

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 8 (276), FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1954



Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, No. 8 (276), Friday, February 19, 1954.

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

May 2025.

**The Socialist Truth in Cyprus
(London Bureaux)**

<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>



**Direct Democracy (Communist
Party)**

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

GREAT FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES OF USSR AND CHINA IS POWERFUL BULWARK OF PEACE	5
COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	11
COMRADE G. M. MALENKOV, CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	12
COMRADE CHOU EN-LAI, PREMIER, STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	13
ALL—RUSSIAN CONFERENCE OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HELD IN MOSCOW	14
FORTHCOMING IVTH CONGRESS OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY.....	18
SOCIALIST EMULATION IN HONOUR OF THIRD CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY	19
BIG STRIKE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.....	21
WORK OF TRADE UNIONS IN CECOSLOVAKIA FOR IMPROVING WELLBEING OF WORKING PEOPLE. J. TESLA, MEMBER OF PRESIDUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA...	23
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM	33
BERLIN CONFERENCE OF FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS	34
GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF WORKING PEOPLE IN BERLIN.....	44
INTERNATIONAL DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIAL REGIME. BRUNO BERNINI, CHAIRMAN OF WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH.....	45
15,000 SACKED EVERY DAY	49
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FULFILLED 1953 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN	50

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OF ALBANIA	52
PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORKING PEOPLE IN MONGOLIAN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC	53
PEACE ASPIRATIONS AND HOPES OF GERMAN ASPIRATIONS. KUBA, NATIONAL PRIZE WINNER, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.....	54
DEVELOPMENT OF LITERATURE IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC. L. RĂUTU, MEMBER, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN WORKERS’ PARTY	61
PRESS REVIEW	73
PRE-CONGRESS, DISCUSSION IN COLUMNS OF “RABOTNICHESKO DELO”	73
NATION-WIDE DISCUSSION OF BILLS RELATING TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA	80
AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY, FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF CHILE	81
VULTURE OVER GUATEMALA. DRAWING BY J. NOVAK.....	83
POLITICAL NOTES.....	84
WHAT HAPPENED IN MADRID.....	84
DIRECT US INTERFERENCE IN WAR IN INDO-CHINA	87

GREAT FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES OF USSR AND CHINA IS POWERFUL BULWARK OF PEACE

Four years have passed since the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China sealed the long-standing historical links between the Soviet and Chinese peoples' with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid. This was an outstanding event not only for the Soviet and Chinese peoples but also for all progressive mankind since the unbreakable, growing Soviet-Chinese friendship is of tremendous international significance. The past four years have vividly demonstrated that the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and China is a powerful factor for preserving peace and ensuring security for the peoples of all-countries.

Both in home and foreign policy the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union are always guided by the interests of peace and friendship between the peoples, since the main concern and most ardent desire of the Soviet people is to live in peace and friendship with all peoples. This is the very opposite of the colonising policy pursued by the imperialist powers which seek to enslave the other peoples, especially the peoples of poorly developed countries, and to subject these peoples to their domination. The Chinese people experienced long years of the yoke of the imperialist powers. All the more did they value the sincere friendship and selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp. The relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are a striking example of the

international relations of the new type which have taken shape between the countries of the socialist camp and are based on friendship and co-operation, on the sincere desire to help one another and to achieve mutual economic progress.

When the Chinese people led by their glorious Communist Party won historic victory over the combined forces of internal and international reaction, the imperialist powers tried to strangle them by means of economic blockade. But the imperialist designs suffered fiasco. The People's Republic of China established broad and mutually advantageous economic relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, joined with them closely and in this way ensured the rapid advance of the entire economy of the country. The Treaty signed by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union four years ago established a firm base for broad and all-round political, economic and cultural co-operation, based on the principles, of full equality, between the two great nations.

The inviolable fraternal bonds linking the Soviet and Chinese peoples are growing stronger and extending day by day. In the past few years trade between the USSR and China has increased several times over. Another big contribution to the development of these friendly relations was the agreement signed that summer according to which the Soviet Union, at the request of the Chinese People's Republic; granted long-term and extensive aid for economic upbuilding in China, in accordance with this agreement the Soviet Union, in the period ending 1959, will help China in building and reconstructing 141 big industrial enterprises, including iron and steel combinats, non-ferrous metal enterprises, coal mines, engineering plants and tractor and

automobile works. The sincere and selfless aid given by the Soviet Union is of exceptionally vital significance for the acceleration of Socialist industrialisation of China and for its gradual transition to Socialism.

The present period in the history of China is, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung put it, a new stage, the stage of socialist transformations. The heroic Chinese people, led by the glorious Communist Party, have had big success in the matter of transforming the country. Industry has been rehabilitated and considerably expanded. In 1953 the country entered the period of planned, development of its economy—it began work on the first Five-Year Plan, the principal aim of which is to develop heavy industry and lay the foundations for the industrialisation of the country. The programme of the first Five-Year Plan is being carried out successfully. The 1953 plan for gross output was fulfilled by heavy industry 108.05 per cent and at present the volume of its production is more than one-third, in excess of the 1952 figure. The year's assignment for coal output was fulfilled 106 per cent, electric power 103.7 per cent, oil 108.7 per cent. The fuel industry fulfilled the 1953 plan for gross output 105.7 per cent.

As a result, of the historic agrarian reform tens of millions of hectares of landlords' land have been transferred to the peasants. Agriculture, liberated from the feudal shackles, is confidently setting out along the pathway of progress and development. Its productive forces are multiplying and the co-operative movement is spreading in the countryside. The country which for decades had suffered from hunger has not only built up stocks of grain. it is now able to export food products.

The-worker-peasant alliance—the political basis of the people's-democratic system, the true source of all

the successes of the Chinese people—is growing stronger. The conditions of the workers and peasants are improving steadily. Substantial results have been achieved in the realm of education and culture.

The great transformations now being effected by the people of China, their political, and economic successes, the consolidation of the people's-democratic system and the fact that the masses are rallied around the Government and the Communist Party, have greatly elevated the international prestige of the People's Republic of China as a great world power, as a powerful factor for peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The peace initiative displayed by the People's Republic of China and the Korean People's Democratic Republic led to the ending of the bloodshed in Korea, to the signing of the armistice. In this way favourable conditions were created for a further lessening of the tension in international relations and for a peaceful settlement of controversial issues.

Twenty-five, large and small countries, with a population of nearly one billion, have established or are in the process of establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. There is not a single independent state in Asia which has not established political relations or which at least is not trying to establish political or economic relations with the new China. Many European states, including countries which belong to the Atlantic bloc, have found it necessary to establish diplomatic relations with the new China.

For every sensible person who is ready to look facts in the face, to take into account the natural development of history, it is now becoming quite clear that without China it is impossible to solve successfully the urgent international issues, to achieve a lessening of

the tension in international relations—a matter in which all the peoples of the world are vitally interested. In the bourgeois press, among political and public figures and in industrial circles in the capitalist countries voices are raised more and more frequently and loudly calling for diplomatic and economic relations with the People's Republic of China, for restoring to it its lawful place in all international bodies.

But this is hindered by the US ruling circles who refuse to “recognise” the People's Republic of China, try to prevent it from participating in solving vital international issues, who are against the restoration of its lawful rights in Uno and who raise all kinds of artificial barriers in the way of normalising relations between other countries and the new China. But facts, as is known, are stubborn things, and such an historic fact as the appearance on the international arena of the powerful People's Republic of China cannot be evaded by “non-recognition” or by ignoring it, no matter how great the desire of the reactionary forces.

For the successful solution of the urgent international issues affecting not only Asia but the entire world, the participation of the People's Republic of China in international bodies is absolutely essential, since in the present conditions only the combined efforts of all the great powers, jointly with the efforts, of other states, can ensure a lessening of the tension in the international situation as a whole and the reaching of corresponding agreements on the burning issues. Without doubt the participation of China would also be most beneficial in solving such international issues as reducing armaments, agreement on atomic issues, extension of international trade etc. Consequently the interests of peace among the nations demand that the

great Chinese people headed by their lawful government, which is recognised by leading countries in the West and in the East, be represented in the United Nations Organisation and in all other international bodies.

The Soviet Union has firmly and consistently upheld this demand.

Consistently and unswervingly upholding on the international arena the lawful and inalienable rights of the People's Republic of China the Soviet Union has demonstrated again and again the firmness and inviolability of Chinese-Soviet friendship.

The ardent wish of all progressive mankind is to see a steady growth and consolidation of the sincere friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The great alliance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China multiplies the strength of the camp of peace and democracy and is a powerful factor for the preservation of peace and ensuring the security of the peoples.

**COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN,
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT,
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

PEKING

I ask you, Comrade Chairman, to accept my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid.

The Treaty is the solid basis for all-round political, economic and cultural co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The inviolable and ever-growing friendship between the People's Republic of China and Soviet Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will in the future too be a powerful factor for preserving, peace and ensuring the security of the peoples of all countries.

I wish the great Chinese people further success in developing and consolidating their people's-democratic system.

G. MALENKOV

**COMRADE G. M. MALENKOV, CHAIRMAN,
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, UNION OF
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I ask you, Comrade Chairman, to accept my heartfelt gratitude and warm congratulations.

The events of the past four years testify with ever increasing clarity that the great alliance between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union is a reliable-mainstay for ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world. The sincere and disinterested aid given to China by the Government and the people of the Soviet Union is of extremely vital significance for accelerating the Socialist industrialisation of China and its gradual transition to Socialism, and for the growth of the forces of the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union.

My desire is to see unswerving development and strengthening of the great friendship and unity between, the peoples of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

February 11, 1954.
Peking

MAO TSE-TUNG

**COMRADE CHOU EN-LAI, PREMIER,
STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL AND
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT,
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I ask you to accept my warmest congratulations.

I wish for further consolidated and development of the close fraternal friendship and all-round co-operation between our two great powers—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

February 11, 1954.
Peking

CHOU EN-LAI

ALL—RUSSIAN CONFERENCE OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HELD IN MOSCOW

An all-Russian conference of leading workers in agriculture under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative-Socialist Republic took place in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow on February 11-15.

2,317 of the best men and women of the collective-farm countryside, organisers of agricultural production, arrived in Moscow from all parts of the Russian Federation. They included chairmen of collective farms, leaders of tractor and field teams, tractor drivers and combine operators, leading cultivators and stock breeders, agronomists, scientists; staff members of agricultural bodies and secretaries of Party and Komsomol organisations. The conference was also attended by leading agricultural workers from the Union Republics.

Comrades G. M. Malenkov, N. S. Khrushchev, K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, M. G. Pervukhin, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov, N. N. Shatalin took part in the conference.

The conference heard, a report by Comrade P. P. Lobanov, first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and Minister of Agriculture of the RSFSR, on higher crop yields and increased productivity of animal husbandry.

The speaker stressed that the Communist Party and Soviet Government are working tirelessly to add still more to the strength of the Soviet Union, to ensure a continued advance by all branches of the national economy and greater satisfaction of the growing material and cultural needs of the Soviet people.

Comrade Lobanov pointed out that the collective-farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms in the Russian Federation play an important role in the struggle for ensuring an abundance of food and raw materials for light industry and the food industry.

In the past few years splendid crop growers and stock breeders, innovators in agriculture have developed in the collective-farm countryside. They give examples of skilful management of collective farming, of how to make better use of the rich reserves at the disposal of the collective farms. The speaker dwelt on the experiences of the leading collective farms in the Russian Federation.

The job is, he said, to reinforce all the lagging collective farms with experienced, qualified cadres and to improve their leadership. This will enable us to, bring the lagging collective farms into the ranks of the leading ones.

The speaker dwelt in detail on questions of ensuring higher crop yields, developing the commonly-owned animal husbandry, and ensuring bigger incomes for the collective farms and collective farmers. Concluding, Comrade Lobanov pointed to the urgent measures for completing preparations for the spring sowing. He said that exemplary sowing in the shortest possible time and, effected on a high agrotechnical level is a chief condition for bumper crops and for successful fulfilment of the 1954 plan for the development of agriculture.

Collective farm chairmen, team leaders and group leaders, machine operators and others who took part in the discussion described the methods used by the best workers and shared the rich experience accumulated in the leading collective farms. Comrade Byskin, chairman of the Stalin collective farm (Stavropol area), said that in the past three years yields of grain and oil-bearing crops had doubled on the farm. The livestock section is also successfully developing.

Many speakers referred to the increased incomes received by the collective farms and collective farmers and to the improved wellbeing of the collective-farm peasantry. Typical in this respect was the speech by Comrade Gorchakov, chairman of the “Bolshevik” collective farm in Gus-Khnistalny district, Vladimir region, who described the splendid collective-farm settlement which has arisen on former waste land and which in appearance is completely different from the old village. The houses of the collective farmers are wired for electricity; radio, telephone and electrical utilities have become part of everyday life. The “Bolshevik” collective farm has its own club, library, film projector and three radio-diffusion centres.

Speakers disclosed reserves for increased output of grain, meat, milk, potatoes and other vegetables and agricultural products. It was pointed out that one of the main reserves for ensuring greater agricultural production is the utilisation, of virgin soil. Comrade Bandarenko, chairman of the “Memory of Lenin”, collective farm, Drobyshev district, Omsk region, reported that his farm decided to plough this year some three thousand hectares of virgin soil which would be sown mainly to spring wheat.

The conference subjected to severe criticism the shortcomings in the leadership given to the collective farms and machine and tractor stations by the Ministry of Agriculture of the RSFSR, and by the local Soviets and agricultural bodies. Big demands were made on the research institutes, large numbers of which about themselves away from the practical questions of agriculture.

The conference warmly greeted a delegate from the Ukrainian collective farmers—the renowned milkmaid Comrade Reva. On behalf of the people of the Ukraine she conveyed ardent greetings to their elder brother—the great Russian people whose fraternal aid was and is the vital prerequisite for the brilliant successes achieved by the sodalist Ukraine in developing its economy and culture.

At the final session held on February 15 Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, delivered a detailed speech.

The conference unanimously adopted an Appeal to all workers—men and women the personnel of machine and tracts stations and agricultural specialists in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic calling on them to launch all-out socialist emulation for successful fulfilment of the tasks placed before agriculture by the Party and the Government.

FORTHCOMING IVth CONGRESS Of Socialist UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has decided to hold the Fourth Congress of the Party on March 30, 1954, in Berlin. The Congress agenda is as follows:

1. Opening speech by Comrade Wilhelm Pieck.
2. Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to be given by Comrade Waiter Ulbricht.
Report of the Central Auditing, Commission—Comrade Alfred Oslanger.
Report of the Central Control Commission—Comrade Hermann Matern.
3. Amendments to the Rules of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—Comrade Karl Schirdewan.
4. Election of central organs of the Party.
5. Concluding speech by Otto Grotewohl

SOCIALIST EMULATION IN HONOUR OF THIRD CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

Labour emulation In honour the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party is in progress throughout the country; it is particularly widespread in the mining industry, in the agricultural machinery enterprises and in the building and textile industries.

Andras Tajkov, leading hewer and Kossuth Prize winner in the Tatabanya. No. 12 Pit has challenged Hero of Socialist Labour and Kossuth Prize winner Arpad Toy, famous miner in Alabtaly, and Janos Handlor's work-team, renowned in Tatabanya for its labour achievements. "We shall be glad to measure our efforts with the country's best miners. During the emulation in honour of the Party Congress we will mine still more coal for the country", wrote Arpad Toy in his reply.

The miners the Komlo coal trust have taken a pledge to produce 10,640 tons of coal in excess of plan during the first quarter of 1954.

The workers in the No. 2 boiler shop in the Budapest crane works pledged themselves to turn out in addition to the planned assignment, 100 harrows every ten days to help agriculture.

The personnel of the "Magyar Pamupitar" spinning factory and the Textile, Mill have undertaken to turn out material that can be labelled: "Highest quality" made in "Magyar Pamupitar" spinning factory and the Textile Mill".

The builders of the Main Eastern Canal have undertaken to compete the first phase of construction

by April 1, and thus help in the development of agriculture.

BIG STRIKE MOVEMENT IN ITALY

In Italy the working people are stepping up the struggle in defence of their rights. The strike movement is spreading. Strikes have continued throughout the past week. For example, 100,000 workers in Liguria, 500,000 in Milan and other cities in Lombardy, workers in the Emilia-Romagna, Lazio, Umbria, Piedmont, Marche and Veneto regions and the personnel of the water, electric, gas and telephone undertakings in Rome have been on strike since February 10. The strike in Turin involved nearly 200,000 people, i.e. between 70 and 100 per cent of the workers in the city. The strike of transport workers in Rome, Milan, Turin and other cities held up traffic for several hours.

Meetings and demonstrations are being held in the cities. In Rome the strikers gathered on the Venice Square outside the building of the Confederation of Industrialists to protest against the attitude of the employers who stubbornly refuse to satisfy the just demands of the workers for better conditions.

On February 16 a 24-hour strike of share croppers who advanced a number of economic demands reached unprecedented dimensions and involved nearly 2 million people.

Attempting to crush the growing strike movement and the struggle of workers, for better conditions the Government is intensifying repressions. Police were called out against the strikers and demonstrators. Mass arrests have taken place and batons, tear-gas, and firearms have been used against the demonstrators. In Rome, for instance, motorised and mounted police attacked the workers and arrested about 600. In

Mussomeli (Caltanissetta province, Sicily) the police attacked the demonstrators killing four and seriously wounding nine people.

**WORK OF TRADE UNIONS IN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR IMPROVING
WELLBEING OF WORKING PEOPLE. J.
Tesla, Member of Presidium of Central
Committee, Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**

The trade unions in our country have played and play now an important role in the struggle for the transformation of the social system. Their significance has grown particularly in the present conditions of building Socialism. The immense significance of the trade unions in socialist construction is determined by the fact that they are the biggest mass organisation of the working class, uniting the overwhelming majority of factory and office workers irrespective of trade or occupation.

The Communist Party directs the activity of the trade unions, shows them the way to all-round development of the creative initiative and activity of the broad masses of the working people, the way to consolidating unity and solidarity of the working class, strengthening the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry—the guarantee of the successful onward march of our country towards Socialism and rally them around the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

After the defeat of reaction In February 1948 the trade unions rallied the working class, employees and intelligentsia, for the carrying out of the general line of the Party—reconstruction and expansion of the national economy. The heroic efforts of the working people

resulted in greatly increased industrial output which at the end of the Five-Year Plan, that is at the end of 1953 was twice the 1937 output. The firm foundations of Socialism were laid in Czechoslovakia in the course of the struggle for fulfilling the Five-Year and the conditions were created further rise in the standard of living and culture of the popular masses.

At present the Communist Party places before the trade unions new important tasks which are in keeping with the interests of the further development of the national economy and are aimed at ensuring better satisfaction of the-constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. These tasks make heavier demands on our trade unions.

And in order to fulfil them successfully the trade unions must resolutely eliminate the shortcomings at all levels and conduct better organisational and educational work. It is necessary, in the first place, to strengthen Party leadership in the trade union organisations and wage resolute struggle against the hangovers of the Social-Democratic opportunist influence which makes itself felt especially when it is necessary to mobilise all forces for overcoming the difficulties which arise in the course of socialist construction.

The united traditions of Czechoslovakia have always persistently explained to the working people that fulfilment of the production assignments arising from the national-economic plan is the major guarantee for a steady improvement in the standard of living of the masses. The decisive condition for raising the standard of living of the working people In the period of building Socialism is increased output of industry and of food production, a steady rise in labour productivity. The

Trade Union Central Council stresses in all its decisions that in the period of building Socialism mechanical wage increases, not based on increased productivity of labour, cannot lead to an improvement in the wellbeing of the working people.

The chief task facing our trade unions at the moment is to ensure, together with greater concern for the wellbeing of the working people, the steady development of heavy industry as the foundation of our socialist economy, fulfilment of all the assignments of the national-economic plan, a rise in the productivity of labour, reduction of cost of production and consistent observance of a regime of economy in production.

With a view to satisfying the growing requirements of the working people it is necessary that light industry and the food industry, in the first place, turn out more and more goods and constantly improve their quality. The working people insist, with every justification, that they be given an opportunity to buy the high-quality goods which suit their taste. The fulfilment of production assignments by light industry and the food industry in keeping with the fixed amount of goods their range and quality, is one of the main conditions for satisfying the growing everyday requirements of the working people. Fulfilment of this task depends largely on how the trade union organisation succeeds in combining the immediate interests of every worker in light industry and in the food industry with the social interests of all working people.



Socialist emulation is the tried method of ensuring successful fulfilment of the national-economic plan. Consequently, the Trade Union Central Council is concentrating the efforts of all trade union organisations on unfolding socialist emulation in the interests of fulfilling the tasks set by the Party and the Government in the sphere of the national economy.

In the course of working on the Five-Year Plan assignments socialist emulation not only assumed a wide-scale, it also changed qualitatively. From the very first steps it became a manifestation of the initiative and labour enthusiasm of the working people in industry. However, the first stage of the emulation suffered from a large number of mistakes. Among other things there were formalism and an extremely confused system of accounting; methods were used in assessing the results of the emulation that had nothing to do with production. We have now organised socialist emulation on a nation-wide scale based on firm principles which take into account the vital needs of the separate branches of industry.

The results of the 1953 socialist emulation testify that in industry it is becoming an ever more powerful impetus to the successful realisation of the tasks placed before us. The number of working people participating in the nation-wide emulation rose almost 29 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with the first quarter of 1953. Out of 105 enterprises which qualified for the Red Banners of the Government, ministries and trade unions, 33 factories qualified for the second time, 18 for the third time and 2 for the fourth time.

However, notwithstanding that the over-all figures testify to the large scale assumed by the emulation it

still suffers from a number of weaknesses. Not long ago the XIIIth Plenum of the Trade Union Council Central Council, which discussed the tasks facing the trade-union organisations arising from the decision taken by the Party and the Government, “Urgent measures for ensuring the development of the coal industry and its output in 1954”, drew attention to the serious shortcomings in organising socialist emulation, particularly in the coal industry.

Although emulation is- In full swing In many pits in the major coalfields the trade-union organisations failed to develop it throughout the coal industry in a way which would ensure fulfilment of the main production assignments aimed at increasing coal output. The emulation did not envisage large-scale application of the schedule of cyclical work, better use of machinery and the introduction of innovators’ methods in the preparatory work and in sinking new shafts, as well as systematic reduction of production costs.

At present the main thing needed for raising the level of the nation-wide socialist emulation is the struggle against a formal attitude in relation to this important question, struggle to ensure that the emulation always corresponds to the requirements of production and becomes the means for gradually raising the technical level of the entire personal to the level of the advanced workers.



The task of further developing socialist emulation is closely linked with holding production meetings. The

experience of the Soviet trade unions shows that the production meetings held by the union organisations jointly with the factory management furnish opportunities for disclosing and utilising the creative initiative and the abilities of every worker. However, the work of the trade union organisations in the factories is still weak as regards the holding of production meetings. As a result, an incorrect attitude in relation to the vital measures for ensuring systematic fulfilment of the plan still prevails in some factories. This is particularly felt in carrying out the organisational-technical measures aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of production assignments, and in working out advanced technical-economic norms. These measures are often one of the main conditions for a more rapid introduction of new technique and advanced methods of labour. Underestimation of these measures frequently leads to a situation when the workers display mistrust towards the new, more advanced methods and in disclosing the untapped reserves on their sectors fearing without any grounds a reduction in the rates of payment. The main fault in this respect lies with the trade union which ignores these important questions, does not explain them and does not utilise the production meetings for the purpose of solving these questions.

At the moment the campaign for including the collective agreements for 1954 is underway in our industry. The past year's experience, when collective agreements were signed for the first time, showed that much depends on how the separate points of the collective agreements are worked out.

Last year there were many shortcomings both as regards the content of the obligations included in the

collective agreements and in verifying their fulfilment. All trade union bodies are paying close attention to the collective agreements for 1954. They have taken into consideration all the shortcomings and the experience of last year and are preparing for the new collective agreements with a feeling of greater responsibility.

The trade unions did not always display sufficient concern for man. Great indeed are the opportunities at the disposal of our industry to this respect. But some trade-union functionaries wrongly concluded that the time had come for the unions to satisfy all demands without taking into consideration whether our national economy is in a position to do so or not. We resolutely combated and are combating now these incorrect views by showing what can be done directly by the trade unions to improve the everyday conditions of factory and office workers.

In a number of factories the trade unions are persistently eliminating shortcoming in the organisation of public catering. Already last year alone, new canteens, reading rooms and wash-rooms were built, and equipped by the workers themselves at the expense of managerial funds, which sometimes remain unused. Workers were helped to build their own homes. This shows what can be done without big capital investments, by widely releasing the initiative of the working people.

As the January meeting of the Central Committee of the Party disclosed, the coal industry was one of those sectors where far from adequate attention was given to working conditions and the everyday life of the miners. This had a bad effect on coal output. Recently the Trade Union Central Council took resolute measures to ensure the rapid elimination of these shortcomings.

Care for the working people is also reflected in the improved labour protection and safety measures. But so far proper attention has not been paid to these matters by the trade union bodies and trade union branches in enterprises. The reason lies in underestimation of this important matter on the part of trade union functionaries and also in the fact that labour protection and safety measures are often regarded as relating solely to production, as purely technical matters. Also weak is the explanatory work among the working people which would ensure the strict observance of the labour protection rules.

There is quite another situation in the realm of social insurance which is now fully within the competence of the trade unions and which receives close attention from them and their numerous activists. The social insurance commissions are the most active trade union commissions in the enterprises. But here again, the main work of the commissions is simply the payment of benefit to the workers and employees when ill. The commissions do not give due attention to prophylactic measures, to personal and labour hygiene, to implementation of measures for safeguarding the health of the working people.

Year by year more attention is devoted to the rest and recreation of the working people. In 1953 more than 300,000 working people spent holidays in the rest-homes of the Trade Union Central Council, at beautiful health resorts and in the mountain regions of our country. This year a number of the rest homes will come under the direct competence of the central committees of a number of trade unions, first-of all, the miners' unions. This will mean better conditions for rest and recreation for the working people.



The chief condition for fulfilling the big and responsible tasks confronting our trade unions is a systematic rise in the level of their activity which can be achieved, first of all, by waging a tireless struggle against the hangovers of social democratism and reformism in the work of the trade unions. Being the broadest organisations of the working people, the trade unions are particularly affected by these survivals. After 1945, the Revolutionary trade-union movement was joined by organisations which had never been revolutionary and which were headed by reformist leaders. This, of course, left its traces in the consciousness of many trade unionists. Moreover, in recent years the working class has grown considerably in numbers. People from the countryside, youth, housewives and former officials are now working in industry. Only now is the class consciousness of the new industrial workers taking shape. At times they are influenced by alien outlooks and moods.

Everyday educational work and irreconcilable struggle against all manifestations of reformism and opportunism in practical work are the most important factors for improving the work of the trade unions. Another vital condition is the development on a wide scale of organisational work, of thoroughly explaining to the working people the significance of being a member of a trade, union, and struggle against the indifferent attitude towards the trade unions which is still to be found in some enterprises.

Improving the organisational work of some of the central trade union committees and their organisations is likewise an important task. The regional committees of the unions are a particularly weak link and even now there is an underestimation of the great significance of these committees as the decisive link in directly leading the trade union work in the enterprises. The work of the regional committees is unsatisfactory, they do not maintain close contact with the trade union bodies in the factories and this has a bad effect on the latter's work. The overcoming of this weakness is one of the most important tasks facing our trade unions of the present moment.

The Communist Party devotes close attention to the trade unions. By guiding their activity it helps bring to light the main shortcomings in the work of the trade unions and shows ways and means to overcome them. Better guidance is being given to the trade unions by the Party effected by the Party members assigned to work in them. The issuing of orders and commands is becoming rarer. The Party bodies in the regional and districts are striving to make better use of the important lever which the trade unions constitute for the carrying out of Party policy, for acquainting the broad masses of the working people with the tasks of the Party.

And although our trade unions are faced with the big job of carrying out the new tasks and eliminating their own shortcomings, they have all the possibilities for doing so successfully. The main guarantee of this is the wise and firm leadership of the Communist Party which is taking the people of Czechoslovakia along the highway to Socialism.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

A correspondence course for the study of Marxism-Leninism was opened recently at the V. I. Lenin Institute in Budapest. Among the three hundred students are leading Party and administrative workers, tutors teaching Marxism-Leninism in the higher educational establishments, etc.

Comrade Geza Kassal, Director of the Institute, in an opening speech said that the correspondence course, opened in accordance with the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party based on the decision of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Party held last June, is called upon to play a big role in raising the ideological level of the leading cadres of the Party and administrative apparatus.

BERLIN CONFERENCE OF FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS

On February 12 the Ministers began to discuss the third item on the agenda—"The Austrian state treaty".

Bidault, who presided at the session, invited an Austrian Government delegation headed by Foreign Minister L. Figi to the Conference room. Figi, read a statement containing a call to the Four Powers urging them, to sign the Austrian state treaty.

Figi was followed by Eden who moved that the four Foreign Ministers should finish with the Austrian state treaty at the present Conference.

Eden was followed by V. M. Molotov who made a statement on the question of the Austrian treaty. The Soviet Government, he said, regards as abnormal that no agreement has been reached so far on Austrian state treaty even though negotiations have dragged on for seven years.

V. M. Molotov pointed out that the unwillingness on the part of the USA, Britain and France to consider this question, which is closely connected with the destinies of the future independence and freedom of Austria, constituted a serious obstacle in the way of completing the preparation of the Austrian treaty.

The Soviet Government, V. M. Molotov went on, believes that there is now every opportunity for the restoration of Austria as a sovereign, independent, and democratic state, for raising the Four-Power control exercised by the Allied Commission over Austria and the abolition of all occupation organs.

The Austrian treaty, V. M. Molotov said, should contain an article prohibiting Austria from taking part in

coalitions or war alliances directed against any state which participated with its armed forces in repelling the Hitler aggression and in liberating Austria and also prohibiting the construction of foreign war bases on Austrian territory.

In the circumstances, V. M. Molotov pointed out, the Four Power—the USA, Britain, France and the USSR—in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe, while regulating the Austrian question, should take measures that would frustrate the attempts at an Anschluss with Austria on the part of Western Germany and ensure Austria's independence.

Following V. M. Molotov's statement the text containing the proposals of the Soviet delegation. "On signing the state treaty for restoring an independent and democratic Austria" was handed to the Foreign Ministers of France, Britain and the USA, and also to the Austrian delegation.

J. Dulles, who followed V. M. Molotov, contrary to the generally known facts tried to make it appear that the Soviet Union was responsible for the fact that to this day there is neither an Austrian state treaty nor realisation of the Moscow declaration of 1943 for the restoration of Austria as a free and independent state. But Dulles did not say a word about the fact that it was precisely the Governments of the USA, Britain and France which, over a period of years and resorting to various pretexts, tried to avoid discussion of the unagreed articles of the treaty and later rendered impossible any discussion of the Austrian question in general by advancing their notorious "abbreviated treaty".

On February 13 the Conference continued discussion of the third item on the agenda.

The head of the Austrian Government delegation L. Figi, the first to take the floor, said that the Austrian Government was “profoundly disillusioned” by the Soviet proposals.

V. M. Molotov, after pointing out that Figi had mentioned only one aspect of the proposals advanced by the Soviet delegation, said that such statement did not give a clear idea about the attitude of the Austrian Government towards the Soviet proposal as a whole.

V. M. Molotov was followed by J. Dulles who opposed the Soviet proposal that the Austrian state treaty should contain an article prohibiting Austria from joining any coalitions or military alliances, prohibiting foreign military bases on Austrian soil and prohibiting Austria from using foreign military instructors and specialists.

Dulles was followed by G. Bidault who, referring to certain paragraphs of the Soviet proposal, simply declared them “unacceptable”, without producing even a single argument to back his statement.

He was followed by A. Eden who expressed himself against the proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation. Eden particularly opposed those paragraphs of the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing a new Anschluss and at ensuring genuine independence for Austria.

Figi was followed by V. M. Molotov who pointed out that in their statements on the Soviet proposals concerning the Austrian question the Ministers of the three Western Powers had done everything to obscure the essence of these proposals to complicate matters and, in so doing, to postpone the adoption of decisions. In view of this, V. M. Molotov recalled the content of the Soviet proposals and again explained their meaning.

Dulles, who followed V. M. Molotov, avoided, however, discussing the Soviet proposals.

After this, although the order of the further work of the session had not been agreed, upon, Dulles, Bidault and Eden spoke about the articles of the draft of the Austrian state treaty. Bidault and Eden said that they were ready to agree with the Soviet wording of the articles hitherto not agreed upon. Dulles stated that he was ready to agree to Article 16 of the treaty as worded by the Soviet delegation.

V. M. Molotov again drew the attention of the Ministers of the three Western Powers to the fact that it would be more expedient first to reach agreement on the basic points of the draft of the Austrian treaty. However Dulles, Bidault and Eden, in defiance of the general rules of discussions, continued their tactic aimed at postponing discussion of the Soviet proposals and substituting discussion of the basic problems with making Individual remarks concerning different articles of the draft of the treaty.

The February 14 session continued the discussions of the third item on the agenda.

Dulles suggested that measures be taken to sign the Austrian state treaty on February 18. Bidault and Eden expressed agreement with Dulles' proposal.

Dulles was followed by V. M. Molotov, who said that there were two proposals of the Soviet delegation to which it draws the special attention of the Conference. He said that the first proposal envisages the inclusion in the text of the treaty a supplementary Article 4-bis, which obliges Austria not to take part in any coalition or military alliance spearheaded against any power whose armed forces participated in the war against Germany and in the liberation of Austria. The second proposal of

the Soviet delegation envisages amendments to Article 33. In accordance with the Soviet proposal that the Governments of the US, Britain, France and the Soviet Union would have the right, when the treaty with Austria comes in force, temporarily to postpone withdrawal of their troops from the corresponding zones in Austria until the signing of a peace treaty with Germany. The troops, whose withdrawal from Austria would be postponed, will not engage in occupation functions nor interfere in the functions of the Austrian administration or in the social and political life of the country.

V. M. Molotov further pointed out that at times attempts had been made to explain the delay in preparing the Austrian-state treaty by alleging that the Soviet Union's proposals were unacceptable to the Governments of the US, Britain and France. It turns out, V. M. Molotov said, that these proposals, as became clear today, were not unacceptable. It took five years, to win recognition of our proposals which today are found acceptable. This shows once again who is really responsible for the delay in signing the Austrian treaty.

The Soviet Government, V. M. Molotov said, suggests that the treaty with Austria be signed immediately, during this week, with the inclusion of those amendments which it considers necessary.

V. M. Molotov then handed to the Foreign Ministers of France, Britain and the US the texts of the proposals of the Soviet delegation.

Dulles who followed V. M. Molotov, said that the US delegates could not agree with the amendments submitted by the Soviet delegation for Articles 4 and 33.

G. Bidault, who followed Dulles, expressed himself against the Soviet proposals.

Bidault, Eden and Figi were followed by V. M. Molotov who proved the groundlessness of the assertions of Dulles to the effect that the Soviet proposals concerning the temporary stay of the troops of the Four Powers in Austria without occupation functions are allegedly tantamount to perpetuating the occupation of Austria.

The session on February 15 continued discussion of the proposal advanced by the Soviet delegation for "Guaranteeing European security" and the draft basic principles of a "General European Treaty for Collective Security in Europe".

At this session V. M. Molotov posed before Bidault, Eden and Dulles the question: is the very idea of collective security in Europe acceptable to them? Are the governments of France, Britain and the US for or against the idea of collective security? If our draft for guaranteeing collective security in Europe is not adequate, said Molotov, let another suggestion for the realisation of this idea be advanced. It would be important to have agreement that at the present time not one of us rejects the very idea of collective security in Europe.

Dulles evaded giving a clear answer to the concrete question raised by V. M. Molotov. Nor did Bidault give a direct answer to the question whether the French Government supported the idea of collective security in Europe.

At the closed session held on the same day the Ministers discussed the first item on the agenda.

On February 18 the Ministers continued discussion of the third item.

The Soviet delegation, said V. M. Molotov at this session, is doing all in its power to ensure that the

treaty with Austria be signed here, in Berlin, at this Conference. It is perfectly clear that if the minimum proposals advanced by the Soviet delegation, which, moreover, expresses its readiness to examine amendments to its proposals of are rejected, responsibility for the treaty with Austria not being signed in the immediate future will rest with those who reject the Soviet proposals.

Another closed session was held on the morning of February 17. At the evening session the Ministers continued discussion of the second item on the agenda—"The German question and tasks of security in Europe".

V. M. Molotov, the first speaker, pointed out, in particular, that Bidault's statement at the February 15 session concerning the people's police in the German Democratic Republic was based on biased information. Can the present Conference, asked V. M. Molotov, clear up the question? In this connection the Soviet delegation advanced for consideration by the session the following proposal: "The Governments of France, Britain, the US and the USSR consider it desirable that agreement be reached in relation to the German police both in Eastern Germany and in Western Germany, including the numeric strength, and armaments of all types of police".

Dulles, who followed, repeated his objections to the Soviet proposal for the withdrawal of the occupation forces from both parts of Germany within the next six months. He did not advance any constructive proposal on this question. Bidault also confined himself to declarations which repeated his former unconvincing arguments in defence of the Eden plan.

Speaking for the second time V. M. Molotov pointed out that the Soviet Government deemed it necessary to

continue efforts aimed at ensuring a satisfactory settlement of the German issue in conformity with the interests of peace and security in Europe. We believe, he said, that this will meet with a like response on the part of the Governments of the U. S., France and Britain. We believe that we must achieve a speedy settlement of the chief issues pertaining to the German problem. At the same time we believe that it would be inexpedient to reject a solution of the of the practical questions which would further the establishment for closer relations between the two parts of Germany in the economic and cultural spheres.

The Soviet delegation put forward for consideration by the session the proposal to recommend to the corresponding bodies in Western and Eastern Germany; the setting up of an all-German committee which would have functions of reaching agreement and co-ordination in the sphere of trade, financial transactions, transport, frontier and other questions linked with economic relations; the formation of an all-German committee for extending cultural, scientific and sports relations, having in view the elimination of the existing obstacles preventing the development of German national culture.

A closed session was held on the morning of February 18.

The Austrian question was discussed at the evening session.

Then, as had been agreed, the Ministers proceeded to discuss the two proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation at the February 17 session for the second item on the agenda.

At the end of the session, the following Communique was issued on the Berlin Conference of the Foreign

Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, France and Great Britain;

A Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, France and Great Britain—V. M. Molotov, John Foster Dulles, Georges Bidault and Anthony Eden—took place in Berlin over January 25–February 18, 1954. They reached an agreement on the following questions:

I.

The Foreign Ministers of the USSR, the USA, France and Great Britain meeting in Berlin.

Taking into account that the creation by peaceful means of a united, and independent Korea would be an important factor in lessening the international tension and restoring peace in other areas of Asia;

Propose, that a conference of representatives of the USSR, the USA, France, Great Britain, the People's Republic of China, the Korean Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and other countries the armed forces of which took part in the military operations in Korea and which desire to attend be convened in Geneva on April 26, 1954, for securing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question;

Agree that the question of restoring peace in Indo-China will also be discussed at a Conference to which representatives of the USSR, the USA, France, Great Britain, the Peoples Republic of China and other interested states, will be invited.

This implies, however, that neither the invitation to the aforesaid conference nor the conference, itself can,

in any circumstances, be regarded as diplomatic recognition in cases where this has not yet taken place.

II.

The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, France and Great Britain,

convinced that the settlement of international differences, necessary for establishing lasting peace would be greatly facilitated by agreement on disarmament or, at least on a substantial reduction of armaments,

will in the future exchange views in order to contribute to a successful solution of this problem, as stipulated in Point 6 of the Resolution adopted by the United Nations' on November 28, 1953.

An all-round exchange of views on the German problem, on questions of European security and also on the Austrian problem took place between the Four Ministers but they failed to reach agreement on them.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF WORKING PEOPLE IN BERLIN

The big demonstration of working people held on February 18 in the democratic sector of Berlin was an expression of wholehearted approval by German patriots of the proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation to the Berlin Conference of the Four Foreign Ministers and of the firm determination of German patriots to work for a united, democratic, independent peace-loving Germany.

A meeting was held outside the University. The speakers, expressing the views of all German patriots, stressed the great significance of the Soviet proposals at easing the international tension, ensuring a peaceful settlement of the German problem and guaranteeing the security of Europe. The speakers vigorously denounced the attitude of the representatives of the Western Powers in rejecting the constructive Soviet proposals which fully correspond to the national interests of the German people.

After the meeting the demonstrators marched past the Soviet Embassy shouting “Long live the great Soviet Union!”, “Long live German-Soviet friendship!”.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIAL REGIME. Bruno Bernini, Chairman of World Federation of Democratic Youth

An International Day of “Struggle against the Colonial Regime will be held in all countries on February, 21. The celebration of this date, which has already become traditional in the world democratic movement, was facilitated by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

This year the International Day of Struggle against Colonial Regime, the day of solidarity with the youth of the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries, will be held in conditions of further big victories won by the democratic forces and of the steady growth of the national-liberation movement of the peoples against their oppressors.

In 1953, intensified attempts by the colonisers to crash the national-liberation movement of the peoples and to turn them into an instrument of their aggressive policy again failed in many countries.

The heroic people of Korea aided by the valiant Chinese People’s Volunteers put up an impregnable bastion against which the onrush of the American aggressors was broken and smashed. The US imperialists were forced to agree to the armistice. This was a big victory for the forces of peace.

The people of Viet Nam are winning brilliant victories in their national-liberation struggle as a result

of which the French colonisers are suffering heavy defeat.

The fight of the peoples of Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Malaya against their oppressors has developed with renewed strength.

The forces of peace have grown immeasurably in India.

The national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa and of the peoples of the Middle and Near East has been greatly intensified. The peoples of Kenya, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are waging a heroic, struggle against their oppressors, frustrating the designs of the colonisers. In Lebanon, Syria and Egypt the democratic forces are growing.

During 1953, the fight of the peoples in South America developed on a broader scale. The peoples of British Guiana, Guatemala, Chile, Cuba, Brazil and other countries are fighting more and more resolutely against interference by foreign powers.

These facts once more show that there is no force in the world, no threats, repressions and acts of betrayal that can halt the fight of the peoples for liberation from national-colonial oppression and imperialist plunder. The peoples have firmly determined to prevent their territory from being turned into military bases and their sons into cannon fodder for the instigators of another war. Millions of men and women, young boys and girls in the colonial, and dependent countries are becoming, increasingly conscious of their strength and rights, of the invincible strength of the peace movement throughout the world.

Everywhere the young men and women are in the front ranks of the national-liberation movement. They know that liberation from all forms of oppression, both

national and social, liberation from poverty and slavery can come only with the abolition of colonial domination and attainment of complete freedom and national independence. Despite brutal repression they are resolutely fighting against oppression, imparting to the national-liberation struggle the enthusiasm, courage and indomitable vigour of youth, their love of life, their strivings for justice and freedom and their unwavering faith in the invincible strength of the people.

The youth of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are devoting all their energy to defence of their homeland and to the rehabilitation of the national economy destroyed by the war. Youths and girls in Viet Nam are the backbone of the liberation army and guerilla detachments. The young people of India, Indonesia, Iran, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco and many other countries are marching in the van of the democratic and national-liberation movements.

The young people of the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries are becoming increasingly conscious that their best and most reliable friends in the liberation struggle are the glorious Soviet Union, the peoples and the youth of China and the other countries of people's democracy who are consistent champions of national independence and world peace. Their best and reliable allies are the millions of workers and peasants, the millions of ordinary people throughout the world rallied under the great banner of the peace movement.

Hundreds of new youth organisations joined in the struggle for national liberation during the past year. For instance, compared with the previous Congress and Festival, the Third Congress and the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship held in Bucharest were attended by 250 more youth

organisations from 48 colonial countries: Radicals and Liberals, Socialists and Communists, Catholics and Moslems. Of these organisations 98 joined the World Federation of Democratic Youth while 142 established firm contact and co-operation with the WFDY.

Working and fighting in fraternal co-operation with the young people of colonial countries within the framework of the WFDY are the heroic youth of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and the progressive youth of the capitalist countries.

A vital feature of the development of the youth organisations in the colonial countries is their growing unity and intensified activity. For example, in response to the call issued by the Italian youth to hold an international gathering of young people working in agriculture, hundreds of thousands of young people in Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Mexico and Iran became active participants in preparing for this meeting.

The ever wider sections of the youth in colonial and dependent countries taking part in the struggle for their immediate demands, and the fact that they combine these demands with the fight for national independence and peace are proof that the young people are becoming more mature, becoming increasingly conscious of the tasks facing them. The development of international cultural and sports ties and the ever growing unity of action on the part of the political, public, cultural, sports and religious organisations are the guarantee of more big successes for the youth of all countries fighting for peace and a happy future.

February 21, the International Day of Struggle, against the Colonial Regime, will be another milestone in the struggle of the peoples for national independence, democracy and peace.

15,000 SACKED EVERY DAY

As reported by the organs of the Bonn Federal Government unemployment is mounting rapidly in Western Germany. According to official data the number of the unemployed in January increased by 464,792, an average of 16,000 every day. The officially registered unemployed in Western Germany exceed 2,000,000.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FULFILLED 1953 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN

The report of the Central Statistics Board of the State Planning Commission says that in 1953 the German Democratic Republic achieved big successes in the national economy and in the realm of culture, public health and social insurance. The 1953 plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 302 per cent. As a result, overall output rose 12.5 per cent compared with 1952, 30 per cent compared with 1950 and 77 per cent as against the pre-war level of 1935.

The 1953 plan for gross Industrial output was fulfilled 103 per cent by state-owned industry. Compared with 1952, its over-all output rose 15 per cent.

The second half of 1953 showed a considerable increase in the production of consumer goods. Annual output of the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry rose 11 per cent and of the Ministry of Food Industry enterprises 15 per cent compared with 1952.

Labour productivity rose 9.2 per cent per worker employed in industry. Wages of factory and office workers in state-owned industry showed an average 9 per cent increase.

Considerable successes were achieved in 1953 by the agriculture of the Republic. Spring field work, harvesting and autumn field work in 1953 were completed in a shorter space of time and on a higher agro-technical level than in 1952.

The foreign trade of the Republic increased in 1953 thirty per cent as against 1952.

The number of pupils in senior grades in secondary schools increased by 9,628 and students in higher school establishments—by 9,104; 665 new libraries, 1,305 houses, clubs and rooms for the youth. 1,617 premises and clubs for cultural organisations were opened in the towns and villages of the Republic in 1953.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OF ALBANIA

According to the report issued by the Statistics Board of the State Planning Commission the 1953 plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled 103.1 per cent. Annual Industrial output rose 22 per cent. Compared with 1952, output of consumer goods and foodstuffs showed a considerable Increase. Output of cotton fabrics, for instance, rose 87.7 per cent, macaroni 33.3, and sugar 6.6 per cent.

Big success was achieved In public education, social insurance and culture.

PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORKING PEOPLE IN MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The personnel of the leading enterprises in the Mongolian People's Republic completed the first month of 1954. with further success in peaceful creative labour. The January plan was fulfilled 104.6 per cent by the Marshal Choibaisan industrial combinat which produced 90,000 tugrics worth of goods in excess of plan. The leather factory of the combinat fulfilled the plan 129.4 per cent.

Miners of the Nalaikha pit reached the target for the month three days ahead of schedule. The number of miners in this pit who considerably exceed the planned output in the colliery has almost doubled. The miners Endondordji, Chemid and Tsedyb won renown during January for their shock work. Each of them cut five times more coal than envisaged in the monthly assignment.

PEACE ASPIRATIONS AND HOPES OF GERMAN ASPIRATIONS. Kuba, National Prize Winner, German Democratic Republic

Many are the desires of a nation, and varied are the sources that give birth to the hopes of the people for the future. Still more numerous and varied in repression are the desires and hopes of the people of a country intersected for the past eight years by a border-line dividing it into two parts.

But our activists in factory, mine and field have not only wishes and hopes. Boundless are their demands on life; they are filled with the will to achieve these demands. They are inspired and led forward by the party of the working class. Every time they press a lever or plough a furrow in the fields they stress these demands which, at the same time, contacts a demand for peace. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with these under difficult conditions for life for our people, and consequently, for peace, are the German patriots in Western Germany. With the exception of those who live only on war, all German people want to live in peace.

This explains why all sincere Germans wholeheartedly support the concrete programme for solving the German question and guaranteeing European security put forward by the Soviet delegation at the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers. This is perfectly understandable and natural. The Soviet proposals are based on genuinely democratic principle; they stipulate that the unification of Germany

must be effected not by the foreign occupation authorities but by the Germans themselves; the Soviet plan organising collective security in Europe its sources in the actual situation created as a result of the reluctance of the Western Powers to settle the German question and end the dismemberment of Germany. Since this plan clearly and exactly defines that until the unification of Germany the German Democratic Republic, and the German Federal Republic can be equal partners to the agreement for collective security in Europe; then, after the unification Germany the united German become an equal partners to the agreement for collective security for Europe; then, after the unification of Germany the unified German state can become an equal partner to the agreement.



Immediately, in the year 1945, part of the territory of Germany which is now the German Democratic Republic, the foundations were laid for a school of democracy from which, for the first time in German history, there emerges a genuine citizen of his country, filled with the feeling of his own fidelity and conscious of responsibility for the fate of his country. And to this citizen, who in the Democratic Republic has achieved splendid results in developing industry and agriculture, in urban building and on the cultural front, the entire German nation will, in the long run, be indebted for its salvation.

It is common knowledge that after 1945, the German fascist military clique, smashed by the Soviet

Army and devoid of national honour, sold itself look, stock and barren to the American imperialists. The American military rounded up and let loose against the people in Western Germany are the fascist hounds from the Goebbels fascists. Once again the people of Western Germany were dishd up, to an even greater degree than in the past, slander against the land of Soviets. And still, despite this, the most cherished desire of the ordinary man in Western Germany is to live in peace and bring up his children in peace. And this striving for peace of the man whom the mercenary press feeds with thousands of atom barriers, finds expression at every step and in every little thing.

A whole world separates the German youth activist in the “Maxhütte” factory (German Democratic Republic) who, on the basis of his production record and success at the evening school, wants to enrol. In a working man’s college, from the student, son of “a good family” in Hamburg (Western Germany), who would like next week too to secure, though the hiring bureau in his University a job at even beating carpets. The desire of the young worker in the “Mashütte” factory includes in itself the desire for peaceful development of Germany, the desire for peace. The desire of the West German student includes in itself the striving to escape from the appalling reality. But this is not by a long way the desire to become a soldier, and certainly is not a longing for war. But this desire to escape from this reality is used by the West German militarists in order to get the youth into military uniform.

It is precisely in the recent period that it becomes clearer that the new course in the German Democratic Republic is a mortal weapon against the Bonn course for war. A most convincing influence is exerted on the

people of Western Germany by the fact that the shops in the German Democratic Republic are filled with goods. While in the past we, in our striving to achieve mutual understanding with the Germans in Western Germany, had to go the whole way, now we are often half-way. Whereas only last year we had a situation when not only profiteers and shirkers were leaving our Republic but also people who were simply intimidated by the fascist terror organisations, now the strangers, although as yet not very rapid, is flowing in the opposite direction, bringing real people to our Republic, among them scientists and art workers.

This is one of the manifestations of the influence effected by the new course on the people in Western Germany. And now that the hacks of the West German press are writing piffle about “disturbances” in the German Democratic Republic this simply proves that their masters still dream of repeating the June provocation which suffered shameful fiasco.

The new course taken in the German Democratic Republic is far from being a retreat. We have taken a position which corresponds to our general political and economic development; our Republic has, very quickly, begun to attract people on both sides of the Elbe; this force of attraction will in the next few months exert a still greater influence on people. It is extremely necessary that we dispel all doubts and fears entertained by the population of Western Germany in relation to the German Democratic Republic. The West German press is filled with “horror stories”, which, however, will merely cause laughter when the people get to know is better.

We have the opportunity to contribute to the realisation of a large number of the burning wishes of

the overwhelming majority of the entire nation. We have the opportunity to guarantee jobs for the workers without making them at the same time work for war needs. We have every opportunity for supplying the peasants of Western Germany with a market that would prevent their crops from rotting on the stalk and their fruit on the trees. We have every opportunity for showing the settlers in Western Germany, who are kept in fearful misery for the purpose of preparing them quicker than others to become cannon fodder for their own enemies, a road which would guarantee them a life without war. Correspondingly, we have every opportunity for ensuring the businessmen interested to manufacturing civilian goods a market, which would free them from their dependence on the US. Our Government made concrete suggestions for using for the benefit of all Germany the humanist labour of German workers in the realms of science and art even prior to achieving the unification of our country on a democratic basis.

We share the opinion of the neighbouring nations that unification of Germany is incompatible with remilitarisation of Western Germany. This view coincides with the peace strivings of the vast majority of Germans. The road from personal desire for peace to large-scale action for peace must be traversed. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany are taking our people along this road.

We must work perseveringly. We must be flexible without deviating one iota from our principles. We must launch work on a mass scale and at the same time not lose sight of our goals. We must, by means of tireless argument, tear the blinkers from the eyes of the German philistine whose negative features are

safeguarded as sacred relics by the US imperialists, the German monopolists and their lackeys, by all enemies of the working class.

Let us not deceive ourselves. Karl Marx taught us that capitalists by—its methods of exploitation, obliterates the individual peculiarities of each worker, that capitalism cripples the spiritual qualities of the individual worker. Too long has German capitalism had the opportunity to cripple the German working class. With great love, with great force of conviction and if necessary, with great patience, we must again win our West German class comrades for their most vital cause—the struggle for peace, for a united, democratic independent Germany.

There will be no war in Europe if the German working class refuses to shed German blood for American “charity”. The tiny peaceful strivings of individual people become a powerful factor if they have a force which fuses them with the ocean of great hopes and strivings of all mankind for peace. And this force exists. We, ourselves, are this force.

We are profoundly grateful to the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to the countries of people’s democracy. We are grateful, in the first place, because they saw in the nation which inflicted deep wounds on them and which lay prostrate before them, human beings; because they supplied us with coke when our furnaces were cold, wheat when we had no bread, machines which we lacked, and steel for the machines so that we could rise for our feet; because they told the Germans the bitter truth about their guilt for the war but exempted them from war debts; because they handed over to us the biggest enterprises in the German Democratic Republic which were theirs

by which were theirs by every right; because they recognised us as an equal nation; because there is a third of Germany which really belongs to the Germans and which is strong enough to prevent the fascists, nurtured and petted by the US imperialists, from trampled right under the soldier's jackboot the German soil or the soil of our neighbours.

The desire, the hope and the will of the German people are to guarantee Germany peace on a democratic basis and to see peace throughout the world. The worldwide front of peace supporters has on the territory of Germany not a few active forces and powerful latent reserves which it is necessary to bring into action so that the dark forces hindering the unification of Germany and threatening from Western Germany the peace of the world shall be driven from German soil.

DEVELOPMENT OF LITERATURE IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. L. Răutu, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

The process of creating a new, advanced literature drawing its inspiration from the struggle of the popular masses for the new social system and itself actively helping in transforming society,. is one of the vital aspects of the cultural revolution now developing in the countries of people's democracy.

Guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching the Rumanian Workers' Party devotes unremitting attention to the development of Rumanian literature, endeavours constantly to enrich its ideological content, to advance the craftsmanship of the writers.

After the liberation of the country and the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship the ideologues of bourgeois-landlord reaction and the press of the reactionary parties, zealously supported by imperialist propaganda from without did all in their power to prevent the Rumanian intelligentsia from aligning themselves with the democratic forces. Preaching the reactionary "theory" of art for art's sake,—the beloved weapon of the bourgeoisie used to isolate the intelligentsia from the people—hysterical shrieking about the alleged "cultural crisis" in Rumania, the futile attempts to get the writers to declare a "strike of silence", anonymous fascist-type threats—all were brought into play by the agents of the exploiting classes, but all failed. The greater part of the writers

responded to the call of the Party to create literary works profoundly ideological and of social significance.

With great solicitude and attention and careful understanding of the ways of their development the Party helped the older generation of writers to find the path to a literary creation imbued with the progressive ideas of our days. Together with the classic writer of our literature, Mihail Sadaveanu, who is also well-known abroad, together with Alexandru Toma and G. Bogza, the veteran anti-fascist fighters, many other writers such as Cezar Petrescu, Camil Petrescu and Victor Eftimiu, long known in Rumanian literature, are now engaged in fruitful creative work.

The profoundly principled and sometimes severe criticism by the Party of a number of poets who still retained survivals of the different decadent outlooks rescued these poets from “sterility” and led to a genuine development of their creative work. At the same time during the years of people’s rule many new names of writers of the younger generation have appeared in our literature—prose-writers, playwrights and literary critics the ranks of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia.

In all its activity in the realm of literary development and in the development of all other spheres of creative art, the Party is guided by the Lenin’s thesis that “...materialism, includes, so to say, a party spirit, making it obligatory for anyone, when appraising an event, directly and evenly to adhere to the viewpoint of a definite social group”. The fact that the vast majority of Rumanian writers of different generations—members of the Party and non-party—both in their literary and social activity actively contribute to the great work of transforming society which is now

being effected under the leadership of the Party in the interests of the economic and cultural progress of the country and of building Socialism, of ensuring peace and upholding the national interests of Rumania, is a big success for the policy of toe Party in the realm of culture.



The system of people's democracy has opened up before writers boundless opportunities for creative work not just for entertaining a narrow circle of refined snobs or for the commercial interests of private publishing houses but opportunities for reflecting in their works the great subjects of our epoch, for depicting the noble characters of the builders of the new life, their new and lofty qualities. Belinsky, the great Russian critic and revolutionary democrat, said: "The freedom of creative work is easily co-ordinated with the interests of serving the needs of the day: to do this one has no need to force oneself to write on certain subjects, to resort to phantasy; all that is necessary is to be a citizen, a son of one's society and one's epoch, to know Its interests and merge one's strivings with its strivings".

The appearance in our literature of new subjects and new heroes is a most significant and joyful event to our literary life. The ever-growing number of works by Rumanian prose-writers, poets and playwrights reflects the various aspects of the revolutionary transformation of society; the heroic struggle of the working class to abolish the economic backwardness of the country, the complicated process of the transition of the toiling

peasant onto the highway of collective farming, the sharp struggle between the old and the new in all aspects of social life the moulding of the new man—the bearer of the new world outlook and the new lofty moral principles. The playwright M. Davidoglu draws his inspiration from the life of the workers in the “Resiste” iron and steel plant—the country’s “fortress of flame”—while the writers Eusebtu Camliar, Maria Banus, Ion Istrate and Aurel Mlhale devote their works to the struggle of the advanced peasants for the socialist transformation of agriculture; Lucia Demetrius, is creating literary images of the younger representatives of our intelligentsia, while the heroes of the recent work by Petro Dumitriu are the ordinary people of our homeland—sailors and fishermen.

Not long ago the spirit of individualism and formalism prevailed in our poetry, particularly in lyric poetry. The, more “obscure” the poetry, that is, the lead clear it was to the sense and understanding of the people, the more delight it caused among “bourgeois-aesthetic critics.

Big changes have taken place in our poetry in the past few years. Talented epic works have appeared which vividly reflect the heroic labour and struggle of the working people, and lyric poems whose heroes live the life of their contemporaries and share all their joys and sorrows. The new readers keenly interested to all that is really beautiful and rich in ideological content, wholeheartedly welcomes the verses by such poets as M. Berium, Eugen Jebeleanu, Dan Deşliu, Veronica Porumbacu, Cicerone Teodorescu, Eugen Frunza.

Many of the best verses by our poets have as their subject; rather the struggle waged by the peoples for peace; the international solidarity of the working

people, denunciation of the disgusting nature of American imperialism,.. love for and gratitude to the Soviet people. A series of splendid works by our authors, such as "Niceara Potcoard", by M. Sadaveanu, Camil Petresov's book about Nicolas Balcesev, great Rumanian patriot, A. Jar's books about the underground struggle fought by the people, all reflect the traditions of the militant past of the Rumanian people. Books by Zaharia Stancu, "Barefoot" and "The Dogs" contain scathing criticism of the bourgeois-landlord regime. Developing the although as yet slowly, is satire (plays by A. Baranga, fables, by M. Brestuşu, etc.).

Together with Rumanian writers the authors of the national minorities in our Republic are also producing remarkable literary works. The books by Istvan Astalos, Gheorghe Covacs, Istvan Horvath and other Hungarian authors are popular throughout the country. A journal in the Hungarian language appears in Targa Muraş, capital of the Magyar Autonomous Republic; another written; in the German language is published in Timisoara. Recently an anthology of poems by German poets residing to the Rumanian People's Republic and an anthology by Serbian poets came off the press.

Gone are the days when progressive writers could not find a publisher and books written by the best writers were published to editions of two or three thousand copies. The Party and the working class provide writers with a tremendous and appreciative public. Works of fiction are now published in editions five and six times bigger than during the bourgeois-landlord regime. Many books are printed over and over again. Copies of new books by Rumanian writers printed in 1953 exceeded 4,100,000. Literary journals appear in editions totalling 35,000 copies, including 10,000 in the

languages of the national minorities. In our country where libraries were a rarity to the old days there are now over 200 regional, district and city libraries; the number of libraries in trade union clubs and Red Corners amounts to 5,000 and there are over 12,000 rural libraries.

Every success of our writers, poets and playwrights is joyfully greeted by their readers. The love and attention which the working people bestow on the writer linked with the people are the source of deep satisfaction for him and add to the responsibility felt by the worker to the homeland for educating builders of Socialism capable of overcoming every obstacle.

It would, however, be wrong if the above-mentioned achievements were to give rise to complacency in our ranks. Our literature is still lagging behind life, behind the success won by the working people to in stubborn battle against difficulties; it is not keeping pace with the transformations now taking place in social life, and, particularly with the growth of the consciousness of the people.

Often our writers restrict themselves merely to depicting things that are well-known. Many of them had difficulty in embodying to their works the typical which, as Comrade Malenkov pointed out at the XIXth Congress of the CPSU, expresses most fully and vividly the essence of the given social force, and not simply that which is most widespread, which repeats.

The narrow concept of the typical leads to a pale reflection of real life and its conflicts. For example, many novels and stories devoted to the socialist transformation of the countryside handle the same conflict, the same forms of class struggle, and have identical characters. Actually the forms of the class

struggle and the conflicts which in general are peculiar to the translation from capitalism to Socialism, are, in reality, much more varied, many-sided and complex.

Superficial knowledge of our life, with which some writers become acquainted truly through brief visits during which they collect “factual material”, result in “schematisation” which is particularly manifested in depicting a positive character.

Our readers like Milrya Cocor, the hero of the book by M. Sadaveanu, Communist Lazar Cernescu, the hero of the poem by Desifa, who fell in battle against the enemy; they like the advanced workers depicted in the plays by Davidoglu, Toma, Gavrties, the hero of the novel by Demitru Mircea, a leading member of an agricultural co-operative. But to our regret, the positive character in many of the novels, poems and plays is deputed in a pale, shadowy, lifeless and schematic way. He usually speaks in a dull manner, using moth-tales cliches. He has nothing in common with the actual heroes of our new life, with the people of bubbling energy and optimism, ready to make sacrifices, nothing in common with the people whose ideological and cultural knowledge is growing all the time.

The schematism manifested in some works of our writers is utilised by the adherents of the new that poetry should be apolitical, that the class struggle is a “non-political theme”, by those who dream of a “let-up” in the class struggle in order to escape from reality into the small world of personal experience. The writers who are linked with the people, and first of all the Communist writers, see their mission in waging an irreconcilable struggle against the indifference to politics, in following the principle of socialist realism—to find the poetry of life in life itself, to show on the

basis of living examples that the dramatic conflicts and clashes of our time, the titanic struggle waged by the most advanced class in society, against the black forces of the past, are themes worthy of great works of art.

Even in some of the best works in which the enemies of Socialism are portrayed we find at times one of the varieties of indifference to politics when the writer tries to find a philosophical or psychological justification for their actions. But the cardinal principle of realistic art demands that the writers disclose the enemy as he really is in all his ugly nakedness, without any mask.



The method of Socialist realism, based on the Lenin principle of Party spirit in literature, demands from the writer a truthful, historically concrete picture of life in the process of its social development, a picture linked with the tasks of educating the working people in the spirit of Socialism, with the task of illuminating, in the words of Maxim Gorki, founder of Soviet literature, the noble aims of the socialist morrow. The writers in the Rumanian People's Republic, in their majority, are marching along this fruitful path, combating all trends alien to Marxist-Leninist aesthetics.

Socialist realism demands that great ideas and subjects find a genuinely artistic form it makes, in particular, the maximum demands on poetical form, demands that the artists' work continually to perfect their craftsmanship. Bourgeois aesthetes, who are most concerned about the poetical form especially when it is devoid of content, usually attack the form in order to deliver blows at the new content. Our poets must reply

to these people with works which are the embodiment of rich ideological content and high artistic form.

Socialist realism takes over all that is valuable from the realistic heritage of our classical writers. In his draft for a resolution about the culture of the proletariat Lenin wrote: "Not the invention of a new proletarian culture, but the development of the best examples, traditions and results of the existing culture from the point of view of the Marxist world outlook, of the conditions and the struggle of the proletariat in the epoch of its dictatorship".

The cultural revolution which is being carried out under people's rule, the rapid elimination of illiteracy, the extension of the network of schools, libraries and clubs, have made the classics of Rumanian literature accessible to millions. The Eminescu, Creanga and Caragiale anniversaries are celebrated on a nation-wide scale. The works by the classic writers of Rumanian literature are being freed from the distortions made by the illiterary lackeys of the exploiting classes; the classics which reaction concealed from the people for decades are now being published.

In studying and assimilating the literary heritage of the past our Party is guided by Lenin's famous dictum about the two cultures contained in each national culture. In the light of Lenin's teaching our specialists in the realm of literature and literary criticism must continue their scientific analysis of the classical works. They must fight against both the survivals of the "Proletcult" contempt for the cultural heritage and the indiscriminate approach to the literature of the past and in particular to the literature of the twenties and thirties of the present century, mindful of Lenin's

counsel that the proletariat takes from the culture of the past only that which is progressive and democratic.

The two cultures conformed to the two lines of the development of literature in the past. One was the line of decadence in poetry, of slavish, cosmopolitan worship of the depraved bourgeois literature, the line which led most of its followers into the ranks of political reaction and ideological obscurantism. The other line was one of progressive, realistic literature closely linked with the people, with their life and their aspirations. It is this line which is being carried forward and developed by contemporary writers in the Rumanian People's Republic.

The Rumanian writers are learning from the immortal classics of world literature and from the Russian classics in particular. The Rumanian writers are under the strong and fruitful influence of Soviet literature—the genuine school of socialist realism, of high artistic skill, of service to the people, to the cause of Socialism, peace and happiness of the peoples. Books by Gorky, A. Tolstoi, Sholokhov, Fadeyev have been translated into Rumanian under the supervision of prominent Rumanian writers. In recent years our outstanding poets have translated into Rumanian verses and poems by Mayakovsky, Surkov, Shchlpachev, Tvardovsky, Isakovsky and Gribachev.

Our writers and critics profoundly study and discuss the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the articles on literature and art published in "Pravda".

An important role in our literary development is played is the Union of Writers of the Rumanian People's Republic. The Rumanian Workers' Party and the people's democratic Government, have created all the conditions needed for fruitful work by this organisation.

The Union has at its disposal a literary fund, rest homes, the Writers' House in Bucharest, and the M. Eminescu School of Literature; it publishes its own journals and magazines.

From time to time the Union holds discussions on literary matters. It must be acknowledged, however, that we are not satisfied with what has been done in this respect. Bold discussion of the burning questions of literature, discussions based on the conflict of opinions, without avoiding controversial questions, without unprincipled connivance and also without "administrative" methods of criticism— this is the best method of intensifying the struggle for socialist realism, for a steady improvement in literature, for exposing overt and covert manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

The interests of the development of Rumanian literature call for a big improvement in the work of the Party organisations of the writers, for greater initiative in organising literary discussions. The duty of the Party organisations is to ensure a more profound assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory by the writers, more active participation by the writers in social life and closer contact with life.

Our writers are most fortunate in being able to live and work in the epoch of gigantic transformations in the history of mankind in the epoch of the victories of Socialism and of the steady growth of the forces of peace and progress. No other epoch has provided such a wealth of great ideas, such burning questions, has nurtured people with such a varied and rich better life; never has the writer had such an enormous public as today.

The people, grateful to the writers for all the valuable things they have produced, expect from them

new works of high craftsmanship. There can be no doubt that the writers of the Rumanian People's Republic, headed and led by the Rumanian Workers' Party, will produce works that will enrich the treasury of the national culture and contribute to the triumph of the cause of the socialist transformation of society, the cause of educating the working people—the producers of material and spiritual values—in the spirit of Socialism.

PRESS REVIEW

Pre-Congress, Discussion in Columns of “Rabotnichesko Delo”

On January 10 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria published its draft amendments to the Party Rules. The draft reflects the tremendous qualitative changes that have taken place in the country and in the Party since 1948 when the present Rules were adopted at the Vth Party Congress. During this period the working people of Bulgaria led by the Communist Party completed the first Five-Year the development of the national economy. The plan laid the foundations of Socialism and created all the necessary conditions for building a socialist society. At present the Party is contributed with new, more complex and responsible tasks which call for deeper consciousness and greater activity by every member.

All the branches are now engaged in active discussion of the Central Committee's draft for amending the Party Rules. This discussion is also being conducted in the columns of the central organ of the Party. Every day “Rabotnichesko Delo” gets numerous letters and articles from the Party organisations, from the Party members and members of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth from all parts of the country. The most interesting of these are published in a special column under the general headline “Materials for VIth Party Congress.

With keen interest the Party members and other readers of the paper discuss the first Chapter of the

draft which defines the Party as a voluntary militant union of like-minded Communists consisting of persons belonging to the working class, working peasantry and working intelligentsia, and which formulates the main tasks of the Party for the future. The purport of these tasks is "...completely to abolish capitalism, to abolish all exploitation of man by man and to ensure the building of socialist society, constantly to raise the material and cultural level of the working people, to educate the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism and fraternal bonds with the working people of all countries, to strengthen Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as the prime motive force of our socialist development, to strengthen by all means the active defence of the homeland against the aggressive actions of its enemies".

Comrade Spas Rusinov, secretary of the Mihailovgrad district committee of the Party, is the author of an article "Communist Party of Bulgaria—militant union of like-minded Communists" wherein he advances his views as to the reasons for the new definition of the Party. At present, he writes, the main social groups in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are the working class, the working peasantry who in their majority belong to the producer co-operatives, and the working intelligentsia loyal to their people, in the process of abolishing capitalist exploitation the moral-political unity of the people is becoming increasingly stronger, while the social base of the Party is widening and becoming firmly.

"It is necessary to stress", Comrade Rusinov continues, "that the unity of the Party, forged in the unity of the Party, forged in the crucible of bitter struggle against enemies, is now the characteristic

feature of the inner life of our Party. It is this unity and solidarity of the Party, built on the foundations of the common ideological base of the programme and expressed in unity of will and unity of action, that find reflection in Chapter I of the draft”.

A lively discussion has also developed on the new definition of Party membership. The second paragraph in Chapter 1 of the draft says: “Any citizen of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria who does not exploit others, who recognises the programme and the Rules of the Party, who actively contributes to their realisation, who works in one of the Party organisations and fulfils any the requirement that each member must actively contribute to carrying out Party decisions.

“The new points in the draft”, writes Comrade Milev, “elevate to a higher level the title of the Party member. All that is best, all that the Party has taught us—not to spare our energy for the realisation of its great cause, to have boundless faith in the creative forces of the working class, never to weaken our contact n with the masses,—these we see reflected in the draft”.

In reply to the view expressed in the newspaper by . Comrade G. Razsolkov to the effect that it is premature to demand (as required by the draft) from all Party members that they should not exploit the labour of others, "Rabotnichesko Delo" published a letter from Comrade P. Khristov sharply objecting to this view. This would mean, he writes, “that we do not take into account the revolutionary character of the Party which sets itself the task of abolishing the exploitation of man by man. Only the most conscious representatives of the working class, the working peasantry and the working intelligentsia can be admitted to the Party, those who

have nothing in common with the exploitation of man by man. Only in this way can the Party protect itself from petty-bourgeois elements and really be the advanced detachment of the conscious and consistent champions of the victory of Socialism and Communism in our country”.

Comrade Rumen Zymchev, leading railway worker in Plovdiv, in connection with, the task of completely abolishing the exploitation of man by man, as outlined in the draft, wrote:

“I wholeheartedly agree with this formulation and will fight for its transition into life”.

Comrade Zymchev expressed profound satisfaction, that among the main tasks of the Party the draft calls for strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The entire life of Bulgaria, he wrote, has for long developed under the sun of this friendship.

In order further to enhance the vanguard role of the members of the Party in building Socialism the draft includes a number of new paragraphs which give a fuller definition of the obligations of Party members. These paragraphs find the most heartfelt approval among the membership. In connection with the demand that Party members be models in labour, master the techniques of their trade, constantly improve their production and professional skills”. Comrade Gizo Andorov from the mining town of Dimitrovo, writes:

“At present when we have in our mines modern technique, including the ‘Donbas’ coal combine, our miners must be more skilled in order to perform miracles with the help of this technique... Communist leaders and rank-and-file members must always be models for the non-party people. Nor can we any longer tolerate the situation that we had in the past when

some Party members trailed behind “acted as screens for hostile elements thereby injuring the prestige of the Party”.

The draft includes a new paragraph which obliges Party members to develop all-round criticism and self-criticism and to combat suppression of criticism as a grievous evil.

Stricter demands in this respect will make criticism and self-criticism the everyday duty of the Party members, Comrade H. Khirstov, secretary of the Samokov district committee, stresses in his article “For effective criticism and self-criticism” published on January 28. The development of criticism and self-criticism enables the Party to strengthen its ranks and to rid itself in good time of adventitious and hostile elements.

Party members also express whole-hearted approval of an important requirement of the draft—the paragraph which stipulates that cadres be selected in accordance with their political and professional qualifications. Violation of these requirements, selection of cadres on the basis of friendly relations, personal attachment, neighbourly ties and kinship merit; according to the draft, expulsion from the Party.

“These changes in the Rules will make the selection, promotion and training of cadres in the Party, state and administrative offices and organisations a more principled matter”, writes Comrade A. Todorov, secretary of the Stalin, district Party committee in Sofia. “This means that the Party will have greater prestige and influence among the working people of our country and will enhance their political and labour activity. It will give the cadres an added incentive to improve their political and professional qualifications”.

Comrade Nikolov, instructor of the Ternov district committee, advances well-grounded arguments against the proposal made by Comrade Jivora, secretary of the Dimitrov district committee in Sofia, who thinks that it is premature to introduce the secret ballot in the Party branches since, in her view, the political level of some of the members is still low and, as a consequence, personal considerations might exert an influence during elections. Comrade Nikolov rightly sees in the proposal of the Central Committee to introduce the secret ballot in electing all Party bodies an extension of inner-Party democracy.

“The duty of each Party branch and every Party member”, he writes “is to teach the members not to be motivated by personal considerations in solving public questions. Besides, obligatory approval of the elected leadership by the higher committee is the guarantee against possible mistakes and misdeeds”.

Comrade Borislov Ibev, probationer member from the village of Krivitza, Kolarovgrad district, suggests in relation to the paragraph on probationers that the text “the Party organisation must help the probationers to become Party members” be supplemented, with “... giving them concrete assignments, verifying the fulfilment of these assignments since this is one of the purposes of the probation period and enables the Party organisations to make a better study of the qualities of the probationer”.

Comrade Racho Stoianov, secretary of the regional committee, of the Dimitrov Union of People’s Youth in Stara Zagora, submitted to “Rabotnichesko Delo” his views on the Chapter “The Party and the Dimitrov Union of People’s Youth” which establishes the relationship between the Party and the Union. He suggests that a

special paragraph be included on the Communist education of youth and substantiates his proposal by the need to fight more resolutely against bourgeois influence on the youth.

In addition to the discussion of the main points in the draft, the Party members and probationers in their letters and suggestions to “Rabotnichesko Delo” clarify and supplement the paragraphs such as those concerning Party, meetings, educational character of Party penalties, and other paragraphs.

NATION-WIDE DISCUSSION OF BILLS RELATING TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The people of Czechoslovakia have completed the discussion of the bills relating to the national committees. The working people of the republic enthusiastically welcomed the statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government concerning the nation-wide discussion of the bills as proof of the further development, of the democratic principles of the people's-democratic system.

Over 35,000 mass meetings held in the towns and villages of the country were attended by over 2,000,000 people. The bills were also discussed at Party meetings and at meetings of the mass organisations. The working people submitted their suggestions for the bills. The government commission, which guided the course of the nation-wide discussion and which is now summarising its results, received, according to incomplete data, about 270,000 suggestions, amendments, etc. In thousands of resolutions sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the Government the working people expressed approval of these bills and took numerous labour pledges.

The nation-wide discussion of the bills relating to the national committees is fresh testimony that the people are closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia.

AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY, FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF CHILE

The policy of submission to US imperialism and the intensified war preparations arising from the military agreement signed between Chile and the USA, contrary to the will of the people have led to a rapid increase in the cost of living. According to the official data, the annual index of the cost of living for the past 25 years has never been so high as it was in 1953.

The working people are resolutely fighting for a higher standard of living, against the policy of war pursued by the Ibanez-Government which is continuing the anti-national pro-American political course of his predecessor Gonzalez Videla. The strike movement is growing all over the country.

The national political committee of the People's Front of Chile issued a manifesto denouncing the policy of the Ibanez Government and its new draft "economic regulation" submitted to Parliament. The draft signifies the rejection of the social gains won by factory and office workers and ignores the right of the working people to take action for their demands and to strike. It is aimed at "lowering every six months the real wages of the working people". The manifesto points out that the anti-people's economic and financial policy of the Government is accompanied by violation of freedom of the press and opinion.

The People's Front calls on all patriots to rally their forces in the fight for changing the economic and political leadership of the country, and to take part in the broad mass actions against poverty and hunger.

The United Trade Union Centre of Chile has also published a statement on the Government's draft "economic regulation", declaring that it "signifies arbitrary action unprecedented in the entire history of the country and is designed to place the burden of the crisis on the shoulders of the working people". The Trade Union Centre calls for resolute defence of the interests of all factory and office workers and for the development of a broad people's movement to restore democratic liberties, civil rights, and the economic and political independence of the country.

VULTURE OVER GUATEMALA. Drawing by J. Novak

The chiefs of the American “United Fruit Company”, backed by US ruling circles, openly prepare to invade Guatemala using hired gangs formed on the territory of neighbour states.

(Press item)



POLITICAL NOTES

What Happened In Madrid

Everything had been pre-arranged. Through the leadership of the Falange the Franco Government ordered the Spanish Students' Association to stage anti-British demonstrations demanding the transfer of Gibraltar to Spain. The Association chiefs transformed the order to their subordinates in the falangist student organisation. Every detail had been seen to—the time and place of the “spontaneous” demonstration, as well as the slogans that would be shouted by the demonstrators. Even the “accidental” appearance in the vicinity of the British Embassy of three lorries filled with stones had been arranged. Everything had been taken into account. But the organisers forgot the most essential! thing—the genuine will of the Spanish people.

And on January 25 when the student demonstration took place in Madrid it became clear that the leadership of this “spontaneous” action—which, the fascist Franco Government intended to make an “expression of the will of the Spanish people” — passed out of government control. The people took advantage of the occasion to express their hatred for the foul Franco-clique which has sold Spain to the American imperialists. Police opened fire on the demonstrators, killing one and wounding dozens—such was the outcome of the first day of these events.

Next day the demonstrations were renewed without the Falange's calls and against the Falange. The students, on whom the Franco-ites relied in their effort

to win over the youth, declared a three-day strike. The number of demonstrators, grew from two to twenty thousand. The "Give us back Gibraltar" slogan was replaced by the slogan "Assassins! Down with the spies!" This slogan was also reprinted on the posters and leaflets circulated everywhere in the city. The demonstrators demanded freedom of the press and the removal of Rafael Hierro, Director-General of Security; Bias Perez, Minister of the Interior; Fernandez Cuesta, Secretary of the Falange, and Arias Salgado, Prime Minister. The stones from the "accidental" lorries were thrown at the police. Demonstrators burned copies of "Arriba", the falangist newspaper; they forced their way into the office of the Madrid Radio to broadcast their demands. The police were forced to cut off the power. For an hour there were no broadcasts. Another group lowered the flag on the building of the Security Department in mourning for the previous day's victim. On Puerto del Sol Square and in the adjoining streets the demonstrators fought the police for six hours. The Franco police again opened fire and wounded more people. Clashes with mounted and foot police continued on the following day.

And so this "spontaneous" manifestation staged by the Franco-ites turned into a militant demonstration of the Spanish people against the regime of the bloody Caudillo. Ridiculous indeed are the attempts of official Franco circles to explain the "sad incidents" by saying that "the students were joined by persons who had nothing whatever to do with University life... in order to distort the lofty intentions of the students and to disturb public order". These "lofty intentions" are a screen for the claims of the Spanish fascists to Gibraltar and French Morocco, claims which became particularly

persistent after the signing of the US-Franco military pact.

The events that, took place in Madrid at the end of January prove, first, the further deepening of imperialist contradictions in Spain, the striving of US reactionary circles to utilise the Falange-staged, “anti-British” and “anti-French” manifestations in order to exert pressure on Britain and France and make the junior partners more compliant. Second, these events prove that the basis on which Francoism relies is narrowing more and more. The fact that the students, who in Franco Spain mainly come from the propertied classes, demanded the removal of a number of Falange ministers is proof of the growing discontent and opposition to the Franco regime among growing sections of the population. Third, these events prove that the Spanish people are taking advantage of every opportunity, no matter how small; in order to express their hatred of the fascist enslavers, to protest against the hunger, poverty and terror, against turning Spain into a bridgehead for the American imperialists.

The Madrid events show that the people of Spain are becoming increasingly conscious that their hardship and poverty can be eliminated only by regaining. Independence for Spain and freedom for themselves, the freedom for which they have written so many glorious pages in their history. And this, as repeatedly pointed out by the Communist Party of Spain can be achieved only by means of the united struggle of all Spanish patriots rallied in a broad national anti-fascist front.

Jan MAREK

DIRECT US INTERFERENCE IN WAR IN INDO-CHINA

Because of the latest defeats suffered by the French expeditionary corps whose position is now graver than at any time since the beginning of the aggression the French colonisers in Viet Nam, the ruling circles of the US are intervening more and more openly in the war against the peoples of Indo-China.

Recently the US Government placed an additional ten bombers and 200 “technicians” at the disposal of the French colonisers who, finding themselves in a tough spot, begged their US “friends” for more “aid”.

In their turn, the US ruling circles are egging France to intensify the war by dispatching more troops and by increasing the unbearable tax burden borne by the French working people. Nor do they scruple to criticise the Staff of the French corps. The US Congress and the Wall Street press are scathing about the “Navarre plan” which at one time received wide publicity from them. The military situation in Indo-China is discussed in Washington, at meetings of ministers, and heads of staffs in the Pentagon, by Congressmen and experts.

During his “information visit” to Indo-China, Rene Pleven, French Minister of National Defence, had meetings with White House and Pentagon representatives in Saigon, including Stamen, Director of Foreign Operations. The French Government invested Pleven with the “broadest possible powers” including, apparently, the right to sanction direct US imperialist intervention in the affairs of Indo-China.

The difficult position of the expeditionary corps, the refusal of the Lawful Government to accept the

proposals for peace negotiations put forward by Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the growing intervention of the US to the war in Indo-China evoke wrathful protests on the part of the French public which resolutely demands an end to the “dirty war” in Viet Nam. This is seen in particular in the recent call issued by the secretaries of the Federations of the Communist Party, Socialist Party and the MRP of the Vosges Department, to begin negotiations with President Ho Chi Minh.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Journal

“For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”

appears every Friday.

Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing House:

56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5. 10.59.