harnessed themselves to the plough so as not to leave the land they received uncultivated. What staunchness, hardiness and courage was displayed by the Polish settlers,—the lawful inheritors of this land,—how strenuously they toiled with the sweat of their brow so that the land should once more grow grain and yield harvests which the country awaited. Let us now sum up the results of this labour in the years that have passed since the liberation: the number of horses during this period increased almost sevenfold on the re-united lands, cows and hogs twelve times, sheep 27 times!

Our construction, our production and our social labour are distinguished in the first place by the powerful scale and dimensions, unprecedented in any previous period of our history. In not a single capitalist country would it be possible to restore a city like Warsaw either at a rate or in the way we are restoring it, that is, as a socialist city with an architecture based on national traditions, abounding in greenery and air, as a city in which the needs of the working man, his health, his culture and the upbringing of his children are the major concern of the builders. It follows that in the scope and scale of our construction, of our industrialisation and our social reconstruction, the decisive role is played by our social system, by the people's power, by the fact that the sole and real master of our country is the working people, that is, the working class united in solid and indestructible alliance with the working peasantry.

In the sphere of crop cultivation the situation in 1946—the first harvest year after the war—was similar since, due to lack of adequate labour, draught animals, fertilizer and implements, the fields could not be properly tilled. In the immediate postwar years our country was doomed to hunger and had it not been for the fraternal aid rendered by the Soviet Union, which sent us at the time large shipments of grain and food, we would have had a severe famine.

On the re-united lands, for example, grain production, which because of the devastation was exceptionally low immediately after the war, increased in recent years more than fourfold compared with 1946 and is still rising.

But in general agricultural development as a whole is proceeding much more slowly than industrial development, and has not as yet, in adequate measure, caught up with the growing requirements of our national economy.

It is now an established tradition that each year, on the anniversary of our national holiday, the working class of the country—and of the capital—places at the disposal of the people new big constructions, in order more joyfully to celebrate the great anniversary of the liberation and formation of people's Poland—the homeland of working people. There is, doubtlessly, not a single corner of Poland in which a new construction, a new factory or some other enterprise, significant for the life of the inhabitants of the locality and for the entire country, is not being commissioned. I shall mention only some of these capital works. For instance, two days ago we commissioned the first section of the Jaworzno power station, the biggest in Poland, the pride of our power resources. We are commissioning the giant blast furnace in the Czestochowa works, equipped according to the last word in technique and which will considerably increase our output of pig iron. The people of our maritime district receive the Gdansk-Gdynia section of a new electrified railway, 24 kilometres long, linking the towns of Sopoty and Gdynia; while the Gdansk rail junction receives complex equipment for this line, including for example, a depot for electric locomotives, power station, etc. This will considerably improve the passenger service between Gdansk and Gdynia. The working people of Bydgoszcz receive a new suburban tramway line, 14 kilometres long. A new tramway line is being opened in Warsaw, leading to Zeran. The Polish radio is being enriched with a large broadcasting station in Wola Raszewska. Five collieries in Silesia are getting machinery and equipment which will improve and increase coal output. The town of Sandomierz is to get a new steel bridge over the Vistula. During the July celebrations six new hospitals will be commissioned and two others enlarged in two regional and six district towns. New educational, cultural and medical establishments, such as maternity homes, schools, clubs, etc., will be opened on this day also in the countryside.

The national economy of our Republic is rapidly growing and improving on the basis of up-to-date technique; science, education and culture are flowering more and more rapidly. The working man in Poland is growing, his knowledge increasing, his world outlook widening, and his consciousness deepening and, simultaneously, the creative talent of the working masses and especially the talent of our Polish youth are released on an ever greater scale.

In order to give the greatest possible scale to this growth people's Poland exerts great efforts in the direction of developing schooling and education, in raising skills. Let us take our higher educational establishments as an example. We raised from the ruins the old educational establishments and built 66 new ones, thus trebling the prewar number. On the re-united lands we opened 23 higher-educational establishments with a student enrolment almost ten times the number under the German rule. Before the war we had less than 14 students for every

times more. For every 10,000 peasants there were fewer than two students of peasant origin, today their number is more than 17 times greater. The number of females attending higher educational establishments has grown considerably. In 1937 for every 10,000 females only six studied in higher educational establishments, at present the number exceeds 16 for every 10,000 women. Six times more students graduated the higher educational establishments last year than in 1938, including students of working-class origin—over 23 times more, of peasant origin 18 times more; the number of graduates from families of the working intelligentsia and people engaged in handicrafts increased fourfold.

The state gives more and more help to the student youth. In 1934 only 5.5 per cent of the students received stipends—and in most cases only part stipends were paid—whereas now nearly 70 per cent of the students receive stipends. About one-third of the students are now provided with hostel facilities. Gradually, but systematically, the level of education and discipline is rising.

Big success has also been registered by our vocational schools, thanks to which broad masses of the working-class and peasant youth are able to acquire professional skill. In the past 8 years over 800,000 vocational school graduates have entered the different branches of our national economy and many of them are contributing to its development. This year the vocational schools were attended by nearly 400,000 youths and girls, over 150,000 students in the vocational and technical schools receive state stipends and nearly 90,000 are provided with hostel accommodation.

The most important achievement of the elementary schools is their higher organisational and educational level. We remember very well what the village school with its single teacher looked like before the war. It gave the peasant children only the rudiments of elementary knowledge. At the present moment 90 per cent of the rural children of school age go to schools with a complete seven-year programme.

The general secondary schools are attended by 190,000 pupils, while the teacher training colleges have 44,000 students. A large part of the student body of working-class and peasant origin benefits from all-round assistance and is surrounded with the solicitude of the people's state. Ever greater help and ever greater care are bestowed by our people's state on mother and child. Our country is a country with a high natural growth of population which we also regard as a tremendous achievement of people's rule, a result of its efforts in raising the well-being and improving the health of the population, of its great attention to mother and child. Today the creches provide facilities for approximately 40,000 infants and nearly 60 per cent of these are in creches attached to the enterprises. Of the present number of creches about one-fourth were opened this year. An expression of the care shown by the state for the women of the countryside is the opening of maternity homes which now number 656 and will increase rapidly in the coming years. Our kindergartens already accommodate over 300,000 children.

The people's state will make ever greater efforts to raise the standard of living of the working class, will devote increasingly greater attention and surround with special care the children, working women and the youth so as to create better conditions of

double, reaching 8,000. Many of the older producer co-operatives have already achieved splendid results in collective labour. Our task is to surround our young co-operative movement in the countryside with more attention than in the past, to give co-operatives still greater and all-round help in order to contribute in the most effective way to their development.

However, we must not forget for a single moment that the greater part of the output of our agriculture is produced and for quite a long time will continue to be produced by individual peasants. Consequently, in order to speed up the rate of the growth of agricultural output we must also give greater agronomic and technical help as well as greater help in the field of supplies to the individual farms.

The working peasants—small and middle—are and will remain the reliable ally of the working class in its struggle to consolidate the people's state and to build the new social system. The working class together with the peasantry overthrew the rule of the landlords and capitalists, helped the working peasants to carry out the agrarian reform, to escape from the former prewar poverty and misery. The alliance

Sharpen Vigilance, Frustrate Criminal Designs of Enemies of Peace!

Dear friends and comrades! Our efforts and our achievements in socialist construction are the vital guarantee of the constant growth of the strength and might of our people's state, of the unity and flowering of our homeland. The Polish people are linked in firm and indestructible friendly relations with the peace-loving peoples of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy. Our people, together with all the forces of progress and peace, ardently support and fully approve the initiative of the Soviet Government aimed at easing the world tension, at solving by peaceful means all controversial questions among the different states and nations. These peaceful strivings, supported by progressive people all over the world, are constantly countered by the resistance of the reactionary imperialist circles striving for new conquests and interested in sharpening the military situation, in amassing profit from armaments. This explains why, despite the agreements already concluded, the ending of military hostilities in Korea, for which the peoples of the world long, is delayed all the time, fiercely resisted and countered by all kinds of provocations.

The machinations of the reactionary imperialist circles are accompanied by unbridled, utterly false and slanderous propaganda. These machinations are accompanied by obvious, though cunningly organised, provocations and diversions for which the dollar magnates, who stop at nothing, openly allocate millions of dollars. The most striking examples of this kind of provocation were the disorders fomented by the U.S.-Adenauer agents in the German Democratic Republic on July 17. It goes without saying that these crude and adventurist gambles are quickly exposed, revealing the entire criminal mechanism of the organisers of these diversions. Is it not clear whose hand supports and impels to action the provocateurs and agents, the attempts to foment fresh conflicts and poison the atmosphere of international relations? All these machinations can but end in failure and disgrace. Nothing can stop the powerful movement of the broad masses throughout the world striving to preserve and consolidate peace.

The consolidation and extension of the economic links between town and countryside, attention to ensuring a constant rise in the standard of living of the working class, all-round help by the state in developing both the individual peasant farms and the producer co-operatives and state farms, a correct policy aimed at accelerating the rate of agricultural development together with the further development of industry,—these are the main economic tasks facing us in the immediate period, the solution of which will help us to abolish the exceptional disproportion between industrial and agricultural development, and which will contribute to a more rapid rise in the standard of living, in the well-being of the broad masses of town and countryside, to a more rapid rise in their cultural level.

But the working masses must whet their vigilance in order to frustrate all the criminal plans. The imperialists are nervous, alarmed at the steady growth of the forces of the camp of peace and the growing antagonisms in their own camp.

And it is not at all fortuitous that Beria, the traitor and renegade, was exposed at this particular moment. A crushing and well-aimed blow was struck at the designs of the imperialists. By purging themselves of alien and hostile elements the working class and its Party become still more consolidated and united. The source of the immense might and prestige of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is its indestructible contact with the working masses which it is leading forward under the banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, which it has headed for decades in the struggle for a better life, for the triumph of justice and peace.

The solidarity and might of the entire camp of peace and Socialism are growing stronger and stronger. The indomitable desire to preserve peace, the desire of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, is an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the fascist provocateurs of war, both the Bonn and transatlantic ones.

Fully confident and calm, not forgetting for a single moment about vigilance, we shall in the future, too, go ahead with our peaceful, creative labour.

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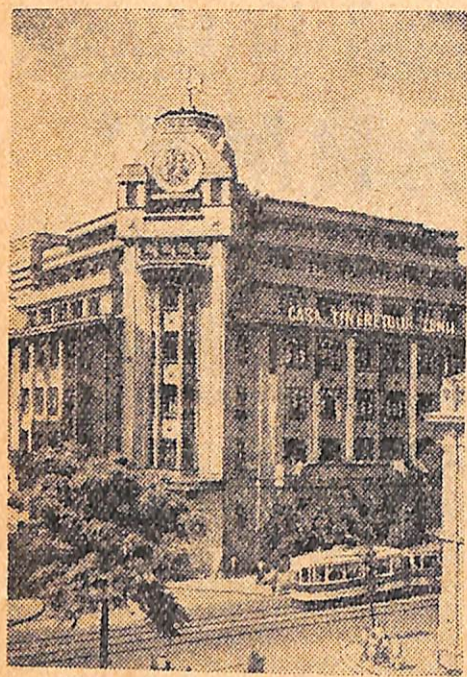
Comrades!

On the day of our national festival we shall draw our ranks still closer! We shall continue to add to the might of our beloved homeland! By selfless and persevering labour we shall raise our general well-being, our consciousness, knowledge and culture! Stepping out towards a better future, fighting for peace, for the complete realisation of our Six-Year Plan, we shall

extend our National Front more and more! We shall continue to strengthen the alliance of the workers and peasants, the indestructible mainstay of our people's power and of our socialist construction!

Long live our Constitution!
Forward in the struggle for an ever better life for all the working people, for the well-being and flowering of our beloved homeland!

Our Party is United and Consolidated as Never Before*



"World Youth House"—this is the name of the Bucharest building on Boulevard Republic, No. 33, which houses the Preparatory Committee for the IV World Youth and Students Festival. Reports are received here from all parts of the world concerning the preparations for the Festival.

Italian Working People Fight to Save National Industry

Day after day the monopolies—the masters of Italian industry—are trying to throw more and more workers onto the streets, adding to the already huge army of unemployed. The Italian workers are fighting against the closing of industry under the slogan: "Stop the cold war against the factories!"

On June 30 the management of the "Ilva" works in Savona decided to stop production of sheet metal and sheet iron and to dismiss 1,150 workers. In reply a two-hour strike was immediately declared in which all workers in industry and transport in the town participated. Another general strike was held on July 8.

Vigorous action was taken by the working people in Bologna where the management of the "Ducati" plant announced the dismissal of 970 workers, in Piombino where 2,700 workers of the idle "Magona d'Italia" works are unemployed, in the Milan province where 3,500 workers of the "Val Ticino" textile mill are without work, in De Angeli Frua where 4,000 textile workers are threatened with redundancy, in the mines of Montevocchio and in many other areas.

Intensifying the struggle and strengthening the unity and alliance with all sections of the population the workers are meeting with success. For example, when the management of the "Manifatture cotoniere meridionali" mill in Salerno decided to sack 42 workers, the 1,800 workers of the mill took over the building and remained there seven days. They were supported by the entire population of the town: food collections were organised and a united front set up in defence of the mill which was joined by all local Party and trade union organisations.

The workers of the "Pertusola" steel plant in La Spezia also won a victory. After they had occupied the plant for 12 days the management agreed to resume production,

In the period that has passed since the liberation of the country the Hungarian Working People's Party has registered big successes. Our Party raised the Hungarian nation from the almost hopeless situation in which it found itself as a result of the ravages of war. Our Party led the way in rehabilitating the national economy, ensured victory in the struggle against the old regime, against the capitalists and landlords; under its leadership our people began to lay the foundations for a better socialist future in both town and countryside. The most important of our achievements is the rise in the standard of living of the working people, both workers and peasants, which has reached a level unprecedented under the Horthy regime. All Party members and all working people in Hungary are justly proud of these results, and I can add that we achieved these results due to the fact that in all spheres we

were aided and supported by the mighty Soviet Union—our liberator and friend.

However, the Central Committee has established that our Party and its leadership in particular also made serious mistakes in the course of their work. Some of these mistakes were due to the incorrect methods of the Party leadership. The meeting of the Central Committee has elaborated measures which will ensure a genuinely collective leadership, ensure inner-Party democracy in the leadership—the necessary guarantee of our sound development—and also the spirit of Communist criticism and self-criticism. We must see to it that inner-Party democracy and criticism and self-criticism are observed throughout Party life, beginning with the central leadership and ending with the branches, and that they help to strengthen and consolidate the bonds of our Party with the working masses.

I.

At this meeting I shall dwell first of all on the measures elaborated by the Central Committee in relation to economic problems. I shall begin with the question of socialist industrialisation. Since the time we completed the rehabilitation of our war-shattered national economy, since the time we smashed the former exploiting classes in political struggle and began to build Socialism, the selflessness, patriotism and enthusiasm of our working people yielded performances and results of which we could not even dream under the old capitalist regime. Every worker, every intellectual, every member of our Party and the working people as a whole are justly proud of such creations as Sztalinvaros, Inota, Komlo and many others.

It must be said, however, that in our eagerness for creative work we also made serious mistakes. First of all we made mistakes in switching to a too rapid tempo in developing heavy industry and the branches producing means of production and often, in our planning, we did not take into account the economic resources and actual possibilities of our country. More than once we left out of account the great possibilities contained in better organisation of co-operation with the Soviet Union and with the countries of people's democracy. But our biggest mistake was made in February 1951 when we raised the assignments of the first Five-Year Plan for industrial development to too high a level. On the basis of the results achieved in carrying out the Three-Year Plan and of the good results of the first year of the Five-Year Plan, we concluded that our economic possibilities were greater than the initial calculations and that in future plans we would make heavier capital investments. On the basis of these calculations we raised the sum of capital investments from 51 billion forints to 80 billion.

Naturally, while increasing capital investments we also decided to raise the standard of living correspondingly. The plan provided for a 50 per cent rise in the standard of living during the five-year period; we

rise in the standard of living of the working people. The point is that the enlarged plan envisaged capital investments in heavy industry and machine-building ten times greater than the investments in light industry and in the food industry. Small too was the sum earmarked for capital investments in agriculture. But it is precisely light industry and the food industry and also the products of agriculture which, to a considerable degree, should have ensured a rise in the well-being of the working people.

The economic measures elaborated by the Central Committee of our Party are aimed at rectifying these serious mistakes. Every comrade of ours and the working people as a whole must realise that our proposals signify unchanged continuation of building Socialism but in a way that enables us to rectify the mistakes made in developing industry when we did not display due care for ensuring a corresponding rise in the well-being of the working people. The essence of the economic decisions reached by our Central Committee is that all our capital investments and plans for the future will be reviewed and revised so as to ensure that the greatest possible attention is devoted to raising the standard of living of the working people, of the industrial workers, and, at the same time, to continuing, although at a slower rate, our socialist construction and, of course, the development of heavy industry.

The working people of Hungary have again seen for themselves that our Party is able to take timely and necessary steps and, having recognised its mistakes, boldly to disclose them and take measures for their rectification. We are confident that rectification of these mistakes will result in the further consolidation of our people's democracy, in a further rise in the well-being of our working people.

The enemy is also aware of this and this awareness explains why he is striving to prevent these measures from being carried out. At the moment the enemy is disseminating propaganda to the effect that the plan is no longer valid, that it is no longer necessary to fulfil the norms, that we no longer need labour discipline, that

to reduce prices for some food items, first of all for vegetables, fruit and potatoes. In this sphere it is precisely in recent weeks that we have observed substantial improvement and lowering of prices. The sugar-beet crop promises a good yield and all the indications are that, by October, we shall have sugar in abundance. We have already considerably reduced prices for a whole range of textile goods and footwear. Other measures create the possibility of supplying the working population in the immediate months with considerable quantities of high quality textiles and footwear. But everybody understands that much work is needed to ensure a general improvement in well-being.

Much work and careful work are also needed in order to regroup our capital investments so that part of the investments earmarked for heavy industry is transferred to light industry, to the food industry and agriculture. I should add, however, that we must not underestimate the significance of the gains already achieved as a result of the measures adopted in recent weeks. From the price reductions already effected on clothing, footwear and seasonal goods consumers will gain, calculating for one year, 1,200 million forints. In Budapest we shall begin, in autumn, large-scale work for repairing dwelling houses. Next year's allocations for housing in the country, including Budapest, will be 800 million forints higher than in the current year. The measures taken to improve the transport services in Budapest will soon make themselves felt. The very fact that in our economic policy we are now taking the course of improving the well-being of the working people and of the industrial workers in particular, is the guarantee that we shall, slowly but surely, achieve this goal.

III.

I shall now turn to questions concerning agriculture. As mentioned above, capital investments in agriculture declined in recent years due to the excessive industrialisation. This in itself was a mistake since agriculture produces the food which plays a considerable role in raising the standard of living of the working people. But, in addition to this, we made yet another mistake: for the sake of quick development of the producer co-operatives and state farms we lost sight of the interests of the individual working peasantry, that is, of the bulk of the working people in agriculture. Mineral fertilizers and agricultural machinery were placed almost exclusively at the disposal of the state farms and co-operatives and they were the first to enjoy the services of the machine and tractor stations. One of the accompaniments of the rapid development of the co-operatives and state farms was the ploughing up of the boundary lines which, frequently, was detrimental to the interests of the working peasants. Our system of state deliveries changed from year to year with the result that the working peasants did not know their obligations to the state for their

tion of the countryside and, accordingly, will in the future, too, do everything to develop and strengthen them. In this respect there is no change.

The consistent aim of our measures in relation to the co-operatives is that they consolidate their successes, become better organised, master the best production methods, add to their production achievements and in this way raise incomes, the well-being and the standard of living of their members.

Accordingly, people's democracy will, as before, maintain and even extend all the privileges hitherto granted for developing producer co-operatives. We shall continue to go ahead along this pathway.

Our proposals aim at rectifying the mistakes made in the sphere of forming producer co-operatives. We invariably proclaim the superiority of co-operative production, proclaim that the producer co-operative is the sole pathway to economic and cultural advance by the working peasantry. Consequently, we call upon the supporters of the producer co-operatives and also upon the hundreds of thousands of members of producer co-operatives, who in the past years made such great sacrifice and successfully built their co-operatives, to unite and uphold the producer co-operatives. We particularly address ourselves to the Party members, to the Party organisations, to the members of the Union of Working Youth and to the youth organisations in the producer co-operatives, to tractor drivers and harvester-combine operators: rise and head the struggle for defence and consolidation of the co-operatives! Take your place in the front ranks, boldly and resolutely expose and rebuff all enemy intrigues, all attacks! Let the members and supporters of the producer co-operatives be confident that they enjoy the support of our Party, that behind them stands the entire strength of our people's democracy. We shall nip in the bud any attempt on the part of the enemy to undermine the results achieved in the socialist reconstruction of the countryside. Neither shall we tolerate anti-co-operative agitation, just as we do not tolerate any agitation against our socialist construction in general.

This must be stressed particularly since we notice that hostile elements expelled from the producer co-operatives, and especially kulaks, are now beginning a general offensive against the co-operatives. Party organisations, local councils and above all the members of the co-operatives and their supporters must combine their efforts and firmly repel the enemy attack. As before, we shall not prevent members from leaving co-operatives if they want to do so, but only at the end of the economic year. But since we want to see the co-operatives consolidated, to see them flower and prosper, we shall not permit impatience or hostile agitation to turn these measures against the co-operatives. The rich harvest will enable the co-operatives, precisely this year, to display their superiority to a greater degree. Hence we must do everything to help the co-operatives to gather the harvest in organised fashion and without hindrance and to fulfil state deliveries on time. Accordingly, I repeat, we will not let anyone, either from impatience or with hostile intentions, interfere with the harvesting and with the further development of the producer co-operatives.

We must in particular take action against those kulaks who interpret our measures for raising the standard of living of the working people as a sign of weakness on our part.

We are eliminating and rectifying the mistakes committed in relation to the kulaks, when, in some instances, instead of restricting the kulaks, they were expropriated. But this does not signify that complete freedom of action is now granted to the kulak, that our policy aimed at restricting the kulak has changed.

Our authorities acted correctly when they took into custody those kulaks who came to the co-operative fields and began to reap the harvest or those kulaks who, thinking their time had come, violated the laws of people's democracy. While fulfilling with precision our own instructions and effecting the measures for restricting the kulak, we shall not tolerate any interference by the kulak in the socialist reconstruction of the countryside; we shall not tolerate any demand for return of kulak land which has been ploughed up and handed over to the co-operatives or state farms, or any damage to these, any instigation on the kulak's part against people's democracy. This must be said openly and clearly. The Party members, Party organisations, the people's councils and the authorities must abide by this. I am confident that the working people in the countryside and especially the bulk of the co-operative peasantry will enthusiastically welcome, approve and support this policy of ours.

The central and decisive question in agriculture, the one on which we must focus all our attention and bend all our efforts, is to gather the harvest and complete deliveries in exemplary fashion, quickly and without loss. The harvest this year is the best since the liberation. Painstaking organisation of harvesting can rapidly improve the situation in most spheres of public supplies. Hence, we must now avoid anything that in the slightest degree might interfere with harvesting and state deliveries.

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee we shall take a course which ensures that our state authorities, the people's councils and the militia abide by the regulations and see to it that the law is observed. But these measures do not signify that we have forgotten that the enemy is not sleeping. For we notice precisely in these days that, in connection with rectification of our mistakes, the class enemy in the country and outside is astir, has become more active, striving to ensure that our correct measures, aimed at raising the standard of living and improving the well-being of the working people, lead to the reverse. We also see in this connection that the enemy resorts to every possible means in attacking people's democracy and our socialist construction. Consequently, we need more vigilance and militancy both in the Party, in the working class and among the entire working people. While rectifying the mistakes made in this sphere we must simultaneously focus attention on the fact that vigilance is more necessary than ever before, and that our Party must act against any attempt at capitulation, against any slackening of vigilance. The Party must act against any attempt by the enemy to utilise our correct measures for his own purposes.

IV.

where 2,700 workers of the idle "Magona d'Italia" works are unemployed, in the Milan province where 3,500 workers of the "Val Ticino" textile mill are without work, in De Angeli Frua where 4,000 textile workers are threatened with redundancy, in the mines of Montevocchio and in many other areas.

Intensifying the struggle and strengthening the unity and alliance with all sections of the population the workers are meeting with success. For example, when the management of the "Manifattura cotoniere meridionali" mill in Salerno decided to sack 42 workers, the 1,800 workers of the mill took over the building and remained there seven days. They were supported by the entire population of the town: food collections were organised and a united front set up in defence of the mill which was joined by all local Party and trade union organisations.

The workers of the "Pertusola" steel plant in La Spezia also won a victory. After they had occupied the plant for 12 days the management agreed to resume production, to begin negotiations for higher wages and not to victimise the strikers.

In Defence of Vital Interests of Peasants in Western Germany

Recently a meeting attended by 1,200 peasants, farm labourers and lumber workers drawn from all parts of Western Germany took place in Nuremberg. Comrade Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, read the programme for aid to the peasants drafted by the Party.

The programme points out that the overwhelming majority of the peasants in Western Germany live in constant fear of the morrow, because the Adenauer government pursues a policy alien to the interests of the peasantry. As a consequence of the "Green Pool" the Adenauer government renounced any independent and, consequently, free development of agriculture in favour of the big international stock exchange speculators who have seized control over fixing prices, taxation and credit. As a result, many branches of agriculture are becoming unprofitable.

In 1949, when the Adenauer government began to function, the peasant debt in Western Germany amounted to 2 billion marks. By April this year it exceeded 5 billion marks. At present over half a million hectares of fertile land have been taken from peasants for military constructions.

The main demands of the West German peasants are contained in the Communist Party's programme for aid to the peasants, consisting of eleven points. The programme demands an immediate end to the confiscation of land, the return of all confiscated land to the peasants with compensation for damage. With the aim of ensuring food for the population and the maximum development for German agriculture the programme calls for the transfer to landless peasants and peasants with small plots, to settlers and farm labourers of landed property in excess of 100 hectares. The programme also demands an end to all war preparations, an end to allocations for remilitarisation and to the increased occupation expenditure. A considerable part of the funds made available in this manner could be placed at the disposal of the peasants for liquidating the peasant debt, for long-term credits and other measures.

The programme for aid to the peasants, charted by the Communist Party of Germany, is meeting with a wide response among the peasantry in Western Germany.

sources and actual possibilities of our country. More than once we left out of account the great possibilities contained in better organisation of co-operation with the Soviet Union and with the countries of people's democracy. But our biggest mistake was made in February 1951 when we raised the assignments of the first Five-Year Plan for industrial development to too high a level. On the basis of the results achieved in carrying out the Three-Year Plan and of the good results of the first year of the Five-Year Plan, we concluded that our economic possibilities were greater than the initial calculations and that in future plans we would make heavier capital investments. On the basis of these calculations we raised the sum of capital investments from 51 billion forints to 80 billion.

Naturally, while increasing capital investments we also decided to raise the standard of living correspondingly. The plan provided for a 50 per cent rise in the standard of living during the five-year period; we also planned to build during this period 220,000 apartments. But, I repeat, our enlarged plan contained mistakes which precluded the possibility of effecting this

We shall regroup and reorganise our industry so as to ensure, along with continued socialist construction, that the maximum sums are earmarked for improving the conditions of the working people. But it is clear to all that we cannot ensure a higher standard of living if output and, it should be added, labour productivity are not raised, if cost of production is not lowered. Consequently, next year too we want to produce more coal and more steel than in the current year and we must produce more since this is the only way to ensure a higher standard of living for our people. The difference will be that the increase in the output of pig iron, steel and coal will be less than in the past, while output of goods of mass consumption will be accelerated.

It follows, then, that every conscious worker must always fulfil current plans, must always observe labour discipline. He must economise materials, see to it that production is of high quality and must not tolerate waste. Clearly, all these factors are the basis and the necessary prerequisite for ensuring better conditions for himself, better conditions for the working people as a whole. Anyone who in these circumstances suggests slowing down the tempo of work, lowering norms, who says that fulfilment of the plan is no longer important, who declares that now it is possible to be extravagant with materials and to produce waste—such a person actually plays into the hands of the enemy. Our previous motto: "Produce more and you will live better!" is as topical as ever and, what is more, becomes particularly important at this moment. The slogan that "With us labour is a matter of honour and glory" also remains unchanged.

It is necessary to explain to all honest citizens that it is precisely because our production is now taking the path of improving the well-being and raising the standard of living of industrial workers and of all working people we must have better discipline, must act more energetically against those who in any way interfere

* From report delivered at meeting of activists of the Budapest organisation of the Hungarian Working People's Party.

the future will be reviewed and revised so as to ensure that the greatest possible attention is devoted to raising the standard of living of the working people, of the industrial workers, and, at the same time, to continuing, although at a slower rate, our socialist construction and, of course, the development of heavy industry.

The working people of Hungary have again seen for themselves that our Party is able to take timely and necessary steps and, having recognised its mistakes, boldly to disclose them and take measures for their rectification. We are confident that rectification of these mistakes will result in the further consolidation of our people's democracy, in a further rise in the well-being of our working people.

The enemy is also aware of this and this awareness explains why he is striving to prevent these measures from being carried out. At the moment the enemy is disseminating propaganda to the effect that the plan is no longer valid, that it is no longer necessary to fulfil the norms, that we no longer need labour discipline.

We must act sharply against this and rebuff the enemy's attempt to prevent us from raising the standard of living of our working people and of the working class.

II.

with our socialist production and disorganise it.

We must do our utmost to ensure that schedules, labour discipline, labour enthusiasm and socialist competition are strengthened, that they contribute to improving the well-being of our working people as quickly as possible.

It is necessary to declare war against the enemy machinations which, by means of indiscipline, excesses and distortions in carrying out the correct directives, seek to prevent realisation of the measures for improving the well-being of our working people.

Let every industrial worker and every intellectual employed in industry know that the rate of improving the well-being of the working people depends first of all on their conscious, disciplined and good work. Let every Party member, all our agitators, the hundreds of thousands of members of the Union of Working Youth and the one and a half million trade unionists carry out good explanatory work, expose and isolate the enemy and, by their example, ensure complete success for our new aims!

In the recent days all of us saw for ourselves that the majority of the industrial workers and technical intelligentsia enthusiastically welcomed the measures of our Party for ensuring a higher standard of living for the working people. In response to our suggestions many workers have pledged to increase output. We must see to it that a new upsurge begins in the socialist labour emulation and in all other methods of socialist construction, that these methods help to speed up realisation of the aims which contribute to raising the well-being of our people. Simultaneously this will be the best answer to the designs of the enemy aimed at undermining labour discipline, at frustrating the carrying out of our plans and of all the measures serving the interests of our socialist construction and of a higher standard of living for our working people.

Time is a necessary factor, among others, for ensuring a higher standard of living for the people, just as it is for any other serious job. The good crop enables us to improve supplies week by week, and

I shall now turn to questions concerning agriculture. As mentioned above, capital investments in agriculture declined in recent years due to the excessive industrialisation. This in itself was a mistake since agriculture produces the food which plays a considerable role in raising the standard of living of the working people. But, in addition to this, we made yet another mistake: for the sake of quick development of the producer co-operatives and state farms we lost sight of the interests of the individual working peasantry, that is, of the bulk of the working people in agriculture. Mineral fertilizers and agricultural machinery were placed almost exclusively at the disposal of the state farms and co-operatives and they were the first to enjoy the services of the machine and tractor stations. One of the accompaniments of the rapid development of the co-operatives and state farms was the ploughing up of the boundary lines which, frequently, was detrimental to the interests of the working peasants. Our system of state deliveries changed from year to year with the result that the working peasants did not know their obligations to the state for the years ahead. Often, in signing production contracts, the voluntary principle was violated. Not infrequently pressure was exerted and administrative measures taken against those who did not agree to sign contracts. All this, taken together, resulted in the fact that a considerable section of our working peasants was in a state of uncertainty; they frequently abandoned their land and found work in industry or on the state farms.

Aware of this our Party decided that the mistakes must be rectified also in this sphere. We have already taken a number of serious measures. I shall mention but one of them: we have already reduced the agricultural debt by 600 million forints. One of the aims of our revised plans is to invest more capital in agriculture. Especially must we reassure the individual working peasantry, reassure them in every respect. We must give them more help, enable them to obtain mineral fertilizers, the help of the machine and tractor stations and, when they have fulfilled the obligatory deliveries, let them freely dispose of their products as they deem fit. We must ensure by swift, concrete and effective measures that the individual working peasant tills his soil with confidence and that our measures shall not merely boost his productive enthusiasm but also raise his income and his standard of living along with that of industrial workers. We are convinced that the measures elaborated by the Central Committee of our Party will, in the final analysis, not only reassure the individual working peasants, but also raise their standard of living and, at the same time, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. As a result of the proposed measures the individual working peasantry, who constitute the bulk of our agricultural population, will understand that the Party and the Government are conscious of the things which worried them in the past and want to help them quickly and vigorously.

Everyone will understand that our proposals and also the slow-down in forming producer co-operatives aim not at weakening but at strengthening the producer co-operatives. Helping the individual working peasants does not signify any change in our policy which is aimed at giving still greater help to the producer co-operatives.

We must clearly and unequivocally declare that our Party and people's democracy invariably see in the producer co-operatives the path to the socialist reconstruc-

offensive against the co-operatives. Party organisations, local councils and above all the members of the co-operatives and their supporters must combine their efforts and firmly repel the enemy attack. As before, we shall not prevent members from leaving co-operatives if they want to do so, but only at the end of the economic year. But since we want to see the co-operatives consolidated, to see them flower and prosper, we shall not permit impatience or hostile agitation to turn these measures against the co-operatives. The rich harvest will enable the co-operatives, precisely this year, to display their superiority to a greater degree. Hence we must do everything to help the co-operatives to gather the harvest in organised fashion and without hindrance and to fulfil state deliveries on time. Accordingly, I repeat, we will not let anyone, either from impatience or with hostile intentions, interfere with the harvesting and with the further development of the producer co-operatives.

I would like also to dwell on a question which has often been raised by Party members since the meeting of the Central Committee: what necessitated the organisational changes in the leadership of our Party and in the Council of Ministers. The political leadership of our Party was complex. There were the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Organising Bureau under the auspices of the Central Committee and all of them handling political questions. We have now simplified things. In the intervals between meetings of the Central Committee political decisions will be made by the Political Bureau alone. The Secretariat, which consists of three members, will now devote itself in the first place to verifying how decisions are carried out. This reorganisation accelerates the tempo of the Party's political work and unifies it. It brings fresh young forces into the leadership and makes the leadership a genuinely collective and unified leadership.

In the work of the Council of Ministers we noted that a large number of ministries and the Presidium which stands above them, and which included the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, did not accelerate but on the contrary slowed down the work and delayed matters. Basing ourselves on this experience we resolved to merge the ministries. As for the measure which provides that the job of Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and of Chairman of the Council of Ministers shall be done by two comrades, the reason for this is that each is such a responsible job that it requires all the strength and ability of one comrade.

From what has been said the comrades will understand that the measures of our Party always have as their aim the construction of Socialism. But on the basis of the lessons drawn from the mistakes committed we shall now go ahead with our socialist construction in a better way, paying more attention to the real opportunities and raising the standard of living of the working people more rapidly. The enemy is aware of this. He also knows that a higher standard of living of the working people strengthens and consolidates people's democracy. Hence, he will spare no effort to frustrate our plans, to hinder their realisation.

The internal enemy is fully backed by the imperialist warmongers. The imperialist camp is becoming nervous at the successes of the Soviet Union in building Communism, at the cultural and economic upsurge in the People's Democracies and in the Chinese People's Republic. They are also alarmed by the big growth of the Communist and working-class movement

precisely in these days that, in connection with rectification of our mistakes, the class enemy in the country and outside is astir, has become more active, striving to ensure that our correct measures, aimed at raising the standard of living and improving the well-being of the working people, lead to the reverse. We also see in this connection that the enemy resorts to every possible means in attacking people's democracy and our socialist construction. Consequently, we need more vigilance and militancy both in the Party, in the working class and among the entire working people. While rectifying the mistakes made in this sphere we must simultaneously focus attention on the fact that vigilance is more necessary than ever before, and that our Party must act against any attempt at capitulation, against any slackening of vigilance. The Party must act against any attempt by the enemy to utilise our correct measures for his own purposes.

IV.

in a whole number of capitalist countries, by the upsurge of the liberation struggle in the colonial and dependent countries. As distinct from the achievements of the camp of peace, there are in the imperialist camp growing economic difficulties and growing antagonisms between the U.S.A. and its satellites.

In this situation the imperialists are conducting feverish activity, striving to increase their pressure on the peace camp and taking the course of provocations such as those in Berlin and Korea. They are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on provocations and sabotage, activating their agents, spies and provocateurs. Such an agent of international imperialism has now been exposed in the Soviet Union in the person of Beria. Our Party approves the vigour, the resolve and the speed displayed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in this matter. For ourselves we draw the conclusion that we must be highly vigilant, must guard as the apple of the eye the unity of our Party, its collective leadership and firm Marxist-Leninist ideological foundations.

Our Party and its leadership are more united and consolidated than ever before. The teaching and the ideas elaborated by Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and which in the future, as in the past, will always illumine the way to Socialism, constitute the firm and unshakable base of this unity and consolidation.

Our forces and our unity are growing thanks to the deepening friendly relations with the countries of people's democracy and our liberator—the mighty Soviet Union—and also with the multi-million camp of peace.

Since the liberation our strong and united Party has coped with all the tasks which history placed before it. And motivated by the well-being and flowering of our working people it will also fulfil the tasks confronting it now. For this it is necessary that every member of our Party, every sincere supporter of our people's democracy takes his place in the fighting ranks. We must bring into play once more the factors which have brought us so many successes: the art of patient conviction, steadfastness, ability to make sacrifice, and selfless devotion to the common interests. Let the entire country see that our Party is united and consolidated, that every member, every organisation and every agitator approves our aims and is fully determined to expose, repel and defeat all the attacks of the enemy. Let us work boldly and confidently, with faith in the justness and correctness of our good cause, and success and victory will again be ours!

In Communist and Workers' Parties

PREPARATION DECIDES SUCCESS OF PARTY MEETING

How Members of a Factory Party Organisation in Czechoslovakia Prepare the General Party Meeting

The new Rules of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stress the high responsibility of each member in the struggle for the great aims of the Party. They raise the role and responsibility of the Party committees whose function is to direct the work of the Party organisations.

The Party committee in the Pojizerske textile enterprises in Semily is striving to attain a high ideological-political level for its work and to ensure that the Party organisation becomes, in practice, the organising and directing force in fulfilling the tasks advanced by the Party and the Government. It devoted close attention to the matter of preparing and holding the general meetings of the members.

In preparing the meetings the committee takes as its starting point the concrete directives of the leadership of our Party for the given period and also the three-month plan of the Party organisation. The agenda for each meeting is discussed by the Committee which appoints the rapporteur, discusses the main lines of the report and advances its suggestions. During discussion of the report close attention is paid to the manner in which it links general political questions with the life of the factory personnel, with the questions agitating the workers and with their struggle for fulfilment of the plan. The material supplied to the rapporteurs by

the Committee is provided by the committee members responsible for certain sectors of Party work.

General Party meetings devoted to discussion of current production questions are, as a rule, distinguished for their lively atmosphere and business-like criticism and self-criticism. The activity of those present is the result of the careful preparation. For instance, when the committee discloses shortcomings, say, in the work of the weaving shed, it invites the head of the shed and the Party group organiser to a meeting of the committee and discusses things with them. The points are then submitted for discussion by the general meeting at which the participants willingly exchange their experience, take part in the discussion of the decision to be adopted on a particular question by the meeting.

Meetings of this kind enhance the activity of the Party members, and this activity in turn contributes in particular to developing the socialist emulation which now embraces 90 per cent of the personnel and in some shops, in the weaving shed for example—all the workers.

Ludvik HIRS,
Deputy Chairman of the Party
Organisation of the Communist
Party of Czechoslovakia, Pojizer-
ske Textile Enterprises in Semily

FACTORY ORGANISATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF FINLAND INTENSIFY WORK

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland has devoted close attention in recent months to stepping up the mass-political work of the factory organisations. In addition to a fundamental discussion of the question of a united working-class front, held last winter in all district committees and branches, the Party has also taken definite steps to improve work in the enterprises. The most significant of the measures taken was the organising of seminars for factory agitators in the main districts and industrial centres.

The seminars, held regularly once a week or every fortnight, have yielded positive results. They helped the district committees to give better guidance to members carrying on political work in the enterprises, to arm them for the daily struggle against the enemies of the working class.

Life shows that the political maturity of the Party members, their ability to solve problems correctly from a political point of view, to find the right methods of work and agitation for united action with the Social Democratic workers and non-party workers are vital prerequisites for successful Party work in the mills and factories. Hence, the seminar curriculums were so arranged as to enable agitators to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism and prac-

tical methods of work. Most successful in this respect was the seminar in Helsinki which, in addition to discussing questions of current politics and the reports made by the factory agitators on their activity, devoted close attention to vital theoretical questions, including J. V. Stalin's last work and the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., the fight waged by the Communist Party on behalf of national interests and democratic freedoms. Lectures on each of these subjects were delivered by members of the Central Committee.

The results of the work carried out are already evident in the mass work of the factory organisations. Thanks to the seminars the Party agitators were much more successful in explaining to the workers the fatal consequences of the policy of "economic stabilisation" pursued by the Government, in exposing the betrayal by the leaders of the Right-wing Social Democrats, in establishing contact with Social Democratic workers and in extending the influence of the Communist Party among the masses.

Lauri CANTOLA,
Member, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Finland

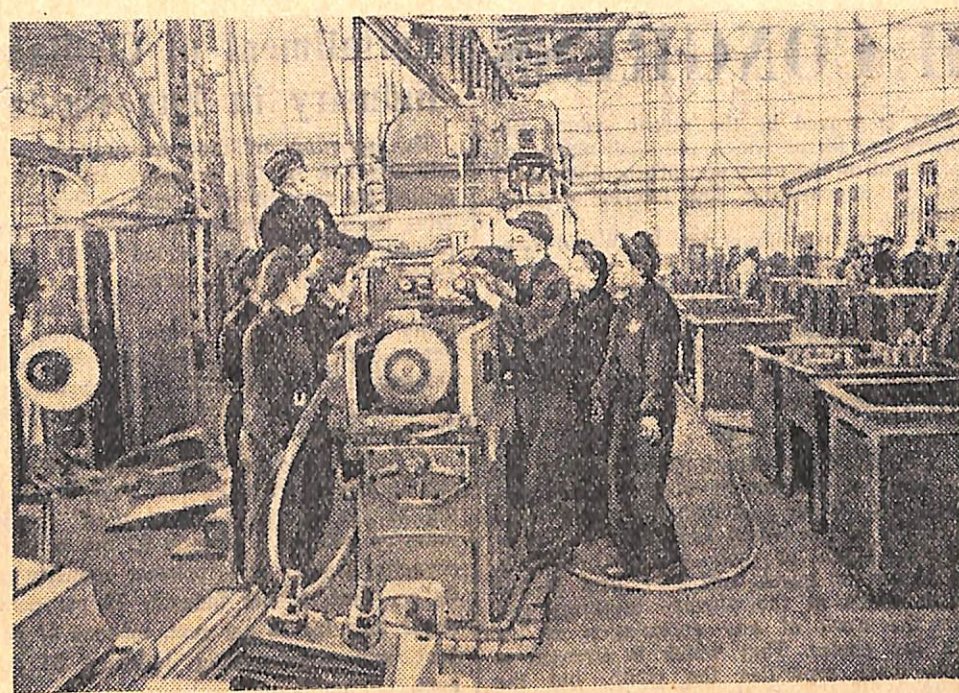
WORK OF ORGANISATIONS OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY IN TRADE UNIONS

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany called on all Party organisations to improve work in the trade unions.

The Party organisation in the state-owned "HF" enterprise in the Köpenick district of Berlin has not devoted due attention so far to work in the trade unions. This resulted in poor political work among the masses, in lack of attention to the suggestions made by non-party workers concerning production to their wishes,

express their desires and make numerous suggestions. These meetings help to explain political and economic questions to non-party workers and simultaneously utilise their initiative and experience.

The leadership of the Party organisation in the enterprise obliges the members to hold talks with the non-party workers and to see to it that their valuable suggestions and remarks are translated into life. In the factory mass shop for



In People's China women have every opportunity to acquire any trade and improve their skill. Photo: Women workers in Anshan steel tube plant study advanced methods under guidance of engineer.

IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



GROWING MACHINE-BUILDING

China's machine-building industry, a branch that was practically non-existent in the old China, is now producing, in addition to ordinary machine tools, electrical motors and mining equipment, big aggregates and precision instruments.

The first Ministry of Machine-Building of the Central People's Government is building and reconstructing ten large machine-building factories. The Taiyuan Heavy Machinery Plant, scheduled to be completed in 1955, will produce heavy equipment for rolling mills and coking plants and will also make travelling cranes. Plant No.652—the first automobile plant in the country—is entirely equipped with the latest Soviet machinery and will use advanced Soviet experience. A precision instrument factory is expected to commence operations next year. No. 4 electrical equipment plant, scheduled to begin operations in 1955, will make generators for the power stations of the first Five-Year Plan.

The Fushun mining equipment plant will undergo reconstruction in 1955. Reconstruction of the North-east No. 1 and No. 2 machine-building plants and of the Northeast pneumatic tool plant will be completed next year. The Northeast No. 7 electrical equipment plant and a shipyard are to be rebuilt and enlarged.

INCREASED SALES OF CONSUMER GOODS

State-owned trading companies in the North East have placed big orders for manufactured goods. Orders placed for the third quarter of 1953 are 18 per cent more than those placed in the second quarter. Quality of goods manufactured in the North East has improved and prices have been reduced.

Goods ordered include silk, woollen fabrics, blankets, sweets, tinned food, etc.

State-owned stores in Wuhan (Central-South China) sold 80 per cent more cloth

CAPITAL OF NEW CHINA CHANGES

Construction of new schools, factories, hospitals, theatres, hotels and dwelling houses, is in full swing in Peking.

Construction work includes the building of 20 hospitals and sanatoria and over 30 hotels. Over 100 apartment houses are nearing completion.

Building of educational establishments forms one of the main items in Peking's construction work this year. These include premises for the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Peking Iron and Steel Institute and Aeronautical Engineering Institute, the Medical College and others.

AGRO-TECHNICAL PILOT STATIONS

With the view to developing the agricultural co-operative movement and to increasing agricultural output, the Communist Party and the Central People's Government, beginning with 1953, are opening agro-technical pilot stations in different parts of the country.

To date more than 600 of these stations have been opened in Northeast China. Others have been opened in 68 counties of Fukien Province and in ten counties of Anhwei Province and also in six agricultural centres in the Sinkiang Province.

The agro-technical pilot stations help the peasants in their neighbourhoods—they demonstrate the latest types of implements, they publicise the experience of model agricultural workers, the experience of Soviet agrotechnique, and arrange brief technical courses for training peasant activists.

For the purpose of encouraging the peasants to improve technique the agro-technical pilot stations in some places sign special contracts with the supply and marketing co-operatives and with the producer mutual aid and co-operative organisations. According to these contracts the pilot stations guarantee to give timely notice to the supply and marketing co-operatives about the quantities of implements needed by the peasants at the beginning of the season.

Party Control in Enterprise

(From Experience of a Factory Party Committee of Communist Party of Bulgaria)

Exercising its right to verify the work of the management, as laid down in the Party Rules, the Party Committee in our September 9 leather factory sees to it that the production plan is fulfilled and overfulfilled, that quality of goods is constantly improved and the technology of production and skill of the workers raised.

Only recently the September 9th factory was behind with the production plan. The public sharply criticised the factory for not fulfilling the plan and in particular for the bad quality of its goods.

The Party Committee in the factory, helped by the city and district committees, analysed in detail the reasons for the lag and worked out concrete measures for better work by the enterprise. No. 2 shop was the "bottle-neck", being 50 per cent behind plan. The Party Committee took the shop under constant supervision. The leadership was strengthened on its initiative, greater mechanisation was introduced and other concrete and effective measures were taken. The carrying out of these measures yielded positive results: work in the shop considerably improved.

The Party Committee disclosed serious mistakes made by the administrative-technical leadership when introducing scientific-technical production norms. They were introduced only in the auxiliary shops while the old, lower norms were maintained in the main shops. This handicapped the struggle for higher labour productivity and was one of the factors hindering fulfilment of the production plan. The Party Committee suggested that the scientific-technical norms be extended to all the shops. The management agreed and, as a result, better conditions were created for fulfilling the plan.

The Party members in the factory are being trained in the spirit of irreconcilability towards shortcomings, in the spirit of high responsibility for the work of the enterprise. All forms of Party work, including meetings, Party assignments, activist conferences, etc., are employed in order to ensure successful carrying out of this task.

The Party Committee sees its task in rallying not only Party members but the entire personnel in the struggle against shortcomings, for reaching the goals of the factory. It is also directing the attention of the trade unions and the sections of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth towards this goal. Production meetings are effective in bringing the workers into the struggle for higher labour productivity, for improving the technological processes and for better discipline. The Party Committee ensures that production meetings are held regularly and that all conditions for criticism and self-criticism are observed.

It takes special care in order to ensure that the valuable suggestions made by innovators are immediately taken up. The introduction of Soviet engineer Kolbasov's

suggestions together with the methods of the Soviet innovators, Levchenko, Mukhanov and Korabelnikova plus the methods of our stakhanovites, led to better organisation of labour and to higher productivity.

The strength of Party supervision lies in combining it with mass political work. Consequently, the Party Committee makes sure that good Party-political work is carried out by the Party organisation in all the shops and that the agitation is purposeful and militant.

The Party Committee devotes close attention to the struggle for making the enterprise a profitable undertaking. It heard a report by the chief accountant about the finances of the factory. The report disclosed serious shortcomings, chief of which was the lack of co-ordination between the departments.

The Party Committee headed the struggle for financial discipline and for lowering production costs. It was decided that regular reports should be given at Party Committee meetings concerning the work of the main departments, about the finances of the plant and that the activists of the economic, Party, trade union and youth organisations be acquainted with the financial position.

In order to make Party control more effective and have Party activists better informed on matters affecting the running of the enterprise, the Party Committee organised, with the help of the city committee, a series of lectures on economic subjects.

Due to better political leadership of all aspects of life in the factory, to the daily Party supervision and to utilisation of the creative energies of the entire personnel, the plan is now being fulfilled more rhythmically. Quality has improved. Consequently, the factory personnel helps better to satisfy the population's demand for high-quality footwear.

However, there are still serious shortcomings in the work of the factory. In quite a number of instances the Party Bureaus do not fight against the growing percentage of second-rate goods produced by some of the shops, against waste of valuable material.

The Party Committee did not display sufficient persistence in getting the management to improve planning and establish order and discipline in the planning department.

The vital task of the Party Committee is to make Party control even more effective so that every member, irrespective of his post, takes a profound interest in the work of the plant, studies its economy, is irreconcilable towards shortcomings and, by setting an example of selfless labour and by inspiring words, rallies all the workers for exemplary work.

O. KHRANOVA
Secretary, Party Organisation,
September 9th Factory

Sofia

Inter-Federation Schools in French Communist Party

At the end of 1952 the French Communist Party resolved to organise permanent two-week inter-Federation schools with the aim of involving all the cadres of the Federations in systematic theoretical study, to equip them with the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory and give them the opportunity for further independent study for raising their ideological-political level.

them sent mainly comrades who can be spared easily from work and did not take into consideration the demands laid down by the Party concerning selection of comrades for study. The participation of women and peasant members is inadequate: of 312 students only 47 are women, 11 agricultural workers, 24—tenants and smallholders. These two figures show that it is necessary

on political work in the enterprises, to arm the Party members for the daily struggle against the enemies of the working class.

Life shows that the political maturity of the Party members, their ability to solve problems correctly from a political point of view, to find the right methods of work and agitation for united action with the Social Democratic workers and non-party workers are vital prerequisites for successful Party work in the mills and factories. Hence, the seminar curriculums were so arranged as to enable agitators to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism and prac-

tory organisation. Thanks to the seminars the Party agitators were much more successful in explaining to the workers the fatal consequences of the policy of "economic stabilisation" pursued by the Government, in exposing the betrayal by the leaders of the Right-wing Social Democrats, in establishing contact with Social Democratic workers and in extending the influence of the Communist Party among the masses.

Lauri CANTOLA,
Member, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Finland

WORK OF ORGANISATIONS OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY IN TRADE UNIONS

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany called on all Party organisations to improve work in the trade unions.

The Party organisation in the state-owned "HF" enterprise in the Köpenick district of Berlin has not devoted due attention so far to work in the trade unions. This resulted in poor political work among the masses, in lack of attention to the suggestions made by non-party workers concerning production, to their wishes. Trade union workers did not understand their functions. For example, chairman of a shop trade union committee restricted himself to collecting membership dues and distributing ration coupons for textile goods, etc.

At present, trade union meetings are held in all the shops with the Party members actively participating in them. The workers

express their desires and make numerous suggestions. These meetings help to explain political and economic questions to non-party workers and simultaneously utilise their initiative and experience.

The leadership of the Party organisation in the enterprise obliges the members to hold talks with the non-party workers and to see to it that their valuable suggestions and remarks are translated into life. In the forging press shop, for example, women workers told a Party member that they were badly supplied with overalls. In a few days new overalls were issued to them. The Party leadership in the "HF" enterprise is helping to eliminate the shortcomings in trade union work and is strengthening its contact with the workers and with the lower trade union activists.

factory organisation. Thanks to the seminars the Party agitators were much more successful in explaining to the workers the fatal consequences of the policy of "economic stabilisation" pursued by the Government, in exposing the betrayal by the leaders of the Right-wing Social Democrats, in establishing contact with Social Democratic workers and in extending the influence of the Communist Party among the masses.

The Fushun mining equipment plant will undergo reconstruction in 1955. Reconstruction of the North-east No. 1 and No. 2 machine-building plants and of the Northeast pneumatic tool plant will be completed next year. The Northeast No. 7 electrical equipment plant and a shipyard are to be rebuilt and enlarged.

INCREASED SALES OF CONSUMER GOODS

State-owned trading companies in the North East have placed big orders for manufactured goods. Orders placed for the third quarter of 1953 are 18 per cent more than those placed in the second quarter. Quality of goods manufactured in the North East has improved and prices have been reduced.

Goods ordered include silk, woollen fabrics, blankets, sweets, tinned food, etc.

State-owned stores in Wuhan (Central-South China) sold 80 per cent more cloth in the past six months compared with the first half of 1952. Double the amount of such goods as underwear, towels, socks, galoshes, thermo flasks, etc., were sold this spring compared with the same period last year. There is a growing demand for high quality goods.

to date more than 600 of these stations have been opened in Northeast China. Others have been opened in 68 counties of Fukien Province and in ten counties of Anhwei Province and also in six agricultural centres in the Sinkiang Province.

The agro-technical pilot stations help the peasants in their neighbourhoods—they demonstrate the latest types of implements, they publicise the experience of model agricultural workers, the experience of Soviet agrotechnique, and arrange brief technical courses for training peasant activists.

For the purpose of encouraging the peasants to improve technique the agro-technical pilot stations in some places sign special contracts with the supply and marketing co-operatives and with the producer mutual aid and co-operative organisations. According to these contracts the pilot stations guarantee to give timely notice to the supply and marketing co-operatives about the quantities of implements needed by the peasants at the beginning of the season. The supply and marketing co-operatives undertake, in turn, to supply the peasants in good time and in sufficient quantities with implements and to buy their produce. The producer co-operatives and the mutual aid teams undertake to make a conscientious study of the advanced agricultural experience and technique.

It is also directing the attention of the trade unions and the sections of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth towards this goal. Production meetings are effective in bringing the workers into the struggle for higher labour productivity, for improving the technological processes and for better discipline. The Party Committee ensures that production meetings are held regularly and that all conditions for criticism and self-criticism are observed.

It takes special care in order to ensure that the valuable suggestions made by innovators are immediately taken up. The introduction of Soviet engineer Kolbasov's

management to improve planning and establish order and discipline in the planning department.

The vital task of the Party Committee is to make Party control even more effective so that every member, irrespective of his post, takes a profound interest in the work of the plant, studies its economy, is irreconcilable towards shortcomings and, by setting an example of selfless labour and by inspiring words, rallies all the workers for exemplary work.

O. KHRANOVA
Secretary, Party Organisation,
September 9th Factory

Sofia

Inter-Federation Schools in French Communist Party

At the end of 1952 the French Communist Party resolved to organise permanent two-week inter-Federation schools with the aim of involving all the cadres of the Federations in systematic theoretical study, to equip them with the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory and give them the opportunity for further independent study for raising their ideological-political level.

The first positive results have already been achieved. In the course of the last seven months seventeen inter-Federation schools functioned, attended by 312 members from 55 Federations. However, not all Federations select students in good time for these schools. Too often they do so at the last moment, with the results that some of

them sent mainly comrades who can be spared easily from work and did not take into consideration the demands laid down by the Party concerning selection of comrades for study. The participation of women and peasant members is inadequate: of 312 students only 47 are women, 11 agricultural workers, 24—tenants and smallholders. These two figures show that it is necessary to devote greater attention—especially in Departments with a big peasant population—to training cadres for work in the countryside.

Measures are being taken to eliminate these shortcomings and to improve the work of inter-Federation schools.

RIGHT-WING LEADERS OF SOCIALIST PARTY—CHAMPIONS OF U.S. POLICY IN AUSTRIA

The Right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party of Austria are loyal and zealous lieutenants of U.S. imperialism. In carrying out orders from Washington they are striving might and main to ensure that the working people of Austria and the members of their own party are kept in the dark about their policy being directed from the U.S. centres of instigation. There is nothing new or original about the recipe: unbridled slander against the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and against the Communists, designed to facilitate the plunder of the country and the turning of Western Austria into a bridgehead for the U.S. aggressors. Every sharpening of the "cold war", brought about by the imperialist camp, was seized upon by the Right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party for the purpose of mounting a new offensive of slander and falsehood against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The changes in the international political situation in recent months forced the Right-wing Socialists in many countries, taking into account the sentiments of the masses, to make certain criticism of the policy of U.S. imperialism. But the Right-wing Socialist leaders in Austria, disregarding all facts, gave still more resolute support to the aggressive course of the U.S. propaganda against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

This was manifested in particular in the stand taken by the Socialist Party of Austria in relation to the "European Army" and the rearming of Western Germany. It is known, for example, that under pressure of public opinion a number of leaders of the French Socialist Party, a considerable number of leaders of the British Labour Party, Right-wing Social Democrats in Western Germany and in other countries are now compelled to come out, in words at least, against the formation of the "European Army". But the leaders of the Socialist Party of Austria

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Friedl Förnberg
General Secretary,
Communist Party of Austria
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stubbornly adhere to the American point of view. They refused not only to speak out against the rearming of Western Germany and against the plans for rebuilding a German fascist army, they openly back Adenauer's policy and agitate for a "European Army" under the leadership of the big West German capitalists.

Many rank and file Socialists, however, are beginning to wonder whether in relation to the German question a standpoint which completely coincides with that of the U.S. imperialists and Adenauer, but contradicts the standpoint of all genuinely peace-loving and freedom-loving forces, can be peace-loving and freedom-loving.

The fact that in all major questions the leadership of the Austrian Socialist Party carries out the wishes of the U.S. imperialists was manifested in recent weeks with the greatest clarity in relation to Austria itself.

This year, as is known, the Soviet Union has displayed a new peace initiative. The peaceful steps of the Soviet Union met with a wide response in all countries, including Austria. This is especially true in relation to the measures directly affecting Austria.

The Soviet Government has carried out a whole number of measures. Of these the most important were the return of the Ybbs-Persenbeug hydro-electric station under construction on the Danube and which, as German property, passed at one time into the possession of the Soviet Union in conformity with the Potsdam decisions; the separation of the Supreme Commissariat of the Soviet Union in Austria from the Supreme

Command of the Soviet troops and its transfer to civilian jurisdiction; the raising of the mutual representations of the Soviet Union and Austria to the rank of Embassies; the raising of control at the demarcation line, etc.

The Austrian people particularly welcomed the raising of the control at the demarcation line which resulted in free communication with all parts of Austria. Linz, capital of Upper Austria, celebrated this event as a holiday, decorating the streets with flags. On the Danube bridge, linking Linz and Urfahr (the demarcation line crosses the bridge), masses of people demonstrated their great joy and hailed the Soviet soldiers. Numerous delegations called on the Soviet authorities and expressed their gratitude to the Soviet Government for its peaceful steps.

The reasons for the joy displayed by the Austrian people are not far to seek. The people saw that the measures of the Soviet Government are genuine peaceful measures, which have strengthened the hopes of the people that peace will be preserved and a free, peaceful and independent Austria established.

The wide response, which the peace measures of the Soviet Union evoked among the popular masses, also compelled leading political circles in the country to define their attitude in the new circumstances. Chancellor Raab, when addressing a meeting of his Party ("People's Party") spoke about the need for and the possibility of good relations with the Soviet Union and hinted that it might be better to give up the constant vilification of the Soviet Union. However, barely a day had passed when the Right Socialist Helmer, Minister of the Interior, raised a hullabaloo against softening the anti-Soviet slander. He fiercely attacked those striving for mutual understanding, qualifying it as "appeasement", and, following the example of the U.S. imperialists and ob-

viously fulfilling their orders, demanded that ultimatum "conditions" be submitted to the Soviet Union.

A few days later when a Government announcement was made in Parliament it was obvious that the line of the Right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party had gained the upperhand in the Government, not only for continuing the "cold war" on Austrian soil but for fanning it as much as possible. The Right-wing Socialist press immediately launched a new campaign of slander and hatred against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. This crusade assumed frantic forms when the news came through of the fascist provocation in Berlin and its collapse. The Right-wing Socialist leaders openly aligned themselves with the war criminals and SS bandits and expressed delight at the actions of the fascist gangs from Western Berlin who rushed into the democratic sector of Berlin. In this way the Right-wing Socialist leaders revealed their true face. They have shown that they want to turn "Social Democracy—the appeaser of the peoples", as it was once named by them, into an organisation instigating the peoples against each other, preparing the peoples for a new war against the countries where power is in the hands of the people.

However, it has become clear in the past weeks that in Austria, in addition to the Communist Party and the People's Opposition which consistently agitate for solution of controversial questions by means of negotiation, there are circles which would also welcome agreement among the Great Powers. These circles realise that such agreement would benefit Austria itself and that by taking this path a State treaty with Austria would be possible. Naturally, these circles—comprising people whose stand is a bourgeois standpoint—have in mind first of all their own interests which, although bearing a class character, in one way or another, express alarm for the future of Austria.

Things are different with the leaders of the Socialist Party. They fear any mutual understanding. They are alien to any national Austrian interests. They meekly obey orders from without. "Arbeiter-Zeitung"

wrote with glee after the fascist provocation in Berlin that the possibility of agreement is now excluded and that the attempt to ease the world tension has suffered "complete failure". The leaders of the Socialist Party of Austria are pursuing the same policy as the Bonn satellites of the U.S.A. who now openly say that unification of Germany can be restored only by military action.

Why do the Austrian Socialist leaders pursue this policy? Why have they completely aligned themselves with the aggressive American course? Why are they so afraid of mutual understanding? Why do they allege that Great Power agreement will only help the Communists, although previously, for quite a number of years, they alleged that it was the Communists who had unloosed the "cold war", that the Communists alone are interested in maintaining it?

The reason lies in the fear of the Austrian Socialist leaders that agreement between the Great Powers may lead to the bridging of the gulf between the Socialist and Communist workers, a gulf which the Right-wing Socialist leaders seek to preserve and deepen. The disappearance of this gulf would signify that the economic measures of the coalition Government, directed against the working people, as well as the political measures designed to support the fascist and militarist elements in Austria, would encounter the insurmountable resistance of a united working class. The Socialist Party leaders would no longer be able to get away with their reactionary measures, alien to the workers, cloaked in deceitful declarations that they are necessary for defence of freedom which, they allege, is threatened from the East. Hence the Right-wing Socialist leaders would lose their significance for their masters. And this is what they fear.

They fear this all the more since Austria is now threatened with two big dangers: the economic danger in the form of a grave crisis in the coming winter and the political danger in the form of a new "anschluss" on the part of a militarised and fascistised Western Germany. The Socialist Party leaders have been given the task

of diverting the attention of the popular masses from these dangers. But they can do this only by intensifying the slander and lies against our neighbours in the East. Consequently they are savagely opposed to any agreement and conciliation.

What will be the outcome of this policy? The Socialist Party leaders, naturally, cannot hold back the course of development; they cannot hold back the growing will of the masses for peace and mutual understanding. The outcome of this policy, in the final analysis, will be that the bankruptcy of the Socialist Party leaders becomes even more pronounced.

The Austrian Communists will not be provoked. They, in the future too, will pursue their policy of struggle for peace and mutual understanding, for the independence of their country, for a State treaty with Austria. They are striving and will continue to strive, in every possible way, for unity with the Socialist workers. They regard the struggle for working-class unity as their immediate task. They will make still greater efforts to find ways for mutual understanding and joint action with rank and file Socialists.

The Communists in the future, too, will seek, jointly with their friends and allies, to extend the People's Opposition, to transform it into a broad all-embracing Austrian front of peace and freedom.

As against the policy of war pursued by the leaders of the Austrian Socialist Party, Comrade Kopenig, Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, recently declared in Parliament:

"There is no doubt whatever about the striving of our people for peace and agreement. The friendly acts of the Soviet Union encourage the Austrian people in their struggle for a really peaceful, democratic and independent Austria.

"The people have the right to demand that the Government do all in its power to disperse the atmosphere of hate and mistrust and to facilitate the triumph of the cause of peace and mutual understanding the world over.

"He who wants to serve Austria must devote himself to the cause of achieving mutual understanding".

EVE OF III WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

Bucharest is arrayed in festive garb. Colourful banners and greetings are displayed everywhere. Trains and aeroplanes bring more and more delegations to the III World Youth Congress which opens on July 25. The thoughts of millions of youths and girls all over the world are concentrated on the Congress.

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Jacques Denis
 General Secretary,
 World Federation of Democratic Youth

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According to preliminary data 1,500 delegates, observers and guests from some 100 countries will take part in the work of the Congress. This numerically big and at the same time broad representation is the result of the considerable preparatory work carried out by millions of young people on the basis of the appeal of the World Federation of Democratic Youth convening the III World Youth Congress. Regarding unity as a powerful means in the struggle for realisation of the aspirations of all youth, the Federation worked to ensure that the Congress would be an assembly of all the young forces striving to uphold peace and the rights of the young generation. It was this that motivated the Federation when it issued its friendly appeal to international, national and local youth organisations, to all young people irrespective of views, colour of skin, nationality or social status.

The call of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was heard and understood. Its initiative really corresponds to the vigorous upsurge of the movement for unity which is characteristic of youth activity in the recent period. Remarkable changes are taking place in the attitude of the members of the different youth organisations, in the relations between them; increasing numbers of young people are holding meetings, reaching mutual understanding and are carrying out joint struggle on the basis of common hopes and interests.

The joint struggle for immediate demands, which was carried out in the most varied forms, assumed a particularly large scale. It embraces the burning problems of the life and future of the youth. An important role in this struggle is played by big undertakings organised or supported by the World Federation of Democratic Youth such as the recent World Conference in Defence of Youth Rights, the festivals and the present World Youth Congress.

The convening of this Congress, which is open to all, was appraised by the youth in all countries as an event of great importance. Many organisations which in the past have not co-operated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth have sent delegates. In the organisations which did not respond to the call of the Federation, the youth developed discussions all the way up to the leading bodies, which will inevitably yield results in the future. Numerous examples testify to the broad response to the suggestion for convening the Congress. The Algerian delegation includes representatives from the Democratic Youth Union, from the Moslem Boy-Scouts, from the youth affiliated to the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto, representatives of students etc., that is, representatives from practically every youth organisation in the country. From North Africa to Latin America—everywhere the youth supported the idea of convening this Congress. In the course of the common work the prejudices and obstacles which separated the youth are melting like snow in the burning rays of the sun.

Youths and girls in all countries displayed boundless initiative in preparing for the Congress and for the IV World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship which will follow the Con-

gress. The preparations assumed the most varied forms. Conferences were organised for youths and girls belonging to different strata of the population. For example, a conference of unemployed girls took place in France at the end of June. A conference in defence of youth rights was held in Belgium. Discussions on questions agitating the youth were held in Britain and India. Youth congresses were held in China and Israel. The youth congress held in Iran on July 5th drew 1,000 delegates and was followed by a festival attended by 50,000 people. In Ceylon a national congress of democratic youth resulted in the merging of the four youth organisations. Powerful youth manifestations were held, such as the national festivals in Brazil and Burma, numerous festivals and local youth festivities in Japan, the Lebanon and Colombia. Never has there been such a large number of sports events, relay races, amateur art competitions and performances.

The World Congress and the preparations for it testify to the growing prestige of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The youth believe not in words but in deeds. They see that the World Federation of Democratic Youth is an indefatigable champion of youth interests, a fighter for the broad unity so necessary for the realisation of their aspirations and desires.

Since the II World Youth Congress the ranks of the World Federation of Democratic Youth have grown from 60 million young people in 72 countries to 75 million in 88 countries. During this period the Federation was joined not only by different political organisations but also by many cultural and sports youth organisations, groups for organising the leisure of youth, boy-scouts, committees for defence of youth and youth sections of trade unions—the most varied national, regional and local youth organisations. The forthcoming Congress will discuss applications for membership of the Federation from many new organisations. For example, the joint youth delegation from Chile brought with it an application for membership from another 10 organisations in the country.

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The youth follow the development of international events with keen interest. They gladly welcome every step aimed at easing the world tension. All the ideals of the youth—the ideals of progress, creation, fraternity and happiness—are inseparable from the cause of peace and justice.

In the countries, where the warmongers are active, young people are the first to bear the heavy consequences of the policy of war and enslavement. The arms drive spells unemployment, appalling poverty and deprives the youth of the last crumb of bread, of the joy of living and dooms them to the role of cannon fodder.

The youth are uniting and are fighting for a better future. From the example of the countries in which the main resources are devoted to peaceful construction, where the youth together with all the people are enthusiastically building an ever happier life, the young people see that peace and national independence are essential for the realisation of their aspirations.

The youth welcome as a big success for the cause of peace the positive results of the truce negotiations in Korea. Despite all the obstacles it has now been demonstrated that negotiations are the most effective means for solving controversial questions.

This is proved by the recent events. But there are forces which pin their hopes on war and on the most vile provocations aimed at aggravating the international situation.

In these conditions the III World Congress of Youth will, naturally, carry on its work under the slogan of hope, unity and vigilance. Expressing the will of the youth for mutual agreement and unity, the Congress will demonstrate their desire to accelerate the realisation of agreement among the governments.

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The III World Youth Congress will be a kind of Parliament of the young generation. Every participant, whether a member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth or not, whether delegate, observer or guest, can take part in the discussions at the plenary meetings and in the work of any commission of his or her choice. That which is stressed is not what separates the youth, but the common interests, the joint search for the things that can be realised in practice.

Discussion will range on all the problems most vital for the youth: How to consolidate unity—the guarantee of success in the struggle? How to intensify the everyday struggle in defence of economic and social rights of the youth? How to extend more and more cultural and sports activity and how to strengthen international contacts which help to cement bonds of fraternity and friendship among the youth? How best to further the vitally important cause of our time—the preservation of peace and the upholding of national independence which open the way to the future for the youth?

Special attention will be devoted to youth activity in the colonial and dependent countries where the young people are waging valiant struggle in the most arduous conditions.

On the basis of these discussions a rich and concrete programme of struggle for the coming period will, undoubtedly, be elaborated, a programme in which every youth and every girl can find that which is dearest to them, a programme for the realisation of which the entire young generation will unite. The participants of the Congress are agitated by the thought: how to find ways and means for speedy realisation of unity of the young generation in its struggle for a happy, peaceful and free life.

A few days after the Congress the IV World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship will open which will be in the nature of a ceremonial winding up of the Congress. Tens of thousands of youths and girls from all parts of the world will exchange in this Festival the treasures of their national cultures, will display their creative abilities. In fraternal competition the athletes will engage in friendly contests. Friendship and trust, which are born in direct companionship, will reign in all hearts. The participants of the youth gatherings in Bucharest will popularise the decisions of the Congress among millions of their brothers and sisters throughout the world, will relate what they saw and learned.

It is correct and useful that such manifestations are taking place in this particular summer, when the hopes of the peoples for preserving and consolidating peace are growing. It is correct that such an act of faith and optimism is performed by none other than the youth. The youth, coming together in unity, pledge to devote all their boundless energy, all their enthusiasm to achieving success in the struggle of the peoples for negotiations, for agreement and peace.

Curtailment of Civilian Industry in Yugoslavia

The growing military expenditure and militarisation of the economy are accompanied by curtailment of civilian industry. Thus the general index for industrial output in November 1952 stood at 91 compared with the previous month. The output index in the food industry was 77 for the same period. Textile output declined 11 per cent in November 1952 compared with October, for leather and footwear the decline was 21 per cent, for woodworking 14 per cent.

A further decline in civilian industry output has taken place this year. According to the so-called "social plan" textile industry will work at only 62 per cent of capacity, leather and footwear industry at 60 per cent, rubber industry 72 per cent, sugar industry 76 per cent, tobacco 47 per cent and woodworking industry 54 per cent.

Curtailment of civilian industry aggravates the already bad conditions of the working people. Unemployment is rising month by month. Recently the newspaper "Narodni List" reported that between 1949 and December 1952 the number of factory and office workers employed in industry had declined by 452 thousand. These are the reserve army of unemployed.

Hollywood Offensive Against Latin American Cinematography

Hollywood magnates are extending their grip to the biggest film studios in the countries of Latin America, strangling and ruining the national cinematography.

Formerly U.S. businessmen in Brazil were satisfied with maintaining their monopoly in the sphere of screening films. But when the national cinematography demonstrated that it is capable of producing good films, the U.S. monopolists began an offensive also on film production. "Vera Cruz", the biggest Brazilian film studio, is now in the hands of Hollywood.

In Mexico the U.S. film studios in addition to opening branches also "buy" the best Mexican film stars. Demonstration of Chilean films is not allowed in 80 per cent of the cinemas in Chile.

The U.S. monopolies refuse to supply Latin American studios with film and at the same time prevent them importing it from European countries. When, notwithstanding all the obstacles, producers in the Latin American countries succeed in making a film, they are unable to screen it in their own country.

CONCERNING U.S.-TURKISH "FRIENDSHIP"



POLITICAL NOTES

Once More About American "Philanthropy"

The U.S. press is filled with alarming reports about the drought and the tornadoes which swept a number of states. The official Government representatives and Congressmen compare the situation in agriculture this summer with the grave period of cyclones in the thirties when tens of thousands of farmers were ruined and abandoned their farmsteads. Poage, member of the House of Representatives Commission on questions of agriculture, wrote in an article circulated by the United Press Agency that he had never seen such devastation as that caused by the drought which now grips Western Texas. On July 6 Johnson, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, referred to the drought as the greatest disaster for agriculture since the time of the tornadoes. Even Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, had to admit that in the first six months of 1953 the farmers and ranchers, particularly in the south western states, in an attempt to avoid absolute ruin sold, at ridiculously low prices, 3,500,000 more head of cattle than in the same period last year.

It is only natural that people in dire straits should expect urgent aid from the Government which day and night sings the praises of the American "paradise". They are demanding urgent measures to avert ruin, subsidies for ranchers and loans to the farmers. But the reactionary U.S. rulers have turned a deaf ear to these demands. The conditions of the farmers in the drought areas are so bad that only a miracle can save them—this is the conclusion more and more frequently drawn by the U.S. press.

It should be said that, as a result of the rapacious felling of the forests by the capitalists and inadequate attention on the part of the state to agriculture and to improving soil fertility, this is not the first time that disaster has overtaken American farmers. And never have the U.S. rulers, who masquerade as the embodiment of goodness, rendered effective aid.

It could not be otherwise. The dollar magnates are used to building their fortunes on the misfortunes of toilers. Profits at any cost—this is what primes their thoughts. The impoverishment and ruin of the farmers is a godsend to them. What does it matter if thousands of unfortunates remain without shelter. What does it matter if their children starve to death. No moral concept restrains the worshippers of the yellow devil. Rubbing their hands with glee in anticipation of more profits they brazenly declare: "The worse the better".

Take, for example, 1952. The income of the bulk of the farmers was so low that they could barely meet the most essential expenditure. Net income of the U.S. far-

mers in 1952 was 99 million dollars less than in 1951, and the hardest hit were the small and medium farmers. About a million farming families had incomes of less than 500 dollars in 1952, while even for a very frugal existence an American family of four needed, even going by official statistics, at least, 4,166 dollars. The plight of the farm labourers was especially grave.

Small wonder, then, that the purchasing power of the farmers in 1952 was 20 per cent below the most favourable postwar year. In the past year alone the farm debts increased by two billion dollars, while the total indebtedness by the beginning of 1953 amounted to 14 billion.

Thus, even official statistics expose the complete inconsistency of the inventions, widely spread by the U.S. rulers, that the conditions of the rural population in the U.S. are improving. Thus the official myth of the "farm prosperity" is exploded.

The U.S. rulers are not in the least perturbed by the impoverishment of the working people. Furthermore, the monopolists reckon on the drought helping them to boost prices for foods and filling their safes with more profit. Such is the logic of the lauded system of "free enterprise".

As is known, the U.S. monopolists have burned grain and coffee time and again, have caused wholesale destruction of other goods in order to maintain high food prices. And now, deaf to the demands of their farmers, the American "philanthropists" are rushing around the world pressing "aid" on the peoples of other countries for provocative purposes. They ship to Austria decayed fodder and fats extracted from... the refuse of Chicago slaughter houses, to India and Afghanistan—wheat and flour unfit for consumption, to Greece—musty canned meat and fish... And for all this they insist on renunciation of national sovereignty and supplies of cannon fodder for a new war. Their vain attempt to render "aid" to the population of the German Democratic Republic has been exposed before the world as an obvious and disgraceful provocation.

Indeed there is no limit to the cynicism and insolence of the U.S. "philanthropists" who doom millions of their people to privation while claiming to help those who do not need it. But no matter the deceit to which the transatlantic provocateurs resort they cannot conceal behind the showy mask of philanthropy their loathsome countenance of bitter enemies of mankind. The lie does not become truth even when it is repeated endlessly.

Jan MAREK

Meeting of Regional Committee, Confederation of Working People of Latin America

A meeting of the regional committee of the Confederation of Working People of Latin America, uniting...

More Police Repressions in Iraq

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Youths and girls in all countries displayed boundless initiative in preparing for the Congress and for the IV World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship which will follow the Con-

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It is correct and useful that such manifestations are taking place in this particular summer, when the hopes of the peoples for preserving and consolidating peace are growing. It is correct that such an act of faith and optimism is performed by none other than the youth. The youth, coming together in unity, pledge to devote all their boundless energy, all their enthusiasm to achieving success in the struggle of the peoples for negotiations, for agreement and peace.

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CONCERNING U.S.-TURKISH "FRIENDSHIP"



—Say, pal, how long have you been poor?
—Ever since I became your "pal".
(Item culled from "Styrshel", Bulgaria)

magnates are used to building their fortunes on the misfortunes of toilers. Profits at any cost—this is what primes their thoughts. The impoverishment and ruin of the farmers is a godsend to them. What does it matter if thousands of unfortunates remain without shelter. What does it matter if their children starve to death. No moral concept restrains the worshippers of the yellow devil. Rubbing their hands with glee in anticipation of more profits they brazenly declare: "The worse the better".

Take, for example, 1952. The income of the bulk of the farmers was so low that they could barely meet the most essential expenditure. Net income of the U.S. far-

their vain attempt to... population of the German Democratic Republic has been exposed before the world as an obvious and disgraceful provocation. Indeed there is no limit to the cynicism and insolence of the U.S. "philanthropists" who doom millions of their people to privation while claiming to help those who do not need it. But no matter the deceit to which the transatlantic provocateurs resort they cannot conceal behind the showy mask of philanthropy their loathsome countenance of bitter enemies of mankind. The lie does not become truth even when it is repeated endlessly.

Jan MAREK

Meeting of Regional Committee, Confederation of Working People of Latin America

A meeting of the regional committee of the Confederation of Working People of Latin America, uniting the southern countries of Latin America, took place in Santiago (Chile). The meeting discussed matters affecting the conditions of the working people in the southern countries of the continent and also the question of carrying out the decisions of the IV Congress of the Confederation.

The meeting adopted a number of resolutions in particular a resolution about stepping up the preparatory work of the Chilean trade unions in connection with the

forthcoming III World Congress of Trade Unions and about intensifying the solidarity movement with the people of Guatemala fighting against the home reaction and U.S. imperialism.

The participants of the meeting warned the working people of all the Latin American countries, and of Chile in particular, that reaction is getting ready for intensified repressions, terror and plots to divide the working-class movement. They called upon all working people for joint action to safeguard the unity of the trade union movement.

More Police Repressions in Iraq

The Government of Iraq is continuing its repressions against fighters for peace and freedom. The slaughter carried out by the police in the central prison in Bagdad in mid-June resulted in the killing of 15 prisoners and in over 50 being wounded. In the middle of July a Bagdad military tribunal sentenced Bah al-din Nouri and

two other prominent leaders of the Communist Party to hard labour for life. Khamil Salih, well-known Communist leader, was also sentenced to hard labour. More recently a military tribunal in Bagdad sentenced 42 patriots to different terms of imprisonment.

The latest crimes of the henchmen of the British colonisers evoked a powerful

protest movement among diverse sections of the population. Despite the police atrocities big demonstrations took place in Bagdad, Mosul, Nedjef, etc.

In an appeal to world public opinion the Iraq Peace Committee calls on all honest people to protest against the brutal treatment of peace fighters in Iraq.

People of Bolivia Continuing Struggle for National Independence

(Letter from La Paz)

The popular masses in Bolivia celebrated with big demonstrations the first anniversary of the revolutionary events of April 9, 1952, which led to the downfall of the military dictatorship of General Hugo Ballivian, servile lackey of the foreign monopolists, and brought President Paz Estensoro to power. As distinct from the 179 coups, known in the history of the country, these events took the form of a popular uprising headed by our heroic working class. As the Communist Party of Bolivia pointed out, our people took to arms in order to establish a democratic system, to secure nationalisation of the mines, to put an end to the latifundia by means of transferring the land to the peasants, to encourage the creation of national industry and ensure better conditions and work. The working people demanded that Bolivia should no longer be an instrument in the hands of the American warmongers and a semi-colony, and that it should be able to live freely.

The explosion of popular indignation on April 9 last year was the result of the rapacious exploitation of the tremendous natural wealth of our country by the British and U.S. monopolists, of the appalling poverty of the popular masses and of the bloody repressions. Suffice it to say that more than four thousand working people were killed in the six years prior to the revolutionary upheaval. By means of these outrages and violence the foreign monopolists and their native lackeys sought to stifle any movement of the popular masses.

A mere 2 per cent of the land is sown to crops, despite the fact that there are vast tracts of fertile land—the result of the one-sided development of the economy imposed by the foreign monopolists (tin accounts for 80 per cent of all Bolivian exports). Due to hunger, disease and onerous work the rate of population increase is slow. The population is about 4

million. According to official data nearly every third child born in Bolivia dies. Eighty per cent of the population is illiterate. Bolivia had a trade union of miners suffering from tuberculosis (the only union of its kind in the world) which united 18,000 of the 30,000 miners suffering from tuberculosis. On April 15, 1951 some 1,200 miners—members of this union—were machine-gunned and shot to death on the streets of Potosi during the savage suppression of a demonstration.

The foreign monopolies have amassed fabulous profits out of the blood, poverty and hunger of the working people. Illuminating in this respect is the Patiño Company, controlled by the U.S. monopolists. Between 1940 and 1948 this company's profits amounted to 45,181 per cent of the capital invested by it! The annual income of this company exceeded the total revenue of the Government of Bolivia.

It is this that explains why the popular masses took to the streets on April 9, 1952, when they seized arms from the reactionary army, overthrew the Ballivian dictatorship and transferred power to the National-Revolutionary Movement headed by Paz Estensoro. This Movement included in its programme nationalisation of the mines and agrarian reform.

However, the end of the armed struggle which cost the people more than 1,000 dead and thousands wounded was but the beginning of a no less difficult struggle for realising the demands of our people. After the victory of the popular uprising the new Government displayed no haste in nationalising the mines and in carrying out agrarian reform. The bourgeoisie of Bolivia, no less than the foreign monopolists, feared the armed people. But the workers, who practically disbanded the old army and replaced it with armed militia,

took to the streets and demanded nationalisation of the mines. The result was that on October 31 the decree was signed for the nationalisation of the mines held by the three big companies—Patiño Mines, Hochschild and Aramayo—branches of the foreign monopolies which controlled 80 per cent of the tin exports.

Along with this victory the armed people also secured the establishment of a state monopoly of exports of mineral wealth, democratic guarantees enabling the popular parties and the mass organisations to organise and function, the formation of the "Central Obrera Boliviana" (Workers' Centre of Bolivia) and the enfranchisement of the broad popular masses including the Indians (who together with the Metises account for 92 per cent of the population), women, soldiers and those unable to read and write. The Government, which repeatedly wavered, confined itself to announcing, after the nationalisation of the mines, that it would sell our mineral wealth to anyone who wanted to buy it. Actually, it stubbornly continues to adapt Bolivia exclusively to the demands of the American market. As was recently justly pointed out by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, such actions present the foreign monopolists with a "most effective weapon for strangling the revolution by means of hunger and for preparing a counter-revolutionary coup".

The foreign monopolists, particularly the Americans, lost no time in utilising the situation for unleashing open economic aggression against Bolivia. This finds expression in the boycott of Bolivian tin, in refusing to sell equipment for the mining industry, in organising conspiracies against the Government, etc. Early in April the U.S. Government, under pressure of the "Metal Ore Corporation", imposed an embargo on Bolivian funds

deposited in U.S. banks. The American monopolists went to the length of presenting an ultimatum to the Bolivian Government, demanding reorganisation of the army, ratification of the so-called Keenleyside plan (which places the leadership of economic and political life of the country in the hands of American "technicians"), the resignation of three ministers representing "Central Obrera Boliviana", immediate compensation for the loss suffered by U.S. investors, etc. Furthermore, the journal "Barrons", organ of the U.S. financial oligarchy, openly threatened the despatch of U.S. troops to Bolivia in order to compel "respect for the demands of the exporters of capital".

Bolivian public opinion indignantly rejected both the ultimatum and the threats of the American monopolists. But under U.S. pressure the Government concluded an agreement with the former owners of the Patiño mines concerning compensation for the nationalised mines on conditions exceptionally favourable for them. The Government also approved the project of granting U.S. monopolists oil concessions and granted extra privileges for the export of profits by foreign companies.

The monopolists are activating their agents in the country who, once again, are raising their heads even in the ranks of the ruling Party—the National Revolutionary Movement. On January 6 they organised a provocative putsch which was quickly smashed by the people. After the failure of the putsch, reaction resorted to crafty manoeuvres under the slogan: "National revolution without Lechin and without the Communists" (Lechin is a member of the Leftwing of the National Revolutionary Movement, Minister of the Mining Industry and representative of "Central Obrera Boliviana"—Ed.). At the national conference of the National Revolutionary Movement, held in February this year, reaction, demagogically advocating "unity" in the Party, triumphed. This "unity" was achieved by means of making concessions to the anti-Communists and by supporting the anti-working class Ministers who had compromised themselves during the unsuccessful putsch of January

6. It can be said that reaction is now operating as a united front which includes the Falangists, Liberals, former officers, the latifundia, Trotskyites and reactionary clergy.

The conspiracy now being hatched against the Bolivian people is finding increasing support in the Government. The Bolivian bourgeoisie, while waging a struggle against the U.S.-British companies for a greater share of the profits from the exploitation of our natural resources and our people, are, at the same time, in agreement with the foreign monopolists in striving to prevent the popular masses, headed by the working class, from going ahead with the democratic transformations which were begun on April 9, 1952. Once again the reactionary elements seek to form an anti-popular army, to disarm the workers and deprive the popular masses of the democratic freedoms and rights won by them.

In this exceptionally complicated situation the working class and the peasants are intensifying the struggle for national independence, for abolishing the monopoly yoke and for eliminating the system of semi-feudal exploitation in the countryside. Supported by the working class, the peasants are intensifying their struggle for agrarian reform, demanding confiscation of the land of the latifundia and its free distribution among the farm labourers, tenants, poor and middle peasants. Dozens of peasant unions are being formed all over the country. In many districts the peasants have already occupied the land of the latifundia. Recently "Central Obrera Boliviana" published a call which, in addition to other urgent measures directed towards suppressing the counter-revolution, declares that it is necessary to sell minerals to any country which wants to buy them and to confiscate the land of the latifundia and distribute it among the toiling peasants.

For the purpose of halting the offensive of reaction and of achieving consistent fulfilment of the programme for which the people shed their blood on April 9, 1952, the Communist Party of Bolivia called for the formation of a broad Pa-

triotic Front of National Liberation which would unite all democratic and progressive parties, organisations and sections of the population, all patriots and all peace-loving people who want to see Bolivia free, independent and prosperous.

For the establishment of this Patriotic Front of National Liberation the Communist Party proposed a programme of struggle containing the following basic demands: sale of our minerals on the free market; agrarian reform; state monopoly of foreign trade; effective control by the workers over the nationalised mines; greater working class representation in the Government; a reinforced popular militia; more arms for the worker and peasant trade unions; guarantee of full development of trade union unity and independence; broad democratic freedom for the people; abrogation of the shameful Keenleyside colonising plan and the military agreements imposed by the American monopolies at the conferences in Bogotá, Rio de Janeiro and Washington; expulsion from Bolivia of the American military mission; establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the European countries of people's democracy as the sole way of ensuring the purchase of our minerals on favourable terms; independent development of our national economy; a foreign policy aimed at Bolivia's withdrawal from the camp of war and its affiliation to the camp of peace.

In carrying out this programme, which is designed to give our people peace, land, freedom, culture and a better life, the decisive force is the working class in alliance with the toiling peasantry and all democratic and progressive forces in the country. On this unity, militancy and vigilance depends the final outcome of the struggle begun on April 9, 1952 in the streets of La Paz and other towns in the country.

A. P.

La Paz, June.

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