

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

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Leninism—Mighty Ideological Weapon of Communist and Workers' Parties

The 84th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the creator of the Soviet socialist state, the leader and teacher of the working people of the entire world, takes place on April 22. In the new historical setting, in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, Lenin, the brilliant continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels, raised the Marxist teaching to a new and higher stage, ideologically armed the working class of Russia and other countries for the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the victory of Socialism and Communism. Lenin's name and Lenin's teaching have become the banner for all progressive mankind in the struggle for the new life, for a bright future.

The tremendous power of the influence exerted by the Leninist teaching on the entire course of world history is explained by the fact that it correctly reflects the urgent needs of the development of the material and spiritual life of society, the cardinal interests of the working class. Leninism, generalising the experience of the world revolutionary movement, helps the Communist and Workers' Parties and the working class to realise more clearly the great aims of the struggle for the emancipation of the working people from social and national oppression.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, armed with the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching, with knowledge of the laws of social development and the political struggle, orientate themselves correctly in the events taking place in the world, and correctly determine their strategy and tactics. This cannot be said of any of the bourgeois parties which are incapable of understanding the laws of historical development, which grope in the dark and base their policy on the selfish interests of the capitalist monopolies, on the interests of the money-bags. The bourgeois parties that are on the way out are characterised by class blindness and narrow-mindedness. They defend all that is backward and reactionary, all that retards the progressive development of society. And although they are still in a position to cause no little harm to the working people and are doing so, the bourgeois parties are waging a hopeless cause, because the classes they serve have been condemned by history, doomed to inevitable destruction.

The great truth and vitality of the Leninist teaching has been proved by the entire course of historical events, by the more than half a century of militant revolutionary experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Communist revolutionary experience of all countries, and Workers' Parties of Communist and Workers' Parties in Russia and

countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. History has never known such a powerful and large-scale national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries as that now being fought out. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that there is no force in the world capable of holding back the struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries for their national and social emancipation. The entire colonial system of imperialism is tottering under the pressure of the national-liberation movement.

Leninism, a living, creative teaching, is constantly being developed and perfected, enriched with the new experience of the class struggle, by new theses and conclusions arising from the given historical situation; it is being enriched with the tremendous experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—an experience which no other Party in the world possesses—with the rich experience of the Communist Party of China and the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, with the experiences of the struggle waged by the Communist and Workers' Parties all over the world. This, with renewed force, is further confirmation of the international character of Leninism.

The successful construction of Socialism in the People's Democracies is striking testimony to the immense significance of the people's-democratic system as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the world-historic significance of the Lenin ideas of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class, on the new forms of the class struggle during the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to the significance of the Leninist principles which state that the basic indicator of the strength and the superiority of the new social system is the steady rise in labour productivity, and that the main aim of the new system is steady improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the working people.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are consistently implementing the principles of Marxism-Leninism, creatively applying them to the national and the national-state peculiarities. The new programmes of the Communist Parties of Great Britain, India, Japan, Brazil and a number of other countries, which consistently and clearly define the tasks of the struggle for unity of the working class, for building the united national front, for the vital interests of the working people, for democracy and Socialism, are big contributions to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

Every step taken in developing Marxist-Leninist science makes it possible to expose before the masses more deeply, in more striking and more concrete fashion the entire rottenness of imperialism, its irre-

AGAINST REBUILDING FASCIST WEHRMACHT, AGAINST "EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY"

French People Express Their Will

The French people, who are resolutely coming out against the Bonn and Paris military agreements and expressing their firm determination to get them turned down by Parliament, are more and more frequently sending deputations to their elected representatives—to members of Parliament, members of Department general councils and mayors. In Vierzon (Department Cher) factory workers have elected 26 deputations. In the Vienne Department a deputation led by the Socialist mayor of Dissay went to see the Radical-Socialist Member of Parliament. These actions are yielding definite results. The mayor of Sens (Department Yonne), for instance, who has been visited by five delegations, has declared that he is against EDC. Independent Senator Raincourt from the same Department, who initially supported EDC, admitted that he has changed his attitude under pressure of the movement developing all over the country.

In a letter sent to members of Parliament representatives of the ex-servicemen's organisation, including a number of generals, have opposed the proposed ratification of the EDC. "The EDC", they write, "would signify the fall of France and would bind her hand and foot."

Meetings, demonstrations and congresses of peace supporters, at which first place is given to the fight against EDC, are taking place all over the country. During the last few days the French Communist Party has held a number of meetings in which leading Party members took part. Five Department peace congresses took place on April 11. A call for the convening of a congress in Oise Department was signed by a Socialist member of the Department general council, two Communist deputies, a De Gaullist member of the Senate, a former Radical deputy and others.

During the last few months 44 Department peasant congresses have taken place attended by more than 10,000 delegates elected in the countryside. The National Peasant Committee for the Defence of Peace and Agriculture noted this as a positive result and called for the struggle

Italian People Step Up Fight Against "European Army"

Since the Scelba Government introduced its Bill for ratification of the EDC agreement the struggle of the Italian people against the formation of this "community" has assumed exceptionally large proportions. On the initiative of peace supporters and mass democratic organisations thousands of conferences, meetings and rallies in protest against the formation of the "European Army" have been held throughout the country. A meeting of former guerrillas held recently in Massa Lombarda (Ravenna Province), for instance, passed a resolution of protest against the Government's intention to ratify the EDC agreement. Resolutions of protest have also been adopted by meetings of workers from enterprises of the food industry.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party Pietro Nenni, General Secretary of the Party, dwelt especially upon the struggle waged by the democratic parties and organisations against ratification of the EDC agreement. Nenni said that the Socialists "want and will obtain a wide and detailed public discussion of all aspects of the EDC agreement in order to show the obligations to which the countries joining this community would commit themselves, not for a year but for a period of fifty years as follows from the text of the agreement".

Champions of peace printed and circulated the Paris agreement among the people so that they might see for themselves the anti-national nature of this agreement.

Growing Opposition in Britain to Rearming Western Germany

The protest movement against rearming Western Germany is growing day by day in Britain.

At a meeting at County Hall in London where the American General Gruenther was the "star" speaker, a group of members of the Ex-Service Movement for Peace burst in shouting "No arms for the Germans!" and showering leaflets on the surprised "guests".

The Lord Mayor of Coventry, a city which was heavily blitzed during the last war, sent a message to a recent national

peace conference saying: "To rearm Germany would be to discount entirely the bitterly bought lessons of the last 90 years." The Bishop of Chichester, who two years ago went on record for German rearmament, said in the House of Lords: "If German rearmament once begins, in a fashion which seems to be directed against Russia, there can be no peaceful unification of Germany or Europe."

London busmen, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, have signed a protest against rebuilding the German army.

All-Poland Peace Conference

An All-Poland Peace Conference held in Warsaw was attended by workers in the realm of science, culture and the arts, industrial workers and peasants, representatives of mass organisations and Catholic clergy.

The conference was opened by the writer Leon Kruczkowski, member of the Presidium of the Polish Peace Committee and

Some 31 people took part in the discussion on the reports.

A "Resolution on the German Problem and Collective Security", a "Call to Peace Committees in all the Countries of Western Europe" as well as a resolution relating to the banning of weapons of mass destruction and the establishing of international control

Forthcoming Tenth Congress of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has decided to convene the Tenth Party Congress on June 11, 1954. The agenda will be as follows:

1. Opening speech—Comrade A. Zapotocky.
2. Report of the C.C. and next tasks of the Party—Comrade A. Novotny.
3. Report of the Central Auditing Commission—Comrade A. Stetka.
4. Directives on the plan for developing the national economy in 1955 and on the plan for substantially increasing agricultural production within the next 2 or 3 years—Comrade V. Siroky.
5. Amendments to the Party Rules—Comrade V. Pasek.
6. Election of the C.C. and the Central Auditing Commission.

Delegates to the Tenth Party Congress are elected at regional conferences as follows: 1 full delegate for every 1,000 members, 1 consultative delegate for every 1,000 probationers.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The meeting of the C.C. of the Italian Communist Party held in Rome on April 11-14 discussed the following reports: 1. For a policy of relaxing international tension, for a policy of freedom and social progress; 2. Growth of the Party and taking stock of its activity during the provincial conferences.

The first report was given by Comrade Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary. Referring to the home situation he pointed out that united struggle against the "European Defence Community" and the Scelba-Saragat Government must prevent the formation of the clerical, monarchist and fascist bloc, which the Government is endeavouring to bring about.

Comrade Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, took part in the discussion on this report. He called for the achievement of agreement between Communists and Catholics for defence of civilisation which is in danger of being destroyed by A- and H-bombs.

Comrade Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, gave the second report. The

laws of social development and the political struggle, orientate themselves correctly in the events taking place in the world, correctly determine their strategy and tactics. This cannot be said of any of the bourgeois parties which are incapable of understanding the laws of historical development, which grope in the dark and base their policy on the selfish interests of the capitalist monopolies, on the interests of the money-bags. The bourgeois parties that are on the way out are characterised by class blindness and narrow-mindedness. They defend all that is backward and reactionary, all that retards the progressive development of society. And although they are still in a position to cause no little harm to the working people and are doing so, the bourgeois parties are waging a hopeless cause, because the classes they serve have been condemned by history, doomed to inevitable destruction.

The great truth and vitality of the Leninist teaching has been proved by the entire course of historical events, by the more than half a century of militant revolutionary experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the revolutionary experience of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries.

The proletarian revolution in Russia and the creation of the first Soviet socialist state in the world constituted a genuine triumph for Leninism. Persistently following the Leninist path, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by J. V. Stalin, great continuer of Lenin's cause, led the peoples of the Soviet country to the victory of Socialism. At present the Soviet people are successfully carrying out the programme for building a Communist society.

The victory won by the working people in a number of countries of Europe and Asia and the establishment of the system of people's democracy in these countries signifies a further triumph for the all-conquering Lenin ideas.

The theory and practice of socialist construction in the Soviet Union makes much easier the construction of the new life in the countries that have thrown off the yoke of capitalism. Leninism illumines the ways and the methods of the great social-economic transformations now being effected by the working population of the People's Republic of China, the ways and methods of socialist construction in all the countries of people's democracy.

An outstanding historical victory won by Marxism-Leninism in the working-class movement in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania and in the German Democratic Republic was the healing of the split in the working class and the founding of single, monolithic working-class Parties. The unification of the working-class Parties in these countries was effected on the basis of the firm ideological, organisational, political and theoretical principles of Leninism. The unity of the working class achieved in the countries of people's democracy is an inspiring model for the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries.

Leninism teaches that the unity of the working class is of the greatest significance for the victory of the working people. To this noble aim are directed the many-sided activities of the Communist Parties of France, Italy and other countries, which are stubbornly and systematically fighting for the unity of the working class, for the unity of all the progressive forces of the nation, for peace, for democratic rights and for the independence of their countries.

Influenced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, by the victory of Socialism in the USSR and the achievements of all the countries of the democratic camp in building the new life, there unfolded the mighty liberation movement, a movement that is growing year by year, month by month, of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries against the imperialist bondage. The Leninist ideas have clearly illumined the pathways of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent

countries. The world-historic significance of the Leninist ideas of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class, on the new forms of the class struggle during the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to the significance of the Leninist principles which state that the basic indicator of the strength and the superiority of the new social system is the steady rise in labour productivity, and that the main aim of the new system is steady improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the working people.

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Every step taken in developing Marxist-Leninist science makes it possible to expose before the masses more deeply, in more striking and more concrete fashion the entire rottenness of imperialism, its irreconcilable contradictions and the sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism. In the struggle for the interests of the working people, against bourgeois ideology, against the overt and covert enemies of the working class the Communist and Workers' Parties are winning and will continue to win thanks to their loyalty to Leninism, to their iron unity and indissoluble bonds with the masses.

The strength and might of the Communist and Workers' Parties are to be found in their steadfast adherence to the firm norms of Party building and to the principles of Party leadership elaborated by Lenin. Of great importance is the observance of inner-Party democracy and adherence to the Leninist principle of collective leadership as the highest principle of Party leadership.

The Leninist norms of Party life and the principles of Party leadership increasingly find fuller expression also in the organisational structure of the Communist and Workers' Parties and in their militant and vigorous activity. A striking example of this is afforded by the Party Rules adopted at the recent Congresses of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Polish United Workers' Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The Communist and Workers' Parties take resolute action against all who seek to violate and distort the Leninist principles of Party building, to weaken their unity and monolithic oneness.

The policy of the Communist and Workers' Parties is a consistent policy of proletarian internationalism, a policy of international solidarity of the working people and of the friendship between the peoples. The Communist and Workers' Parties are in the van of the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

The Communist and Workers' Parties bear a tremendous responsibility for the future of mankind. Their chief task at the moment is struggle for the preservation and stabilisation of peace, struggle against the aggressive imperialist circles preparing a third world war, above all against the American monopolists, against their policy of straining international relations.

Never before have the Communist and Workers' Parties been confronted with such broad and genuinely world-historic tasks as at the present moment. With their courage and selflessness, by means of their deeds, they are writing the most glorious pages in the history of the struggle of the working people, in the history of mankind.

Beneath the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism-Stalin the Communist and Workers' Parties in all the countries are boldly and confidently marching forward, towards further victories for peace, democracy and Socialism.

In a letter sent to members of the Communist Party, representatives of the ex-servicemen's organisation, including a number of generals, have opposed the proposed ratification of the EDC. "The EDC", they write, "would signify the fall of France and would bind her hand and foot."

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DÜSSELDORF YOUTH REFUSE TO PUT ON UNIFORM

A conference of trade union youth held in Düsseldorf on April 11 was attended by 110 delegates who, on behalf of the 20 thousand young trade unionists in the city, expressed opposition to the Adenauer-planned recruitment for the West German army.

Peoples of the World Demand Ban on Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons

During March and the first half of April the US tested H-bombs near Bikini. American propaganda spared no effort in sensationalising the results of these experiments. At the same time American politicians threatened to drop atom bombs and the H-bomb at any time and place "at their discretion".

All this, in the designs of the US reactionary circles, was calculated to implant fear among the peoples and to whip up war hysteria. But this time too the organisers of the atom-hydrogen "demonstration" badly miscalculated. The results were the reverse of what they expected. The US threat to use the H-bomb aroused among hundreds of millions all over the world not fear but mounting indignation and the determination to step up the fight for unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

As is known, the Soviet Union has repeatedly raised the question of banning atomic and other weapons of wholesale extermination and of establishing rigid international control over this ban.

Expressing the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind the March 30 session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council adopted a special declaration on atomic weapons which says that the H-bomb explosion at Bikini, its terrific effect on people, the impossibility of controlling its radius of action and the threat to use it, evoked indignation all over the world.

Boundless energy, the declaration points out, is released by science not for annihilating mankind or destroying in a moment the fruits of its thousands of years of labour, but to find the means with which to ease its present suffering and help it to live a better life. The Bureau called on the peoples immediately to demand that their

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Some 31 people took part in the discussion on the reports.

A "Resolution on the German Problem and Collective Security", a "Call to Peace Committees in all the Countries of Western Europe" as well as a resolution relating to the banning of weapons of mass destruction and the establishing of international control over the prohibiton were unanimously adopted by the delegates.

The conference, says the "Resolution on the German Problem and Collective Security", sees in the Soviet draft General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe a document of historic significance, opening a way to solution of the German problem by peaceful means, to ensuring the security of all peoples in Europe and peaceful co-operation regardless of social and political systems.

COMMUNIST PARTY

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Comrade Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, gave the second report. The provincial conferences, he stressed, have demonstrated the consolidation of the political and ideological unity of the Party. Reporting on the results of the card exchange campaign, Comrade Secchia pointed out that 2,124,027 cards had been issued by the Central Committee up to March 31.

The meeting adopted a resolution obliging all Party organisations to carry out practical work in accordance with the new tasks of the Party.

momentum in Britain. Recently the Executive Committee of the National Union of Mineworkers, representing 700,000 workers, voiced its demand that the A-bomb should be outlawed. On April 9 the Scottish T.U.C. unanimously passed a resolution calling for a ban on A-bombs. A meeting called by the British Peace Committee on April 11 was attended by more than 3,500 Londoners. Mr. D. N. Pritt, barrister, member of the World Peace Council, denounced the false allegations of bourgeois propaganda that the Soviet Union is holding up the matter of banning atomic weapons. These allegations are lies, said Mr. Pritt, since the Soviet Union from the very beginning has stood for peace and a ban on weapons of mass destruction. The meeting passed a resolution demanding the outlawing of all atomic weapons.

Reflecting the growing protest movement of all sections of the public in India the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Secretariat of the All-India Students' Federation, and the West Bengal Kisan Sabha (peasant organisation) demand that weapons of mass destruction be prohibited. A mass meeting protesting against the American H- and A-bomb tests was held in Delhi on April 9.

Voices of protest are sounding louder and louder in Indonesia, Australia, the Philippines, in Burma and other countries around the area where the American H-bomb tests took place. In Indonesia the newspapers have published a statement by Tambunan, the Deputy Speaker of Parliament, who said that the American tests of the hydrogen bomb must be terminated immediately. 500 seamen at a meeting in Australia unanimously called on the trade union to commence a cam-

paign for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Leading churchmen in Australia are also vigorously opposing atomic warfare.

The movement for prohibiting weapons of mass destruction is growing daily in France, Italy and in the Scandinavian countries. The Union of Left-wing Women in Sweden has addressed an appeal to the Swedish Government urging that action be taken to prevent further experiments with the H-bomb and to achieve international agreement on its prohibition. The People's Party of Sweden and the Stockholm organisation of the Social-Democratic Party have come out with similar demands.

In Austria, at a peace meeting in Vienna, the Bureau of the World Peace Council's declaration on atomic weapons was unanimously supported. In the decision adopted by those present at the meeting there is a call for redoubled efforts against the danger of atomic warfare.

In Brazil 117 deputies to the National Congress, representing various political parties, numerous figures in the sphere of culture and science, well-known artists and actors, clergymen and other representatives of the public of Brazil have published a special declaration calling upon all organisations to unite in their efforts for the defence of peace, for easing international tension.

The mighty movement of the broad popular masses in all countries of the world convincingly shows that there are serious obstacles in the way of aggressive American policy. The peoples are more and more persistently demanding unconditional prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, a relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace.

Great Vital Force of Lenin Idea of Worker-Peasant Alliance

V. I. Lenin's great idea about the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry is one of the fundamentals of the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution and part of the general problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the conditions under which it is won and consolidated, of the conditions for building Communist society.

V. I. Lenin saw in the alliance of the working class and the peasantry the highest principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He defined the dictatorship of the proletariat as a special form of the class alliance of the working class and the working peasantry under the leadership of the working class.

These Lenin ideas find living embodiment in the fraternal worker-peasant alliance in the Soviet Union. Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party the worker-peasant alliance in the Soviet Union has become a great and invincible force directed towards reinforcing the economic might and the defence capacity of the country, towards ensuring maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of Soviet society as a whole, of all the Soviet people.

The experience of building the fraternal, inviolable worker-peasant alliance in the USSR is of enormous international significance. It vividly testifies that the winning of a free socialist life is a matter for the working people themselves, for the workers and peasants. Especially great is its significance for the people's-democratic states. This experience of the Soviet Union is carefully studied and creatively assimilated by all Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy.

The Communist and Workers' Parties consider as their vital task the all-round strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance—the base of the people's-democratic system and the main source of its strength. The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are fully conscious that it is impossible to build Socialism without the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, without its all-round consolidation.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in the same way as the Communist and Workers' Parties in the other countries of people's democracy, attaches exceptional significance to the carrying out of the Lenin teaching about constantly strengthening the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry.

I.

The people of Czechoslovakia, guided by the Communist Party, have big achievements to their credit in economic and cultural construction. The completion of the first Five-Year Plan resulted in a considerable extension of the material-technical base of the national economy, particularly of heavy industry. This development paved the way for the accelerated building of Socialism. Industrial output more than doubled during the past five years. The share of the socialist sector in industry reached 99.6 per cent by the end of the Five-Year Plan period. The development of the productive forces led to a rise in the standard of living of the working people.

Radical economic and social changes have taken place in agriculture as well. The share of the socialist sector in agriculture is now 45.4 per cent. This shows that the socialist sector in agriculture has become deeply-rooted, that it is growing stronger. Additional proof of this is the growth in the number of agricultural producer co-operatives. In 1953 there were

tional economy, especially by stepping up output of raw materials and the development of the power base for heavy industry, by increasing output of the food industry and light industry, and to do everything to raise output of agriculture."

The carrying out of these tasks will further strengthen and consolidate our people's-democratic system and reinforce the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry. A vital condition for carrying out the tasks of reinforcing the alliance of the working class and peasantry is to secure an upsurge in agriculture. This is not an easy matter. Private ownership of a considerable part of the means of production retards the accelerated development of agriculture which seriously lags behind industry. This slow rate of development of agriculture has had a bad effect on the national economy as a whole and retards the development of industry. The meeting of the C.C. held last December discussed matters relating to agriculture and disclosed ways and means for eradicating the shortcomings in this respect. A steady rise in agricultural output, and consequently in the standard of living of the working peasantry, is the pathway of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

The bedrock of the policy of our Party in the countryside has always been the Lenin-Stalin programme of switching agriculture from dispersed individual, small-scale production to large-scale, co-operative, socialist production. At the same time the Party will always strictly observe the voluntary principle. Although this is the long way it leads us straight to the goal and undue haste would only harm matters. The winning of the small and middle peasants for collective farming calls for serious, painstaking explanatory work and the establishing of exemplary, highly-productive large-scale co-operative farming. Only by decisively raising the level of agriculture can we win the majority of peasants for collective farming. The working peasantry, as Lenin repeatedly stressed, will take to collective farming en masse only when they see with their own eyes the advantages of this method of farming, when they see that the high productivity and profitability of collective farming leaves individual farming far behind.

Proceeding from this principle and also from the fact that at present all reserves and the possibilities for increasing agricultural output have not been fully used by a long way, the Central Committee resolved to concentrate the work of the entire Party on consolidating the existing co-operatives, state farms and the MTS, on helping the small and middle individual peasants who are anxious to increase their output.

For the purpose of fulfilling these tasks a number of measures aimed at doing away with the disproportion between industry and agriculture, at overcoming the lag in agriculture have been taken.

Last year and again this year capital investments in agriculture were raised and the producer co-operatives and individual working peasants accorded the necessary material help. Capital investments in agriculture this year will increase 105 per cent as against 1953. The new machines will find their way first of all to the MTS with the result that the volume of mechanised work will rise 12 per cent. Premises for livestock on the state farms and producer co-operatives will be enlarged. Large sums

V. Krutina

Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

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payments will also be given for grain, milk, meat and other agricultural produce delivered to the state in excess of plan.

The observance of the principle of material interestedness will make the peasants more interested in increasing output since they will be able to sell to the state and on the market more and more products in excess of the obligatory quotas at increased prices and consequently receive higher incomes. Closer contact will be established between socialist industry, the agricultural co-operatives and small peasant farming. In this way the vital question of promoting trade between town and country will be solved. An important role in extending trade between town and country will be played by the rural market. In addition to agricultural products many items of manufacture are now on sale in the rural markets.

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, continuer of his great cause, repeatedly emphasised that after the conquest of power by the proletariat it is necessary in every way possible to develop socialist industry, the basis for the reconstruction of agriculture, to unite small and middle peasants into producer co-operatives, to establish economic relations between town and country, between industry and agriculture, to develop state and co-operative trade as far as possible and to oust capitalist elements from commodity circulation. From this angle, our socialist industry and trade are confronted with a great task: to increase production and the assortment of consumer goods, to improve the distribution of these goods, especially in the countryside, to ensure the further growth of commodity exchange between industry and agriculture.

A further and important task in the matter of ensuring the advance of agriculture is the implementation of the principle of material incentives on all sectors of agricultural production. The introduction of a bonus system for workers in state farms and MTS with the object of achieving greater productivity and greater yields per hectare is one of the first steps in this direction. We must also see to it that co-operative members receive payment per work-day unit in conformity with the amount of work done, that the system of additional payment is more boldly introduced. These measures will help to eliminate the equalisation which is a serious hindrance to the development of initiative among the working people in their struggle for an upsurge of agriculture.

In carrying out the Party policy in the realm of agriculture, we shall continue our endeavours to ensure that the personal interests of producers do not come into contradiction with the interests of society and the state, that personal interests are subordinate to the interests of the state as a whole. Such a policy will result not only in increased labour enthusiasm, it will lead simultaneously to a strengthening of the people's-democratic system.

IV.

The policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, leading our people along the Lenin victorious pathway, has been and is of decisive importance in the matter of strengthening the alliance

reduced. This year the obligatory quotas will be reduced. Moreover, it was decided to pay extra for industrial crops delivered to the state over and above the plan. Extra will also be given for grain, milk,

santry undermines the alliance of the working class and peasantry, undermines the people's-democratic system. Some producer co-operatives have developed sectarianism, a reluctance to accept new members. Some Party organisations have not carried out regular mass-political work amongst the peasants who are not members of agricultural co-operatives and have not drawn them into the active political life of National Committees and different mass organisations. This led to the isolation of individual peasants, undermined their faith in the policy of our Party. The Party must tirelessly fight these tendencies.

Party organisations should likewise remember that in order to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance they must not confine themselves to the work amongst those peasants who have joined the producer co-operatives, they must also strive to win over the small and middle peasants who are not members of the co-operatives. We should resolutely reject the harmful opinion that the continued help given by the Government to individual peasants with a view to increasing agricultural production will postpone their entering the producer co-operatives. These opinions are harmful and incorrect because to draw the working peasants into co-operatives it is absolutely essential that the producer co-operatives produce more and manage their affairs better, that they become real models of farm-management, that Communists and all co-operative members patiently explain the essence of the co-operative to peasants who are not yet members of co-operatives, that all co-operative members persistently help these peasants.

Simultaneously with combating mistakes in relation to the small and middle peasants, it is necessary to combat the incorrect attitude toward the kulaks. The kulak is the sworn enemy of the people's-democratic system. We should not forget, however, that at the present stage we are pursuing a policy of restricting and dislodging the kulak. It would be wrong, if, under existing conditions, we were to substitute for the policy of restricting and dislodging the kulaks a policy of elimination.

The Communist Party is striving to make the small and middle peasant understand our policy of restricting and dislodging class enemies in the countryside. For this it is above all necessary to strengthen the ideological work of the Party amongst the working peasants and consistently to fight the inimical bourgeois ideology, the survivals of capitalism. This is one of the prerequisites for achieving the isolation of the kulak.

It is necessary to wage a decisive struggle both against leftist distortions in respect to the kulaks and against an opportunist conciliatory attitude toward them. We have not yet everywhere overcome the "theory" of peace between the classes in the countryside. This has resulted in kulaks worming their way into some of the co-operatives in order to carry on sabotage and ruin the co-operatives from within. The Party still has a lot to do to rectify these mistakes and fully to overcome opportunism in questions of the class struggle.

During the entire transition of the countryside to Socialism, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will see to it that its policy is consistently carried out, the policy which will always be guided by the Leninist slogan: "a) Rely on the poor peasant, b) reach agreement with the middle peasant, c) do not for a moment relax the fight against the kulak."

In the struggle for the building of So-

In Communist and Workers' Parties

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's-Revolutionary Party discussed the report of Comrade J. Tsendenbal concerning the further development of animal husbandry and raising its productivity. Organisational questions were also discussed.

In view of his work as Premier of the Republic Comrade J. Tsendenbal, at his own request, was relieved of the position of General Secretary of the C.C. of the Party. Comrade D. Dambu was appointed first Secretary.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, GUATEMALA PARTY OF LABOUR

The recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Guatemala Party of Labour was addressed by José Manuel Fortuny, General Secretary of the C.C., who delivered a report on the political situation.

Reviewing the present situation in the country and analysing the work of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the C.C., Comrade Fortuny pointed to the considerable successes which have re-

cently been achieved by the democratic forces and anti-imperialist movement in Guatemala and referred to the danger threatening the country from American imperialist circles.

Statements were also made by Comrades Bernardo Alvarado Monzon and Mario Silva Jonama, Secretaries of the C.C. of the Guatemala Party of Labour.

AFTER SIXTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

Meetings of activists of Party regional organisations in Bulgaria discussed the results of the Sixth Party Congress. The reports by the secretaries of the regional committees and the contributions to the general discussion stressed the great significance of the Congress decisions for further socialist upbuilding in the country and development of the national economy and culture. Shortcomings in the work were subjected to criticism and self-criticism and proposals put forward for their elimination.

Special attention was devoted in the reports and discussion to agriculture, to the need for all-round strengthening of the producer co-operatives and MTS and for improving work among the individual peasants. At the Sofia meeting it was agreed that the city and district committees of the Party should, by all possible means, improve the leadership of enter-

prises which are directly concerned with carrying out assignments for agriculture and increase the help given to scientific-research institutes, and educational establishments.

Those taking part in the discussion paid a great deal of attention to questions of ideological work, to the strict observance of Party and state discipline, to all-round improvement in the style of work of Party bodies and to strengthening by all means the branches. Many of them stressed that the revised Party Rules would increase the activity and the responsibility of all Party members.

The readiness of the Communists to fight energetically for implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress was expressed in the resolutions of all meetings.

RURAL PARTY BRANCH IN WORK FOR HIGHER YIELDS

The working peasants in the village of Medesul Aurit, Satu-Mare district, Baia Mare region (Rumanian People's Republic) are engaged in a campaign for a bumper harvest this year. The Party branch in the village drew up a plan for political and organisational work among the peasants during the work in the fields. In accordance with the plan every Party member was given concrete assignments with a strict time-table for their fulfilment.

The Party branch committee held an open meeting which was attended by non-party activists, agitators, members of the People's Council and leading workers of mass organisations. The meeting discussed the decision of the Party and the Government concerning timely preparation for and thorough carrying out of field work in conformity with the requirements of agrotechnique. The call issued by the national meeting of leading workers of agriculture who reaped excellent harvests of maize, potatoes and sugar beet was also fully discussed.

In order to popularise new agrotechnical methods the Party branch involved in the agitation work peasants renowned for their good harvests, members of the local People's Council, members of the Union of Working Youth local intelligentsia and

extending the acreage under vegetables, for achieving a 15-20 per cent increase in maize, potato and sunflower yields by using the square-cluster method of sowing and for completing the sowing five days ahead of schedule. This call was supported by the Party branch.

With a view to developing patriotic emulation the Party branch used various forms of mass-political agitation. A notice board was erected in the centre of the village to show the progress made in the emulation each day by the village as a whole and by the particular sectors. The names of the streets in the lead of the sowing campaign are given in special notices. Another notice board displays the names of both the best workers and those lagging behind.

The wall newspaper has improved its work. The peasants send in items relating their experiences in obtaining bumper yields. The reading circles now conduct their work in a more active way. Shalokhov's book "Virgin Soil Uplifted" was recently discussed in the village hall. Of late 284 working peasants have borrowed books on agrotechnique from the village library.

The Party

Workers' Parties in the other countries of people's democracy, attach exceptional significance to the carrying out of the Lenin teaching about constantly strengthening the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry.

I.

The people of Czechoslovakia, guided by the Communist Party, have big achievements to their credit in economic and cultural construction. The completion of the first Five-Year Plan resulted in a considerable extension of the material-technical base of the national economy, particularly of heavy industry. This development paved the way for the accelerated building of Socialism. Industrial output more than doubled during the past five years. The share of the socialist sector in industry reached 99.6 per cent by the end of the Five-Year Plan period. The development of the productive forces led to a rise in the standard of living of the working people.

Radical economic and social changes have taken place in agriculture as well. The share of the socialist sector in agriculture is now 45.4 per cent. This shows that the socialist sector in agriculture has become deeply-rooted, that it is growing stronger. Additional proof of this is the growth in the number of agricultural producer co-operatives. In 1953 there were 6,679 producer co-operatives combining grain cultivation and animal husbandry (that is, of the IIIrd and IVth types) and covering 46.4 per cent of the villages. These co-operatives own 32 per cent of the arable land and unite 262,000 peasant households.

The growth of the socialist sector in agriculture signifies that deep-going economic transformations and class changes have taken place in the countryside. This has favourably affected the development of agricultural production. The standard of living of the rural population has risen simultaneously with the increased output.

Without the material aid and constant support of the working class and the state these changes would have been impossible. The state has saturated agriculture with machines and has created an extensive network of machine and tractor stations (MTS) with the result that a much greater volume of work is done by machines.

The all-round aid given by the working class and the Government to the producer co-operatives, to the small and middle peasants in mechanising agriculture, in supplying fertilisers and credits and also the rise in the material and cultural level of the rural population have reinforced the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry.

The level of development reached by our people's-democratic system and the economic successes attained as a result of the heroic efforts of the working people and the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union fully confirm that the creative application of the experience of the USSR in socialist construction and the realisation of the Leninist principle of the alliance of the working class with the peasantry are indispensable for all the countries building Socialism.

II.

Our people, inspired by the success achieved in building Socialism, are sparing no effort to fulfil the new assignments advanced by the September, December and March meetings of the Central Committee of the Party.

On the initiative of the Central Committee a Government programme was adopted last September which advanced the following tasks for the period ahead: "To ensure a further rise in the standard of living of the working people on the basis of a proportionate development of the na-

tioning of the square-cluster method using the square-cluster method five days ahead of schedule. This call was supported by the Party branch.

Proceeding from this principle and also from the fact that at present all reserves and the possibilities for increasing agricultural output have not been fully used by a long way, the Central Committee resolved to concentrate the work of the entire Party on consolidating the existing co-operatives, state farms and the MTS, on helping the small and middle individual peasants who are anxious to increase their output.

For the purpose of fulfilling these tasks a number of measures aimed at doing away with the disproportion between industry and agriculture, at overcoming the lag in agriculture have been taken.

Last year and again this year capital investments in agriculture were raised and the producer co-operatives and individual working peasants accorded the necessary material help. Capital investments in agriculture this year will increase 105 per cent as against 1953. The new machines will find their way first of all to the MTS with the result that the volume of mechanised work will rise 12 per cent. Premises for livestock on the state farms and producer co-operatives will be enlarged. Large sums will be allocated for introducing proper utilisation of land and for ensuring high yields. Compared with 1953 the producer co-operatives will get 142 per cent more in long-term credit for capital construction. Supplies of artificial fertilisers will be increased. Fulfilment of the 1954 plan will yield an 18 per cent increase in peasant income.

For the complete realisation of these tasks—which will be a big contribution to the further strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance—it is essential that the corresponding Party and state organs work efficiently and with great initiative, that those entrusted with the job of carrying out the decisions of the Party for an upswing in agriculture feel great responsibility for their work. The March meeting of the C.C. sharply criticised the responsible organs and their leading workers for their tardiness in carrying out the previous decisions of the Party and the Government and showed how to secure a rapid improvement in the state of affairs. On the basis of the decision of this meeting of the C.C. a plan for agricultural development during the next two or three years will be elaborated shortly and submitted for consideration to the Xth Congress of the Party. This plan will contain concrete and detailed steps for ensuring the full utilisation of all the arable land, extended mechanisation, sufficient manpower and measures for eliminating shortcomings in planning and providing leadership for agriculture.

Such is the solicitude shown by the people's-democratic state for agriculture and for ensuring a steady rise in the standard of living of the working peasantry. The peasants are becoming increasingly aware that only the firm alliance with the working class can help them successfully to raise crop yields and the productivity of animal husbandry. Help by industry and the working class has become an integral part of the measures for increasing agricultural output.

III.

A number of practical measures taken recently by the Party and the Government provide additional incentives for co-operative members, individual peasants and all agricultural workers. Last year the purchasing prices paid for grain, cattle for slaughter and milk were raised, while charges for selected seed and seed as a whole were

agricultural production. The introduction of a bonus system for workers in state farms and MTS with the object of achieving greater productivity and greater yields per hectare is one of the first steps in this direction. We must also see to it that co-operative members receive payment per work-day unit in conformity with the amount of work done, that the system of additional payment is more boldly introduced. These measures will help to eliminate the equalisation which is a serious hindrance to the development of initiative among the working people in their struggle for an upsurge of agriculture.

In carrying out the Party policy in the realm of agriculture, we shall continue our endeavours to ensure that the personal interests of producers do not come into contradiction with the interests of society and the state, that personal interests are subordinate to the interests of the state as a whole. Such a policy will result not only in increased labour enthusiasm, it will lead simultaneously to a strengthening of the people's-democratic system.

IV.

The policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, leading our people along the Lenin victorious pathway, has been and is of decisive importance in the creation and strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry in our country. The fact that the vital interests of the working class and peasantry coincide is an objective basis for the alliance of the working class and peasantry.

The striving of the working class to establish an alliance with the working peasantry is in conformity with the vital interests of the latter. It is not, however, a question of any kind of alliance. It is, according to V. I. Lenin, a special form of class alliance of the working class with the working peasant masses which aims to consolidate the position of the working class and to ensure it a leading role in this alliance in the interests of building Socialism, in the interests of completely abolishing classes and class society. Such are the principles on which we, too, have established a worker-peasant alliance.

It is necessary that the Party pursue the right policy and that the line of the Party be observed and implemented from top to bottom. The proper line of the Party has not everywhere, however, been carried out. Because of insufficient control there have been distortions and incorrect interpretations of Party policy and not infrequently insufficient decisiveness has been displayed in persistently combating these mistakes. The underestimation of the importance of the peasantry as the natural ally of the working class in the struggle for Socialism is due, first of all, to the survivals of Social-Democratism which in the past considerably influenced certain sections of the workers in our country.

How have these mistakes made themselves felt? Primarily in the fact that the voluntary principle has been infringed, that certain local Party organisations and district committees have been exerting various forms of pressure on the peasants to draw them into producer co-operatives. One of the most common forms of pressure was that applied while arranging the proper utilisation of the land, when small and middle peasants who were not members of a co-operative received inferior land. It was also wrong that increased obligatory deliveries, not in conformity with the established norms, were fixed for these peasants. Such actions were detrimental not only to these peasants, but also to the alliance of the working class and peasantry.

Many Party bodies did not understand that an incorrect attitude towards the pea-

the small and middle peasant understand the policy of restricting and dislodging class enemies in the countryside. For this it is above all necessary to strengthen the ideological work of the Party amongst the working peasants and consistently to fight the inimical bourgeois ideology, the survivals of capitalism. This is one of the prerequisites for achieving the isolation of the kulak.

It is necessary to wage a decisive struggle both against leftist distortions in respect to the kulaks and against an opportunist conciliatory attitude toward them. We have not yet everywhere overcome the "theory" of peace between the classes in the countryside. This has resulted in kulaks worming their way into some of the co-operatives in order to carry on sabotage and ruin the co-operatives from within. The Party still has a lot to do to rectify these mistakes and fully to overcome opportunism in questions of the class struggle.

During the entire transition of the countryside to Socialism, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will see to it that its policy is consistently carried out, the policy which will always be guided by the Leninist slogan: "a) Rely on the poor peasant, b) reach agreement with the middle peasant, c) do not for a moment relax the fight against the kulak."

In the struggle for the building of Socialism in the countryside the Party will consolidate the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, since in this struggle the working class is the guiding force, just as it was the guiding force in overthrowing the power of the bourgeoisie and in creating a new type of state—the state of people's democracy.

V.

The successes achieved by our people's-democratic Republic represent a victory for Marxism-Leninism, a victory for the policy of the indestructible alliance of the working class and the working peasantry. The results of the last six years of work and the successful carrying out of the first Five-Year Plan have created bright perspectives for the working class and working peasantry in our country. Our Party and Government, basing themselves on these successes, were able last year to begin to carry out important measures which will help to raise the standard of living of our people. One of these measures was the reduction in retail prices for consumer goods, which took effect on April 1. As a result of this reduction, the third of its kind, the population will benefit to the extent of nearly 6,000 million crowns a year; it represents an additional rise in real wages for factory and office workers; it also signifies a big uplift in the well-being of the working peasantry. There can be no doubt that these measures and the forthcoming elections to the National Committees will greatly strengthen our people's-democratic state and inspire the people to new successes in their struggle for the building of a socialist society. Nothing can shake this resolution of our people.

The working people of our country are more and more widely unfolding socialist emulation in honour of the forthcoming Xth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; they are ever more resolutely fighting for the fulfilment of production tasks. From our experience in building Socialism in Czechoslovakia we are once more convinced of the absolute correctness and great vital force of the ideas of Leninism, of their immense international significance. Relying on the great Soviet Union, learning from its immense experience, always loyal to the behests of Lenin and Stalin the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is leading our people along the path of the further flowering of our people's-democratic Republic, along the path of Socialism and peace.

Mediesul Aurit (Romanian People's Republic) are engaged in a campaign for a bumper harvest this year. The Party branch in the village drew up a plan for political and organisational work among the peasants during the work in the fields. In accordance with the plan every Party member was given concrete assignments with a strict time-table for their fulfilment.

The Party branch committee held an open meeting which was attended by non-party activists, agitators, members of the People's Council and leading workers of mass organisations. The meeting discussed the decision of the Party and the Government concerning timely preparation for and thorough carrying out of field work in conformity with the requirements of agrotechnique. The call issued by the national meeting of leading workers of agriculture who reaped excellent harvests of maize, potatoes and sugar beet was also fully discussed.

In order to popularise new agrotechnical methods the Party branch involved in the agitation work peasants renowned for their good harvests, members of the local People's Council, members of the Union of Working Youth, local intelligentsia and women activists. In this way the collective of local agitators which previously numbered 28 people has grown considerably.

The agitators effectively help the Party branch to rally broad masses of working peasants for the successful carrying out of spring work. For instance, agitator Berinde Petru, deputy of the People's Council, called on working peasants of the village to launch patriotic emulation for

malze, potatoes and sugar beet, using the square-cluster method five days ahead of schedule. This call was supported by the Party branch.

With a view to developing patriotic emulation the Party branch used various forms of mass-political agitation. A notice board was erected in the centre of the village to show the progress made in the emulation each day by the village as a whole and by the particular sectors. The names of the streets in the lead of the sowing campaign are given in special notices. Another notice board displays the names of both the best workers and those lagging behind.

The wall newspaper has improved its work. The peasants send in items relating their experiences in obtaining bumper yields. The reading circles now conduct their work in a more active way. Sholothair's work in a more active way. Sholothair's book "Virgin Soil Uplifted" was recently discussed in the village hall. Of late 284 working peasants have borrowed books on agrotechnique from the village library.

The Party branch in the village initiated an exchange of experiences during which agronomists and advanced peasants demonstrated how to make use of agrotechnique in order to obtain bumper yields. Mass-political work has enabled the village of Mediesul Aurit to take a leading position in the region in the spring sowing campaign.

Group Correspondent—
Editorial Board of Regional
Newspaper "Pentru Socialism"

FROM WORKERS' PRESS

Unmasking Aggressive Designs of US Ruling Circles

"Daily Worker"—American progressive newspaper

"Daily Worker", American progressive newspaper, recently carried an editorial which exposes the aggressive plots of the US ruling circles aimed at extending war in Indo-China, at frustrating the Geneva Conference and stepping up war hysteria.

"Eisenhower," the "Daily Worker" writes, "talked as if America and West Europe are afraid of a 'Soviet attack'. Dulles talked as if there is a danger of a 'Chinese intervention' in Indo-China.

"But this is ludicrous. West Europe today is not seething with anger and fear at Moscow, but at Washington. It is not Moscow which is sending death radiations into the world's air, but Washington. It is not Moscow which hugs the H-bomb as 'defense', but Washington...

"As for Indo-China, it is not 'Chinese intervention' which is our peril, but rather the fact that Dulles is frantic with rage that France may end the damnable Indo-China war at the coming April 26 Geneva Conference!" "This war", the newspaper continues, "is eight years old. It started years before there was a People's China government. Dulles is waving the H-bomb at China; he is twisting the arms of frightened Britain and France for more war, for 'joint action'; he is screaming war into the ears of America's families—all to find a way to get another Korea on a far bigger scale in Asia.

"If necessary, Dulles says, he will start 'massive retaliation', meaning atom bombs... But what is Dulles' 'massive

retaliation' or Eisenhower's bristling talk of 'retaliation...if they were to attack any of our nations or any part of our total interests', if not a direct threat to throw the H-bomb at their own discretion?..." the newspaper writes.

"Daily Worker" points out that America needs, and has every chance to win, a curbing of these war moves in Washington.

"The crisis of this Eisenhower - Dulles line of national suicide will grow", the "Daily Worker" writes in conclusion.

"The country must roar its demand for no more Korea in Indo-China; for a truce at the Geneva Conference; for a Big Power Conference to banish the H-bomb nightmare."

In the same issue the newspaper published an article by William Foster, Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the USA, which exposes the myth that the US aggressive diplomacy, its ringing the USSR with air bases and its construction of a monster military machine are simply for "defensive purposes".

"During the past 37 years", William Foster writes, "one-third of the world's peoples have taken the road to Socialism. This development has been greatly speeded up by the insane folly of the world capitalists in launching two monstrous world wars. It is idiotic to believe, as the Wall Street-Washington atom maniacs apparently do, that the inevitable, irresistible trend of the world towards Socialism can be reversed by another world war—a horrible A-and H-bomb mass slaughter".

Daily Worker

APRIL 18—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF "L'HUMANITÉ"

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF "L'HUMANITÉ"

On April 18 the French Communist Party will be commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of "L'Humanité".

There is not a miner, not a railwayman, not a worker in the textile, metallurgical and building industries, not a docker, not a worker in our factories or our fields, not a civil servant, working woman or mother of a family who is not moved by feelings of joy and legitimate pride at the thought of the immense self-sacrifice entailed in the fifty years' daily publication of a newspaper serving the people's cause, who does not feel that this anniversary is, in a way, his festival too.

Over a period of 50 years our paper has untiringly defended all just causes. "L'Humanité" has fought for bread for the working people, for peace, for freedom and national independence. It has taken the side of the downtrodden, the unfortunate, the proletarians; the side of all those who represent the vital force of the nation, the inexhaustible source of its wealth and grandeur, the very essence of our country. It has taken the side of those who are doomed by an unjust system to give all and receive nothing, to live in constant fear of unemployment, in uncertainty of the morrow and, in spite of their exhausting labour, to know perpetual anxiety, to suffer from privation and misery...

It is doubtful whether there is a working man or woman even amongst the non-regular readers of "L'Humanité" who does not preserve in a corner of his or her memory the never-to-be-forgotten recollection of a demonstration in which they have participated, of a strike which "L'Humanité" supported and to which it gave publicity. Where is the worker who, suddenly becoming awakened to consciousness of his strength during the years of severe trials and struggle, has not felt his heart beat in unison with the heart of our great Party. Our paper has made the struggle of the few the cause of all. How many times has the inspiration, which roused the miners in the Nord Department, the dockers of Dunkirk, Rouen, La Pallice, Marseilles, the working women of Roubaix or Elbeuf to struggle, found its reflection in the columns of "L'Humanité"!

Fifty years have passed, and what years! This half-century, marked by prodigious upheavals such as no other ago has known, represents a turning point in history. Man, breaking out of its old rut and destroying with one blow the old class society, is freeing itself and stepping out on the path of Socialism...

Jaures founded his paper on the eve of the first Russian Revolution which he greeted with enthusiasm. Europe at this time was a volcano whose steaming lava foreshadowed a sudden eruption, a powder-magazine continually threatening to blow up. The rival imperialist powers kept an eye on each other, watched each other, arming themselves in preparation for slaughter... Algésiras, Agadir, two wars in the Balkans were a prelude to a mighty bloody battle... Jaures, the champion of peace, exposed the danger: he was killed... At a time when the slaughter was assuming ever greater proportions, the assuming ever greater proportions, the social-chauvinists seized his paper... At Lenin's call the workers and peasants of Russia drove out their age-long exploiters, proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat to the whole world...

Maurice Thorez General Secretary of the French Communist Party

able conditions for the victory of the Popular Front in 1936.

But the 200 families did not want a peace based on agreement with the Soviet Union and the countries threatened with fascism: they sold France to Hitler, at the same time outlawing the Communist Party. "L'Humanité" went underground, published the first call to resistance and inspired the fighters without uniform. Eternal glory to the thousands of heroes who were tortured and shot for helping to edit, print and circulate the newspaper!

Immediately after liberation, and this time legally, "L'Humanité" continued its fight for the unity of the nation, for the rapid rehabilitation of France, for political and economic independence, for the prosperity and happiness of all French men and women.

After the exclusion of the Communist ministers from the Government "L'Humanité", true to its mission, of arousing the public conscience, denounced the Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact, spoke out against the preparations for a third world war and against servile submission to American imperialism which intends to convert France into an atomic jumping-off ground and turn our youth into infantry doomed to be sacrificed. It stigmatised American intervention in Korea just as, from the very beginning, it had condemned the war in Viet Nam where Frenchmen are falling for the sake of interests which are alien to France. "L'Humanité" denounces the disastrous Bonn and Paris agreements which legalise the revival of German militarism and mean the end of the French national army and the shackling of our people. It popularises Franco-Soviet friendship which is the security and guarantee for peace.

"L'Humanité" is the very voice of our motherland...

What is the reason for the great influence that "L'Humanité" exerts?

To all victims of capitalist society it brings an assurance of better days to come. It helps them to realise who they are and what they can become. It teaches them never to lose hope, to unite in order to achieve in resolute struggle everything that the propertied classes deny them.

To the young people it brings back feelings of national pride and confidence in the destiny of our people whom no one will ever be able to turn into a herd of slaves. It completely refutes the calumny of those who talk about our so-called decadence in order to enslave us all the more. It lauds the moral and spiritual values which have made our country great.

It expresses the active sympathy of the working masses of our country for those peoples whom our bourgeoisie have shackled in the chains of national oppression; it supports the struggle of these peoples for their independence.

It links proletarian internationalism with the struggle of the homeland, the ideas of

the national interests, splendid people, thinkers, writers and journalists have made their appearance...

Right from the very inception of "L'Humanité" the best representatives of French Socialism contributed to its pages: Jean Jaures, the popular tribune, a man of encyclopaedic culture; Jules Guesde, propagandist of the Marxist ideas; Paul Lafargue, pamphleteer who wrote in the classical style... Later, Marcel Cachin, trained in the Guesde school, was the first to assimilate the lesson supplied by the Bolsheviks; by means of the spoken and written word he fired the hearts and minds of millions of people, taught them to know and love the Republic of Soviets, the heir to the Paris Commune. Together with Cachin, Paul Vaillant-Couturier, one of the generation of the "Under Fire" epoch who learned to hate war from his own experience, welcomed Communism as the "youth of the world"; a fiery polemicist, he worked for the "bright morrow" in the course of day-to-day struggle. They both helped to make "L'Humanité" a newspaper capable of fully portraying the noble qualities of our working class, a newspaper in which our working class could recognise itself.

Under their guidance an entire galaxy of journalists linked with the people was trained and educated. Among them were Gabriel Péri, whose mind was as brilliant as its power of penetration, and Lucien Sampaix, an industrial worker and later professional editor; Gabriel Péri exposed the aggressive designs of Hitler, while Lucien Sampaix campaigned against his allies inside the country... Like many more "L'Humanité" editors they paid for their loyalty to the proletariat, for their true patriotism with their lives.

Social classes have the newspapers which they merit.

Ever since the time Maupassant exposed in his "Dear Friend" the methods and back-stage intrigues of the big press subservient to the designs of the financial oligarchy, the disintegration of capitalist society has proceeded apace. The scandals, which broke out from time to time, when they could no longer be hushed up revealed the incurable ills of the regime. One of the distributors of the tsarist funds, whose secret accounts were published in "L'Humanité", wrote of the "disgusting venality of the French press". The corrupters have changed but the "bread of corruption" remains. Public opinion is still being deceived, corrupted and poisoned by foreign gold, secret funds and subsidies emanating from big businessmen. The chasm between the national interests and the slogans of the press in the service of the international trusts is daily becoming wider and more intolerable.

Against the bourgeois press propagating slogans dictated from abroad there is but one newspaper which upholds the cause of the working people, the cause of France. This newspaper, the organ of the biggest party in our country, is financed by the people. It owes its existence to the devotion of its readers, to the selflessness of its volunteer sellers, members of the splendid "Defend L'Humanité Committees" and to the sacrifices made by its editors... The trust reposed in it by the working class, the selflessness and high Party spirit of all its staff—this is the inexhaustible capital, the "secret" resources and the secret of "L'Humanité's" success!

THE VOICE OF THE FRENCH NATION

Three years ago the French Communist Party celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Soon the central organ of the Party, the daily newspaper "L'Humanité", will be fifty years old. "L'Humanité" was founded by Jaures on April 18, 1904.

In 1911 "L'Humanité" became the daily newspaper of the Socialist Party; since January 1912 the representative of the Guesdist trend on it was Marcel Cachin.

After the Tours Congress which took place in December 1920, at which it was decided by 3,208 votes against 1,022 to affiliate the French Socialist Party to the Communist International, the newspaper remained in the hands of the majority, from which the French Communist Party was formed.

Since then, "L'Humanité" has waged an ardent fight in defence of Soviet power, against the occupation of the Ruhr, against the war in Morocco. In 1931 Maurice Thorez, who a year previously had become the General Secretary of the Party, published a series of articles in "L'Humanité" which called for a decisive course for the creation of a genuine Party of the new type, one linked with the masses and mindful of all their demands, a Party that does not turn inwards, but fights for a united front of the working class and for uniting around it all the democratic forces. "L'Humanité" played a big part in the mighty popular rebuff to the fascist schemings in February 1934, and in all the subsequent joint struggles which brought about the victory of the Popular Front. It took a stand against the aggression of international fascism in Spain and the "non-intervention" policy of Léon Blum, against the rise of the Hitlerite peril and the treason of the French rulers of that time.

On August 25 and 26, 1939, "L'Humanité" was seized and banned for its resolute support of the policy of the Soviet Union, which always corresponds to the interests of peace, security and independence both of France and of all peoples. After this there opened one of the most glorious pages in the history of "L'Humanité". During the dark years of the Hitler occupation "L'Humanité" published 318 underground numbers, of which more than 15 million copies were circulated. Countless numbers of comrades like Gabriel Péri and Lucien Sampaix paid with their lives for producing and constantly circulating "L'Humanité" which fanned ever-higher, up to the moment of the liberation uprising, the flame of combat for the achievement of national independence.

Today, more than ever before, the central organ of the French Communist Party is at the head of the struggle of the French people.

"L'Humanité" calls for and contributes each day to the cause of upholding peace. It devotes, first and foremost, a great deal of space to showing the urgent necessity for a national struggle to prevent the ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, particularly at a time when American pressure, under which the French rulers are capitulating, is being redoubled to obtain this ratification.

"L'Humanité" is striving to make clear to everyone what the Bonn and Paris agreements actually are, what unheard-of peril they represent to world peace and especially to the security and independence of France. Day by day it refutes the false arguments of those who attempt to present the EDC as a peaceful and safe community. It exposes the manoeuvres which are aimed

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André Stil
Member, Central Committee,
French Communist Party,
Editor-in-Chief of "L'Humanité"

★ ★
"L'Humanité" contributed greatly to the success in France of the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal and exposed the use of bacteriological weapons by the US interventionists in Korea and China; "L'Humanité" is not relaxing its fight for controlled prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

And in this struggle for peace "L'Humanité" constantly counterposes the plans and activities of the warmongers, primarily of the American imperialists, with the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. It is the only newspaper that informs the French people in a detailed and truthful way of the most important statements and proposals made by the Soviet Union in its tenacious effort to bring about a real lessening of international tension, in particular, by the establishment of a general European system of collective security.

Finally, "L'Humanité" strives to promote the strengthening of the peace movement. It helps to create favourable conditions for joint organised struggle of French people, of the most diverse trends, who support peace. It attaches much significance to all local rallies, national and international congresses of peace supporters; and during the course of this struggle for peace, which is being waged in countless forms, always puts forward the necessity of establishing more representative and active peace committees.

"L'Humanité" combines this struggle for peace with day-to-day support of the struggle of the working class, peasantry and other sections of the working population for the satisfaction of their demands and, in particular, against the growing poverty and unemployment, against the oncoming economic collapse. It is backing the struggle in defence of these economic demands waged by the General Confederation of Labour and by the Party organisations; it pays attention to strengthening unity of action by trade unions and to strengthening the unions waging the struggle; it explains, from the standpoint of the Party, the reasons for the economic difficulties resulting from capitalist exploitation and the disastrous policy of war; it is intimately linked with the life of all the working people, publishing reports from the factories, shipyards, fields, offices, etc.

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The fight for national independence and for democratic freedoms is another big task confronting "L'Humanité". One of its special jobs was a thorough investigation of the US occupation in France. At the moment it is fighting against the most shameless lie of the French bourgeoisie who seek to portray their own decadence as the irreparable decadence of France. "L'Humanité" points to the tremendous possibilities which France has for maintaining her position as a great power provided she herself decides her foreign and home policy; it shows the extent to which the stand taken by the Soviet Union corresponds to this lawful national aspiration of France which is trampled upon in every conceivable way by the US imperialists; it stresses how helpful in this respect would be observance of the Franco-Soviet Treaty on Alliance and Mutual Aid which has been violated

true to what has always been its best quality, of which its director Marcel Cachin is the embodiment, the man of whom Maurice Thorez said way back in 1934: "Marcel Cachin's great service is that he listened to the voice of Lenin and the Bolsheviks and fought shoulder to shoulder with them in merciless battle against imperialism, that he became a loyal and true member of the Third International, an ardent and staunch champion of the great Soviet Revolution."

★
Guided daily by the leadership of the Party, "L'Humanité" editorial board endeavours to justify the expectations of the broad masses of the working people, democrats and patriots waging struggle for bread, national independence and peace.

"L'Humanité" must continue, unflinchingly to improve its form and content, must expose with renewed force and more effectively the criminal actions of the US warmongers and their French accomplices who are doing everything to prevent further lessening of the international tension and the peaceful settlement of the war in Indo-China. We must better reflect the rapidly developing and steadily growing peace movement in our country, give better coverage to the fight for peace which is being waged jointly by the working class and broad sections of our peasantry, by the honest French intelligentsia, by all patriots. So as to cope successfully with this task the editorial board will be still more vigilant in using the materials emanating from the capitalist news agencies, particularly in relation to international politics.

"L'Humanité" helps to raise the ideological level of its readers. It seeks first of all to acquaint them each morning with the serious and thoroughly considered point of view of the Party on all the vital problems of the day, with an evaluation and the slogans necessary for the development of the working-class and national struggle.

"L'Humanité" can and must cope with this task by eliminating, on a growing scale, simple repetition of general and abstract declarations, by publishing materials rich in content and by better treatment of the new problems raised by life. Taking this particular path "L'Humanité", since it is helping to reconstruct life, wants to become in the eyes of the people more interesting and livelier than any other newspaper.

This improvement in content together with unswerving fulfilment of all the tasks facing it as a Communist organ demands in the first instance constant strengthening of its contact with the masses. Both the Party leadership and the editorial board have done much in recent years to extend its network of correspondents (from 500 in 1950 to 2,200 at present) and to see to it that it makes better use of the materials supplied by correspondents and readers.

In this respect, as in all its work, the editorial board is guided by the great incomparable example of the Lenin-Stalin "Pravda", taking into account French conditions.

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...fifty years have passed, and what years? This half-century, marked by prodigious upheavals such as no other age has known, represents a turning point in history. Man-kind, breaking out of its old rut and destroying with one blow the old class society, is freeing itself and stepping out on the path of Socialism...

Jaures founded his paper on the eve of the first Russian Revolution which he greeted with enthusiasm. Europe at this time was a volcano whose steaming lava foreshadowed a sudden eruption, a powder-magazine continually threatening to blow up. The rival imperialist powers kept an eye on each other, watched each other, arming themselves in preparation for slaughter... Algésiras, Agadir, two wars in the Balkans were a prelude to a mighty bloody battle... Jaures, the champion of peace, exposed the danger: he was killed... At a time when the slaughter was assuming ever greater proportions, the social-chauvinists seized his paper... At Lenin's call the workers and peasants of Russia drove out their age-long exploiters, proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat, proclaimed peace to the whole world... The intervention of the capitalist "holy alliance" against the power of the Soviets began... The French people expressed their solidarity with the Russian Revolution: In the columns of "L'Humanité" Marcel Cachin called for adherence to the Third International, December 1920: the Tours Congress! The Communist Party renewed the glorious traditions of the French working-class movement which has been enriched with the teaching of Lenin. Our Party, subjected to ever-increasing repressions, was growing year by year in the long fight, was daily becoming more and more the flesh and blood of the nation. Its newspaper denounced the colonial wars in Morocco and Syria, the horrors of fascism, the menace of Hitlerism, the policy of "non-intervention" in Spain... It rallied the masses in the struggle against the French admirers of Mussolini and Hitler, forged unity of action with the Socialist working people and helped to create the indispens-

...L'Humanité" is a very voice of our motherland...

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What is the reason for the great influence that "L'Humanité" exerts?

To all victims of capitalist society it brings an assurance of better days to come. It helps them to realise who they are and what they can become. It teaches them never to lose hope, to unite in order to achieve in resolute struggle everything that the propertied classes deny them.

To the young people it brings back feelings of national pride and confidence in the destiny of our people whom no one will ever be able to turn into a herd of slaves. It completely refutes the calumny of those who talk about our so-called decadence in order to enslave us all the more. It lauds the moral and spiritual values which have made our country great.

It expresses the active sympathy of the working masses of our country for those peoples whom our bourgeoisie have shackled in the chains of national oppression; it supports the struggle of these peoples for their independence.

It links proletarian internationalism with the defence of the homeland, the ideas of socialist revolution with the French tradition of struggle against injustice and oppression. "L'Humanité" championed the victims of fascism, lauded Dimitrov and branded the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro boys and the Rosenbergs by the American imperialists...

Wherever man was threatened with danger "L'Humanité" took up his cause. It is guided by Stalin's words that the most valuable of all capital is man, just as it has always been guided by the words of Marx that the working class can emancipate itself only by emancipating all mankind... In this way "L'Humanité" has always justified its splendid title.

★
A great cause gives birth to and moulds great people.

In the struggle against the ruling class which is increasingly losing the sense of

...up revealed the incurable ills of the regime. One of the distributors of the tsarist funds, whose secret accounts were published in "L'Humanité", wrote of the "disgusting venality of the French press". The corrupters have changed but the "bread of corruption" remains. Public opinion is still being deceived, corrupted and poisoned by foreign gold, secret funds and subsidies emanating from big businessmen. The chasm between the national interests and the slogans of the press in the service of the international trusts is daily becoming wider and more intolerable.

Against the bourgeois press propagating slogans dictated from abroad there is but one newspaper which upholds the cause of the working people, the cause of France. This newspaper, the organ of the biggest party in our country, is financed by the people. It owes its existence to the devotion of its readers, to the selflessness of its volunteer sellers, members of the splendid "Defend L'Humanité Committees" and to the sacrifices made by its editors... The trust reposed in it by the working class, the selflessness and high Party spirit of all its staff—this is the inexhaustible capital, the "secret" resources and the secret of "L'Humanité's" success!

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True to the ideal for which so many of our comrades have given their lives we carry forward the cause of France. On this 50th anniversary of "L'Humanité" when serious danger threatens our country, the significance of the newspaper expressing the ideas of the Communist Party becomes even greater.

Let us do everything to ensure that in all respects "L'Humanité" copes with the tasks facing it. Let us strive to improve its form and its content. As Lenin expressed it, let it be not only a collective propagandist and collective agitator but also a collective organiser! Let us so work that this newspaper of France becomes the newspaper of all French people; then it will be easier for us to reach our goal.

Long live "L'Humanité"!
(*"L'Humanité-Dimanche", April 4*)

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"L'Humanité" emphasises the particular responsibility devolving on the French people, as well as on the German national and democratic forces in this struggle and explains that in order to avert this main danger it is essential to unite, without exception, all French people who are desirous of fighting against it. Taking into consideration the decisive role of the working class in this and any other struggle, the newspaper emphasises that apart from the national interests the working class has, inseparable from these interests, also its own class interests which compel it to fight against rearming the German revenge-seekers and to bring about an all-embracing alliance of the democratic and national forces. At the same time the newspaper daily publishes and appraises the declarations of public figures, even those far removed from the Communists but who oppose the Bonn and Paris agreements; it publishes and appraises a great many examples of the developing joint struggle.

"L'Humanité" shows, finally, that the resurgence of German militarism, in whatever shape or form, is not inevitable and that France can turn aside from the dangerous road onto which her present rulers have dragged her. It shows that there are solutions which are acceptable and desirable not only for the working class and its Communist Party, but also for the entire French nation.

"L'Humanité" also continues the campaign against the "dirty war" in Indo-China, a campaign which it began at the very outbreak of this war. It indicts those responsible for this unjust war and glorifies the desire of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for peace and independence, without retreating for an instant before the howls and threats of those whom the people have condemned as the instigators of the war. It gives truthful information to the French people about the war which has brought success to the democratic army. It likewise shows that this war wholly and completely contradicts the national interests of France, especially at a time when American intervention becomes more and more open. It supports the fight of the masses against this war—the mighty movement embracing the entire nation, the movement which will achieve peace in Indo-China by means of negotiation, as Ho Chi Minh proposes.

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For the successful realisation of all these tasks facing our people it is necessary above all to create a united front of the working class and, in the first place, joint struggle by the Communist and Socialist working people; consequently, "L'Humanité" devotes its never-failing and greatest attention to this question. Subjecting to criticism all the pernicious activity of the Socialist leaders of the Guy Mollet type, reporting and commenting on the numerous examples of united action, "L'Humanité" directs the efforts of all the working people towards strengthening the united front which is being formed to wage the struggle.

Especially does it insist on the need for unity on all sectors of struggle by forming local united action committees. A feature of "L'Humanité" at present is the articles of the secretaries of Party Federations on this subject. It endeavours, finally, to illustrate on the basis of factual material how unity of the working class becomes the cementing force for the active alliance of all the democratic and national forces.

Fighting in all spheres for the carrying out of the policy of the Party—the main weapon of all the victories of the people—"L'Humanité" sees its task in extending the influence of its organisations and in strengthening their contact with the masses; it prints the full text of all the main documents of the Party and of the major mass democratic organisations; it reports the activity of the Party branches, especially the activity of the factory branches. When necessary it features a special "Discussion Column" on one or another aspect of Party life.

In all its articles "L'Humanité" endeavours to popularise the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and in this way to raise the ideological level of the articles. In addition to devoting attention to the alliance of men and women of all trends for the purpose of achieving the goals of the day, it portrays the inspiring future which can be brought about by every nation with its own hands. Hence, it gives more and more space to the materials about the Soviet Union, about its tremendous peaceful victories won along the path of advance from Socialism to Communism, about the great China and all the People's Democracies. Inculcating in the French people ever greater love for the Soviet Union, which is a great example, "L'Humanité" remains

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At the same time in an emergency "L'Humanité" calls on its readers and friends for financial support. As a result of the two last campaigns for funds for the Communist and democratic press the sum of 341 million francs was collected.

Thanks precisely to this popular support the central organ of the French Communist Party, as is the case with the other Communist and democratic newspapers, is able to counter the ruthless attempts of the bourgeoisie to silence it. 366 court cases have been taken against "L'Humanité" alone. The purpose of these cases is, first of all, to "hit at the finances" of the paper at a time when the steady rise in the price of newsprint and increasing costs of printing are designed to make it impossible to produce the newspaper which has no supplementary sources. To this must be added the latest threats to the Communist and democratic press, for example, the Moustier bill the aim of which is to take print-shops and return them to their former owners from whom they were confiscated during the liberation because their owners collaborated with the Hitler occupationists. All this confirms that "freedom of the press" under the capitalist regime is simply a mockery. In point of fact "L'Humanité" is forced at every step to win and uphold the freedom of the press.

Together with "L'Humanité" a whole number of Communist and democratic newspapers appears daily in the provinces; the daily circulation of all Communist and democratic newspapers amounts to 800 thousand copies. Although this is a bigger circulation compared with prewar it cannot be considered satisfactory.

For this reason the C.C. of the Party has launched a big campaign in defence of "L'Humanité" in connection with its 50th anniversary and in an important document has defined the tasks of the Party in this campaign.

Glorious Jubilee



On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of "L'Humanité" the international working-class movement wholeheartedly greets the courageous struggle waged by the central organ of the French Communist Party for the vital demands of the working people, national independence and peace. It wishes the newspaper further big success in this struggle.

"L'Humanité" received messages of greeting from "Pravda", central organ of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; from Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Communist Party of China; Palmiro Togliatti, on behalf of the Italian Communist Party; from the C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; from Harry Pollitt, on behalf of the Communist Party of Great Britain; Luis Carlos Prestes, on behalf of the Communist Party of Brazil; Ali Yata, on behalf of the Communist Party of Morocco; from the Editorial Board of "Trybuna Ludu", central organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; the Editorial Board of "Rude Pravo", central organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; "Szabad Nep", central organ of the Hungarian Working People's Party; from "Scanteia", central organ of the Rumanian Workers' Party; from "Rabotnichesko Delo", central organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party; from "Nodon Sinmun", organ of the C.C. of the Party of Labour of Korea; from "Freies

Volk", central organ of the Communist Party of Germany; from Alan Max, editor-in-chief of the "Daily Worker" (USA); from "Nhan Dan", central organ of the Viet Nam Working People's Party; from "Liberte", central organ of the Communist Party of Algeria, and dozens more messages from prominent figures and publications in different countries.

★
In France, the Communist Party organisations and friends of "L'Humanité" have displayed great initiative in organising the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the newspaper. In Paris, for example, a Party section in the 20th district will hold a big public meeting, to be followed by a film show, and a section in the 19th district is making a film about the way in which the newspaper is distributed. Its title will be "Defend L'Humanité Committees in the 19th District". Preparations for meetings, rallies and fetes are going on all over the country. A big meeting devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the paper will be held in the Velodrome d'Hiiver (Paris) on April 21.

Everywhere the French working people have declared themselves in sympathy with the newspaper of the Communist Party.

Thus, the delegates to a Congress of trade unionists from gas works and power stations in the Paris area sent "L'Humanité" a message in which they thank "the great daily newspaper which so widely features the struggle waged by the working people for their economic demands and the successes achieved in the struggle, thus helping the working class in its fight for wages and peace".

★
The French Government in its turn also decided, in its own way, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of "L'Humanité". Thus on the night of April 11 it confiscated "L'Humanité-Dimanche" (Sunday issue), carrying an article which unmasked the attempts of the USA to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China problem, and materials on remilitarisation of Western Germany. This unlawful action carried out by order of police Prefect Baylot gave rise to a wave of protests. The working people straight away reacted to this by distributing tens of thousands of copies of a special sheet issued immediately by "L'Humanité" with a prominent headline: "L'Humanité-Dimanche" confiscated because it told truth about Dulles' plan for extending Indo-China war". On April 12 the members of "Defend L'Humanité Committees" sent in to the newspaper over 1,200,000 francs collected on Sunday during the distribution of the special sheet.

POLICY OF INTIMIDATION AND MILITARY THREATS

The nearer the date of the Geneva Conference, the greater the activity of the US diplomatic service. Official personages, especially John Foster Dulles, State Secretary, make bellicose statements galore which are clearly designed to intimidate and blackmail the West European rulers and diplomats. Dulles, not satisfied with explanations from across the ocean, flew to London and Paris to supplement his speeches by having talks with British and French statesmen behind closed doors.

Why did the US State Secretary undertake this latest visit to Europe which he himself characterised as a "sudden" visit?

The point is that his recent statements to the effect that the USA intends to engage in "joint action" in Indo-China, meaning intervention by the USA and its allies "on the Korean model", have aroused serious alarm both amongst public opinion and in official circles of Western Europe. Even the closest allies of the USA have, in one way or another, expressed reluctance to take part in the adventurist and provocative policy of the ruling circles of the USA the purpose of which is to frustrate the forthcoming Geneva Conference and extend the war in Indo-China. According to the Associated Press Agency the rift between the Western powers is now deeper than ever before. Dulles' latest visit to Europe is explained by the desire to heal or at least to narrow the rift, to get its allies to support the US policy.

The facts show, however, that the leader of the American diplomatic service has met with grave disappointment in Europe. The policy of the US ruling circles is encountering and cannot but encounter growing resistance in all countries because it ignores the real facts and is pursued to suit a handful of American monopolists.

Dulles, as is known, announced that the whole of South-East Asia is of "vital importance" to the USA and made it quite plain that it would resort to arms in order to prevent any change in the existing social order in any country there, no matter how this change took place, if it did not suit the USA.

The State Secretary of the USA, trying somehow to camouflage the aggressive nature of this statement, maliciously slandered the People's Republic of China in his well-known way, falsely accusing it of "intervention" in the war in Viet Nam, scaring his listeners with absurd allegations to the effect that the People's Republic of China is "very close" to direct participation in military operations. But animosity is a bad counsellor: these inventions of Dulles were barely two days old before they were refuted by none other than the French Command in Indo-China. A representative of this Command announced that "the French have never come into contact with a single Chinese in Indo-China". As for the "Communist adviser" allegedly directing the operations of the Viet Nam People's Army, the French Command made it clear that the name mentioned by Dulles was that of a... Chiang Kai-shek general. Such is the value of the provocative declarations issued by the State Department of the USA about "aggressive intentions" on the part of the People's Republic of China.

At the same time the whole world knows facts which prove that aggressive action against the People's Republic of China is the main trend of American policy in Asia.

It was the USA that tried to invade China through the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and with this aim in view unleashed the war in Korea; it was the armed forces of the USA that seized the island of Taiwan, which from time immemorial has been Chinese territory, and converted it into its strong-point for wider aggression

against People's China. It was with a view to invading the Chinese mainland that the USA has converted the Japanese islands into its military base; it is rebuilding the Japanese army and adding to the military potential of Japan. The US Government, having established a blockade of the coast of China, is waging economic warfare against China.

The USA, actively participating in the aggression against the peoples of Indo-China and preparing considerably to extend this war, aims, as the American press frankly states, at establishing yet another military forefront directly on the border of the People's Republic of China and from which it would be convenient to invade Chinese territory. The US Government is sending aeroplanes, artillery, tanks and napalm to Indo-China, as well as pilots who are taking part in the military operations there. The USA is doing everything it can to prevent peace being established in Indo-China and is hampering France in beginning negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for ending the war.

The forthcoming Geneva Conference has aroused hopes for a peaceful solution of all the problems troubling the peoples of Asia and the entire world. But this does not suit the American monopolies. The oncoming economic crisis has driven them into a corner and the only way they can see of saving their skins is in war orders, and John Foster Dulles, as a true defender of monopoly capital, is doing all he can to whip up war hysteria and to warm-up the "cold war". Incidentally the New York Stock Exchange reacts keenly to Dulles' speeches: the louder the State Secretary rattles the sabre the higher the quotation of shares of companies working on war orders. Pointing out that the stock exchange has gone mad about metals and that the shares of the companies engaged in uranium extraction are in particular demand, the Associated Press commented the other day that in the main this is a war boom arising from the fact that buyers are anticipating a demand, typical of war time, for essential war metals.

Seeking to suppress by force of arms the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Indo-China the US ruling circles ignore the radical changes which have taken place in the international arena including Asia where hundreds of millions of people have risen in struggle for liberation, where a great new power, the People's Republic of China, has made its appearance. The consolidation of the people's-democratic system in China and the struggle waged by the peoples of the other Asian countries for their independence have turned Asia into a mighty force and have raised its role in international affairs to unprecedented heights. The courageous struggle for freedom and independence fought by the people of Viet Nam, their military victories and achievements in developing their economy and culture testify to the vitality and invincibility of the people's-democratic system in Viet Nam and no reactionary forces can reverse this natural historical process.

Some American politicians, suffering from class blindness, try to ignore the facts of history and also the fact that on one occasion, namely in Korea, the US aggression, disguised as "joint action", suffered fiasco.

But the peoples have long memories and they are mindful of the lessons of history. The aggressive action of the US ruling circles has evoked wrathful protests in France where the movement for a cease-fire in Viet Nam and for a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China problem is

French newspapers gives a fitting rebuff to the American sowers of panic and to the inspirers of war hysteria. "Franc-Tireur" commented that "France is still in a position to say 'No' even to America". "Neither in Parliament, in the Government nor among public opinion", the paper went on, "is there a majority that would agree to the internationalisation of the conflict since this would increase the danger of war without easing for the French people the tax burden paid for with blood and money."

It is doubtful if such sharp words have ever been used in the British Parliament and press in relation to the USA as during the past few days.

At the very moment when talks took place between Dulles and Eden, John Hynd, Labour M. P., demanded in the House of Commons that the Government make it clear to the US Secretary of State that his wild declarations are far from serving the cause of democracy. The "Daily Herald" commented that if it is true that Mr. Dulles, on the eve of the Geneva Conference, is for threats that are fraught with the risk of extending the war in Indo-China, he should be bluntly told that the people of Britain will not agree to this. The "Daily Mirror" pointed out that the policy of the allies cannot be defined by outbursts in Washington... Count ten, Dulles, and keep calm! There is too much at stake to resort to threats and to get into a rage... By means of negotiations we achieved a cease-fire in Korea. In Geneva, the paper goes on, we hope to extend this settlement to include Indo-China. Let us pave the way to Geneva by calm words.

Under pressure of public opinion even official circles in those countries which the USA would like as allies in its aggression expressed disagreement with the proposal of Dulles that a joint statement be issued on the eve of the Geneva Conference, accusing the People's Republic of China of "intervention in Indo-China" and threatening so-called "joint action" in Asia.

The communique issued in London concerning the negotiations between Dulles and Eden made it clear that he failed to get Britain, at least at present, to consent to a declaration concerning "joint action" in the Far East. At the same time the British Government, under Dulles' pressure and ignoring the clearly expressed will of the broad masses of the British people, agreed to "consider together with other countries concerned" the question of a military alliance similar to NATO for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific. The communique hinted at a US intention to build a so-called "collective defence" in East and South-East Asia.

Dulles did not succeed in achieving much more in Paris. Day by day the demand for ending the sanguinary "dirty war" resounds louder and louder in France. In these conditions the French rulers are forced to manoeuvre before openly taking decisions which would obviously conflict with France's national interests.

Thus, Dulles' four-day trip to London and Paris has not justified all the expectations of the US ruling circles.

US diplomacy, naturally, will resort to every possible means, including intimidation by means of dollar "aid", to secure servility on the part of its "allies". But, no manoeuvres by the State Department can conceal the serious and growing differences between the ruling circles of the Western countries on the eve of the Geneva Conference, nor will they be able to conceal the latest miscalculations of the venture-some policy pursued by the US aggressive circles.

Improved Supply of Agricultural Products to Urban Population in Hungary

The supply of agricultural products to the markets of the capital and other towns of Hungary has considerably improved during the last few weeks as compared with last spring.

More products were brought to the markets of Budapest in the last ten days of March compared with the same period last year: 71 per cent more fat, 38 per cent more live poultry, 3.5 times more dressed geese, 84 per cent more eggs, 4 times the quantity of vegetable oil, 2.5 times more butter, 4 times more potatoes, 3 times more carrots and apples, etc.

The improved supply of products is accompanied by a considerable reduction of market prices. On the Budapest markets prices have, on the average, been reduced, compared with last year, as follows: pork fat by 33 per cent, other fat 21 per cent, vegetable oil 17 per cent, butter 31 per cent, eggs 30 per cent, potatoes and apples 50 per cent, etc.

In other towns market prices have been reduced even more. The increased supply of agricultural produce and the reduction of prices show that there has been a notable advance in supplying the urban population as compared with last year, signifying a further rise in the standard of living.

MR. TAYLOR GETS THE JITTERS

Last Sunday the readers of the "New York Herald Tribune" were flabbergasted when they opened the supplement to the newspaper in which, under a heart-rending headline announcing a new Red "plot" to conquer Europe, the radio commentator Taylor said that the Soviet Union was in possession of a certain "secret weapon".

What sort of a weapon is it that has so upset Mr. Taylor? It turns out that it is the... consumer goods which are being produced in the USSR on an ever-increasing scale. The grievous and irrefutable truth is, according to the commentator, that a colossal advance in the sphere of industry and in technique is to be observed in the Soviet Union since the war. When the Soviet people concentrate all their attention on the production of consumer goods, then, the commentator warns, look out! The huge and united country is capable of supplying a colossal number of, for example, alarm-clocks and of anything else, at any time it wants.

Believe it or not, in his opinion, this is in all probability the most dangerous thing that has taken place in the second half of the 20th century.

It is easy to understand that in attempting to scare his readers, the "New York Herald Tribune" commentator is merely reflecting the jittery fears experienced by the ruling circles of the USA as a result of the growing influence which the splendid successes of the peace economy of the USSR and the steady rise in the well-being of the Soviet people has on the minds and hearts of millions of people in the capitalist countries.

S. V.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Half a Million Children Kept out of School - According to the Bill being prepared by the Ministry of Education in Chile, the acute problem of school shortage will be "solved" in the next... 20 years. Expenditure on education is being slashed year by year.

The Ibanez Government, sparing no expense in implementing the policy of war preparations, which it pursues under orders from Washington, is apparently little concerned by the fact that half a million children in Chile (about 40 per cent of the children of school age) receive no education in

For the purpose of camouflaging their naked intervention in Indo-China, the ruling circles of the US, exerting every conceivable pressure on their "allies" and embroiling France deeper and deeper in the hopeless war in Indo-China, want to involve the Western countries in the international brigandage described as "joint action".

(Press item)



ABOUT "JOINT ACTION" IN INDO-CHINA

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

People of Pakistan Reject Policy of Plotting with American Aggressors

Recently the Pakistan press reported the final results of the elections to the Constituent Assembly of East Pakistan. According to the reports out of 309 seats in the Constituent Assembly the Muslim League won only 10 while the opposition United Front won 223. The President of the Muslim League Nurul Amin, who was also the Chief Minister of East Pakistan, was heavily defeated, as were all his Ministers and close colleagues in the Muslim League.

The catastrophic rout of the Muslim League which has been in power for the past seven years is a highly significant event in the light of the recent acts of the Pakistan Government in its foreign policy.

As is known, last February the Mohammed Ali Government, ignoring the mass protests of the people of Pakistan, signed an aggressive military pact with the USA and supplemented it in April with the military treaty with Turkey, obediently following US foreign policy. Pointing out the consequences of this fatal policy of the Mohammed Ali Government, Ifikharuddin, leader of the Azad Pakistan Party, recently told Parliament: "Pakistan is now a US colony. Pakistan is now part of US war plans... Pakistan has now been sold spiritually and physically. With the arrival

The Constituent Assembly elections in East Pakistan inhabited by the greater part of the population—42 of the 76 million—demonstrated that the popular masses resolutely reject the policy of intrigue with the US aggressors and do not want to become cannon fodder for the sake of the profits of US imperialists.

As a result of the elections which were an eloquent expression of the will of the greater part of the population of the country, a popular movement for the dissolution of the present Parliament and Government, for a new democratic constitution, for a policy of peace, for the abolition of the enslaving military pact with the USA, for friendship with India and other countries of Asia and the world, is gaining momentum. These demands were resolutely supported by the thousands taking part in the meetings and demonstrations held in Dacca, Lahore, Shickhpura and other towns.

The success of the unfolding mass movement, as the democratic press of Pakistan justly stresses, will depend, first of all, on better organisation of the popular masses, on enhancing their vigilance against the machinations of the reactionary elements.

known way, falsely accusing it of "intervention" in the war in Viet Nam, scaring his listeners with absurd allegations to the effect that the People's Republic of China is "very close" to direct participation in military operations. But animosity is a bad counsellor: these inventions of Dulles were barely two days old before they were refuted by none other than the French Command in Indo-China. A representative of this Command announced that "the French have never come into contact with a single Chinese in Indo-China". As for the "Communist adviser" allegedly directing the operations of the Viet Nam People's Army, the French Command made it clear that the name mentioned by Dulles was that of a... Chiang Kai-shek general. Such is the value of the provocative declarations issued by the State Department of the USA about "aggressive intentions" on the part of the People's Republic of China.

At the same time the whole world knows facts which prove that aggressive action against the People's Republic of China is the main trend of American policy in Asia.

It was the USA that tried to invade China through the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and with this aim in view unleashed the war in Korea; it was the armed forces of the USA that seized the island of Taiwan, which from time immemorial has been Chinese territory, and converted it into its strong-point for wider aggression

taken place in the international arena including Asia where hundreds of millions of people have risen in struggle for liberation, where a great new power, the People's Republic of China, has made its appearance. The consolidation of the people's-democratic system in China and the struggle waged by the peoples of the other Asian countries for their independence have turned Asia into a mighty force and have raised its role in international affairs to unprecedented heights. The courageous struggle for freedom and independence fought by the people of Viet Nam, their military victories and achievements in developing their economy and culture testify to the vitality and invincibility of the people's-democratic system in Viet Nam and no reactionary forces can reverse this natural historical process.

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France. They understand that international tension can be ended only by means of negotiations and agreements.

This found expression also in the demands put forward by the peace conference of workers of the Northern countries. This conference, representing 300,000 organised workers, rightly combined work for peace with the fight for the vital demands of the working people.

Each time the Swedish Government submits a new budget for endorsement by the Rikstag it turns out that the entire burden of the constantly growing military expenditure is shouldered by the working people; increased military expenditure means lower allocations for social needs and increased taxes. Thus, this year the Government intends to recoup the increase in military expenditure by increasing taxes on consumer goods. This has given rise to vigorous protests among the workers, and Nilsson, Social-Democratic War Minister, has had to defend his draft budget before the members of his own Party in the Södermanland region (south of Stockholm). At their monthly meetings a number of Social Democratic Party organisations have passed resolutions protesting against the increase in armaments and taxes on consumer goods.

The workers also realise that the piling up of armaments results in the fact that the wage level does not keep pace with soaring prices. In the postwar period prices for consumer goods went up nearly 50 per cent. With the support of the Right-wing Social-Democratic trade union leaders the ruling circles tried to prevent the workers from fighting for wage increases. But these attempts met with resistance on the part of the workers, who by their actions succeeded in getting the so-called "sliding wage scale", as a result of which the wage level achieved by the workers of many trades has become considerably higher than was originally envisaged in the rates laid down by the Government.

Other examples could be given showing the growing unity and activity of the workers in the struggle for their demands. The main slogans advanced by the Communist Party in this struggle are: **guaranteed work, a shorter working week, and old-age pensions.**

tion—demonstrated the policy of intrigue with the US aggressors and do not want to become cannon fodder for the sake of the profits of US imperialists.

As a result of the elections which were an eloquent expression of the will of the greater part of the population of the country, a popular movement for the dissolution of the present Parliament and Government, for a new democratic constitution, for a policy of peace, for the abolition of the enslaving military pact with the USA, for friendship with India and other countries of Asia and the world, is gaining momentum. These demands were resolutely supported by the thousands taking part in the meetings and demonstrations held in Dacca, Lahore, Shikhpura and other towns.

The success of the unfolding mass movement, as the democratic press of Pakistan, justly stresses, will depend, first of all, on better organisation of the popular masses, on enhancing their vigilance against the machinations of the reactionary elements seeking to use in their own interests the fruits of the people's victory.

Jan MAREK

According to the Bill being prepared by the Ministry of Education in Chile, the acute problem of school shortage will be "solved" in the next... 20 years. Expenditure on education is being slashed year by year. The Ibanez Government, sparing no expense in implementing the policy of war preparations, which it pursues under orders from Washington, is apparently little concerned by the fact that half a million children in Chile (about 40 per cent of the children of school age) receive no education in schools.

There has been no great unemployment in the country in the postwar period. Recently, however, there have been many cases when, despite the huge and constantly growing profits accrued by them over many years, the bosses did not hesitate to throw workers on the streets when they had no further need for them. From the example of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy the workers in Sweden see for themselves that this is not an immutable state of affairs in which the fate of the workers and their families depends on the arbitrariness of the industrialists. Now the workers are developing the struggle, in various ways, for guaranteed employment.

One of their demands is that Sweden should trade on an equal basis with all countries. This would result in the development of trade with the stable market of the democratic countries, which is free from crises, in ending the present control and, to a considerable extent, the decisive influence of the US monopolists in the foreign trade of the country. The first step in this direction, which we must welcome, is the conclusion in February this year of a trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Sweden, which envisages a considerable expansion in trade between these countries.

The Soviet Union imports from Sweden, in addition to other goods, large quantities of goods which our country has in abundance, such as butter and paper, and also the products of the consumer-goods industry. Sweden, in its turn, imports from the USSR many oil products. The new trade agreement shows the way forward to independence of the unstable Western market and also to fuller employment.

In the struggle for a shorter working week with full wages the workers of various occupations and trades have already achieved a certain measure of success. Underground workers have achieved a fixed working week.

This demand has been persistently raised by the working class since in the past few years the number of accidents in enterprises has increased substantially as a result of the intensification of the speed-up. Even now a great number of workers are unable to sus-

tain the present frantic rate of work throughout the whole week. They have to miss one day a week, thus losing a day's pay.

In the struggle for old-age pensions the workers are more and more persistently demanding that pensions be paid at the expense of the industrialists.

In the course of the struggle for the satisfaction of this or that urgent demand the workers are uniting, regardless of what Party they belong to, gaining valuable experience as to how to unite their ranks.

In the conditions of the growing activity of the workers the Communist Party, as the vanguard of the working class of Sweden, is faced with responsible tasks. The conferences held by all 25 regional Party organisations in January and early February discussed the actual problems of life and struggle of the working people and defined concrete means of solving them, taking into account the situation in various regions.

The Party press, which has recently been supplemented by seven provincial daily newspapers, has been supporting the struggle waged by the working people even more actively than in the past. It gives a better picture of the life of the workers, renders them concrete help and support during particular actions and campaigns.

In the face of the bigger tasks confronting the Party its weak points are being revealed. The main weaknesses are first that some Party organisations are not yet doing enough to increase their influence among the broad masses of the population and still display little initiative in heading the struggle of the working people for their demands.

Many Party organisations have not yet achieved the necessary Marxist-Leninist training of their members and have not made use of all the possibilities available.

Overcoming these weaknesses and assimilating the rich experience of other fraternal Parties the Communist Party of Sweden will consolidate and multiply its successes.

EDITORIAL BOARD

For Unity of Working Class of Sweden

★
Knut Bäckström
Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee,
Communist Party of Sweden
★ ★

In all its political activities the Communist Party of Sweden seeks to bring about unity and solidarity in the ranks of the working class. All its efforts are directed at uniting the workers for joint action and struggle for their vital interests.

Many difficulties must be overcome on the way to the unity of the working class of the country and in the struggle for the workers' interests. Obstacles to joint working-class action also existed within the Communist Party itself, partly due to the ideas implanted by the "Left" in the working-class movement. For a long time the "Left" considered that fighting against the Social-Democratic working-class movement without distinguishing between ordinary Social-Democratic workers and the treacherous Right-wing Social Democrats was their main job. In a typical sectarian way they left out of account the fact that the standpoint of the majority of the Social-Democratic workers in the most urgent and vital matters fully and entirely coincided with that of the Communist workers. They also ignored the fact that the majority of members of the Social Democratic Party joined it collectively, through the trade unions in which most of the workers are organised. These workers did not have to go to the trouble of joining the Party since this was done automatically through the trade union treasurer.

Under the influence of the "Left" the Communist Party propaganda was directed against everything that went by the name of "Social-Democratic", including ordinary Social-Democratic workers.

And although way back in the Thirties the Communist Party, following the instructions given by Lenin in his brilliant work "Left-wing Communism", was able to overcome its former weaknesses, strong "Left" sectarian elements existed and exist at present within its ranks. The Party has been overcoming and is still overcoming these survivals in the course of determined struggle.

It is not fortuitous that the "last of the Mohicans" of the "Left" sectarians, Persson, former member of the Central Committee of the Party, found himself isolated when in April 1953 he walked out of the XVIIth Party Congress which overwhelmingly rejected his sectarian platform. Persson's attacks against the Communist Party, which were then taken up by the entire bourgeois and Social-Democratic press, were unanimously rebuffed not only by the Communists but also by all honest workers.

The Communist, Social-Democratic and non-party workers are becoming convinced from their own experience that only united action can ensure success. In the course of joint action the workers are also learning to recognise and assess correctly those who guide them. In addition they discern their adversaries.

The Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders are the enemies of united action and unity of the working class. They see in the unity of the working class a threat to their own positions. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Social-Democratic leaders cannot conceal their delight at the activity of sectarian and disruptive elements within the working-class movement.

But nothing can undermine the strengthening of unity and solidarity within the ranks of the working class of Sweden. This growing unity is based on the unanimity of its demands, which overcomes all obstacles. These are, first of all, defence of peace and the national independence of the country. The working class of Sweden which, as the Communist Party said in its pro-

gramme, "is the main body of the nation", leads the people.

It is precisely because of the mighty will of the Swedish people for peace that the ruling circles have not succeeded as yet in bringing our country into NATO.

Despite the strenuous propaganda of the warmongers they could neither intimidate the broad masses of the people nor convince them that war threatens from the countries of people's rule. The growing movement for the establishment of relations with all countries and the neutrality of Sweden, means, in itself, the defeat of the warmongers. The Swedish people and the working class in particular are profoundly alarmed at the machinations of the US imperialists who are building military bases on the territories of Sweden's western neighbours, stationing American troops in them, and at the rearming of Western Germany and its conversion into a new seat of war in Europe.

The Swedish people are beginning to realise more and more from what quarter war threatens; they see that it is being prepared by the US imperialist instigators of war.

Nor do the people forget that it was the Soviet Union in the second world war that saved many countries, including Sweden, from enslavement. Sweden did not experience the devastation which befell most of the other countries of Europe. The people of Sweden dearly cherish peace and the national sovereignty of their country and are doing their utmost not to lose them.

Headed by their working class the people of Sweden are deeply interested in a relaxation of the tension in international relations. It is precisely now that the peace of Sweden depends more than ever before on the preservation and strengthening of world peace. That is why the Swedish people followed with keen attention the course of negotiations in Berlin between the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the USA, Great Britain and