

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

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Upholding Peace—Vital Cause of all Peoples

Already in those days when the people in their millions and in all corners of the earth were celebrating victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II, the aggressive imperialist forces were plotting against the peace won by the peoples at the cost of incredible sacrifice. Already in those first postwar years the US ruling circles openly proclaimed the policy of the armaments drive, of increasing the armed forces, of building military bases close to the borders of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, the policy of building aggressive military blocs.

These intrigues of the reactionary forces, aimed at frustrating the peaceful relations between the peoples and at preparing a new world war, summoned to life the international peace movement. This mass popular movement against the anti-popular and venturesome policy of the aggressors has united people of the most diverse political outlook, party affiliation and social status, people of different philosophical and religious convictions; it unites all who cherish peace among the nations.

An enormous role in bringing about the organisational and ideological consolidation of peace supporters on a world scale was played by the First World Peace Congress held five years ago, on April 20-25, 1949, in Paris and Prague.

In its manifesto to the peoples of the world the Congress pointed out that the world was threatened with the danger of a new war; it summoned all the peoples for the struggle against this danger, for lasting and durable world peace; it condemned the disastrous armaments drive and the immeasurable increase in military expenditure, demanded that atomic weapons be prohibited and the armed forces of the Great Powers reduced.

The united democratic camp of free Peoples, headed by the Soviet Union—great socialist power—is the mighty bulwark of World peace and the security of the peoples of all countries. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a steadfast policy of maintaining and strengthening peace, a policy of struggle against preparing and unleashing a new war, for establishing normal relations and business contacts between all countries. A persistent and consistent policy of peace is likewise pursued by the great People's Republic of China and by all the countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia. In their peace-loving foreign policy the countries of the democratic camp are guided by the counsel of V. I. Lenin about the possibility of the co-existence of the two world systems—the socialist system and the capitalist

In these circumstances the decisions recently adopted by the Bureau of the World Peace Council in Vienna are of great significance for the further development of the fight for peace, against the danger of another war. The documents adopted by the Bureau—the general resolution, the call addressed to the peoples of Europe and the declaration on atomic weapons—reflected the will of big sections of the population in all countries for preserving and strengthening peace; they expressed unanimous protest on behalf of the peoples against the actions of those seeking to poison the international situation with war hysteria, by waving the A and H-bombs, against those seeking to nullify the effect of the lessening already achieved in the international tension.

The main threat to peace in Europe at present is the desire of the aggressive circles to impose on the peoples of Europe the so-called EDC and the "European Army" which would split Europe into hostile military groupings, revive German militarism—the worst enemy of the peoples of Europe and make impossible the unification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic footing. Since the peoples of Europe, taught by history, are resolutely against these disastrous gambles, the aggressive circles resort to every conceivable manoeuvre in their attempts to blunt the vigilance of the peace supporters. One such manoeuvre is the Anglo-American "guarantees" loudly advertised by the US and the Americanised press. Actually these "guarantees" have nothing in common with genuine guarantees for the security of France and Europe as a whole; all that they do is to facilitate rebuilding the German Wehrmacht and pursue the sole aim of hoodwinking the public.

The peoples of Europe insist on a genuine guarantee of peace and security. Such a guarantee is the organising of collective security for all European states without domination by any one country. This explains why the proposals of the Soviet Union for collective security for all countries in Europe, irrespective of their social system, and for the General European Treaty on Collective Security meet with increasingly active support among the broad sections of the public. The solidarity of the peoples in the fight against reviving German militarism, against the formation of aggressive military groupings, for lasting peace and collective security for all the peoples of Europe is growing stronger.

In a day or two the representatives of the five Great Powers and of other interested countries will meet in Geneva to discuss the Korean and Indo-China issues. Now, when all the peace-loving forces are demanding a peaceful settlement of these urgent problems on which peace in Asia and throughout the world depends, the US aggressive circles are trying to frustrate a peaceful

FIRST SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET OF USSR OF FOURTH CONVOCATION

The First Session of the Fourth Convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR opened on April 20 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Among the deputies were distinguished innovators in industry and socialist agriculture, prominent scientists, well-known writers, doctors and teachers, representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy, workers of the Party and state apparatus.

The leading bodies of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities were elected at the sittings of the respective Chambers and arrangements made for separate and joint sittings. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Election of the Credentials Commission of the Soviet of the Union and, correspondingly, election of the Credentials Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.
2. Election of permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and, correspondingly, election of permanent commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities.
3. Endorsement of laws adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
4. Election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
5. Appointment of Government of the USSR, namely, the Council of Ministers of the USSR.
6. The National Budget of the USSR for 1954.

The Credentials Commissions, Bill-drafting Commissions, Budget Commissions and Foreign Affairs Commissions were then elected.

In the morning of April 21 there was a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The appearance in the Government boxes of Comrades G. M. Malenkov, V. M. Molotov, N. S. Khrushchev, K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, M. G. Pervukhin, N. M. Shvernik, A. I. Kirichenko, M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov and N. N. Shatalin was greeted by the deputies and guests with tumultuous and prolonged applause.

The floor was given to the Minister of Finance of the USSR, Deputy A. G. Zverev, to deliver the report on the National Budget of the USSR for 1954.

The Budget, with income estimated at 571.8 billion roubles and expenditure at 562.7 billion roubles, revenue exceeding expenditure by 9.1 billion roubles, was submitted to the Supreme Soviet for endorsement. The state expenditure for the

penditure accounts for 17.8 per cent of total budgetary expenditure.

The figures cited by the speaker testify that the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR are consistently pursuing a policy of peaceful economic and cultural up-building, a policy of further developing heavy industry, of all-round advance by agriculture, a considerable increase in production of consumer goods and a further strengthening of the country's defence capacity.

After the interval the Chairman informed the deputies that he had received a statement from Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, stating that in conformity with the Constitution of the USSR and in view of the fact that the question of appointing the Government of the USSR was before the Supreme Soviet for consideration, the Council of Ministers considered its duties as fulfilled and submitted its resignation to the Supreme Soviet.

The floor was taken by Deputy A. I. Kirichenko who proposed that the work of the Council of Ministers be approved and that Comrade G. M. Malenkov be requested to submit to the Supreme Soviet proposals for the new composition of the Government. Kirichenko's words were met with tumultuous and prolonged applause. The ovation continued for a long time. All rose.

After speeches by Deputies I. V. Kapitov and I. D. Mustafayev, who wholeheartedly supported Deputy A. I. Kirichenko, the Supreme Soviet unanimously and in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, which reflected the great unity of the Party, the Government and the people, adopted the following decision:

"1. The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accepts the statement of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the resignation of the Government of the USSR, approves the work of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and requests the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov, to present to the Supreme Soviet proposals for the composition of the Government of the USSR.

"2. To instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to continue its functions until the present Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR endorses the new composition of the Government of the USSR."

In the evening of April 21 there was a second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities. The Chairman of the Budget Commission of

Sixtieth Birthday of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev

April 17 marked the sixtieth birthday of Comrade Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, member of the Presidium and first Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU. On this

occasion the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR addressed a birthday greeting to N. S. Khrushchev which reads:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR send warm greetings to you—loyal disciple of Lenin and comrade-in-arms of Stalin, outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, glorious son of the working class—on the occasion of your sixtieth birthday.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet people highly appreciate your services in the fight for the cause of Communism to which you have devoted your entire life.

"During the grim times of the Civil War, during the period of peaceful socialist construction, during the grave years of the Great Patriotic War and now in the period of peaceful effort devoted to the building of Communist society in our country—at all Party and state posts, you, with your tireless energy, staunchness and principledness, have given unstintingly of your strength in the great victories of the Soviet people, in raising their well-being and in building Communism.

"We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Nikita Sergeyevich, our friend and comrade, good health and many years of continued fruitful activity on behalf of the Soviet people and our homeland, on behalf of Communism."

In connection with the sixtieth birthday of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, first Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and noting his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred on Comrade Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev the title of Hero of Socialist Labour and decorated him with the Order of Lenin and the "Sickle and Hammer" gold medal.

The following fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties sent greetings to Comrade

N. S. Khrushchev: C.C. of the Communist Party of China, C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party, C.C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party, C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party, C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, C.C. of the Communist Party of Finland, C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, C.C. of the Korean Party of Labour, C.C. of the Albanian Party of Labour and the C.C. of the Communist Party of Austria.

Action in Britain Against Rearming Western Germany

The revolt in the British labour movement against the official Right-wing policy of support for German rearmament continues to grow.

Typical of the feeling in the trade unions is the statement of Mr. W. P. Stagg, President of the 50,000-strong Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen. Opening his union's annual conference at Easter he said: "I am not anti-German. But I am resolutely opposed to the militarists, big businessmen and one-time Nazis who today wield great influence in the Ger-

At the annual conference of the Co-operative Party the Executive Committee suffered a heavy defeat when it insisted on the adoption of a resolution supporting German rearmament. An amendment condemning the line of the Executive Committee on the German question was carried by 5,092,000 votes to 2,410,000.

An indication of the feeling in the Labour Party against the reactionary policy of the Right-wing leadership is the resignation of Aneurin Bevan M. P. from the Labour M.P.s' Parliamentary Committee on the

for the struggle against this danger, for lasting and durable world peace; it condemned the disastrous armaments drive and the immeasurable increase in military expenditure, demanded that atomic weapons be prohibited and the armed forces of the Great Powers reduced.

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During the past five years the world peace movement has broadened and consolidated its mass base, has been replenished with new forces and has become the truly invincible movement of our times. The leading body of this movement—the World Peace Council—is a thoroughly representative international body. Hundreds of millions are participating in the mass campaigns conducted by the peace movement.

Today even the worst enemies of peace cannot but acknowledge the success of the world peace movement and are forced to take it into consideration. The fight of the peoples to preserve and strengthen peace resulted in the first indications of a let-up in the international tension, in the fact that a certain lessening of the tension is felt for the first time since the end of the war. The aggressive forces were forced to agree to a cease-fire and armistice in Korea, to the convening of the Berlin Conference of the four Foreign Ministers, to consent to the Geneva Conference of the five Great Powers, with the participation of other interested countries, at which the Korean and Indo-China problems will be discussed. The peoples are becoming more and more convinced that negotiations can lead to a successful solution of the most complicated international problems.

But the lessening of the international tension is not to the liking of certain reactionary circles, above all the ruling circles of the USA, does not enter into the calculations of the war industry monopolies which see a way of staving off the oncoming economic crisis in the armaments drive and in war orders. This explains why the aggressive forces are striving might and main to prevent any let-up in the international tension, why they have proclaimed the so-called "positions-of-strength" policy, the policy of intimidation and threats.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

A statement issued by the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany after its Thirteenth Plenum says that the Board has resolved to convene the Party Congress in the autumn and has adopted directives

on the political and organisational preparation for the Congress. Re-election of the Party Committees will take place in the course of the Congress preparations.

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In a day or two the representatives of the five Great Powers and of other interested countries will meet in Geneva to discuss the Korean and Indo-China issues. Now, when all the peace-loving forces are demanding a peaceful settlement of these urgent problems on which peace in Asia and throughout the world depends, the US aggressive circles are trying to frustrate a peaceful settlement and are fanning war conflicts. In their attempts to crush by force of arms the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, the US is blatantly intervening in the war in Indo-China, extending its network of air and naval bases, striving to form a new aggressive bloc in the Pacific and South-East Asia, and engaging in aggressive actions against the People's Republic of China and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

But the peoples of Asia and the Pacific basin are becoming more and more convinced that the US ruling circles, with their humbug about "resistance to aggression", seek to realise their aggressive designs, to turn this region into a battlefield for another world war. Not only broad sections of the public, but also many statesmen in Asia are resolutely resisting the American aggressive policy. The plotting of the enemies of peace in Asia and in the Far East and in all other parts of the world are counterposed by the powerful peace movement which is capable of thwarting the anti-popular designs of the US imperialists and their accomplices.

Recent events clearly illustrate the steady growth of the prestige and influence of the Soviet Union on the international arena, the growth and consolidation of the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism on the one hand, and, on the other, the growing contradictions and differences in the capitalist camp.

The peoples in all countries are becoming convinced from their experience of the fight for peace that it is possible to get rid of the danger of war; that it is possible to force the ruling circles in the capitalist countries to take the pathway of peaceful settlement of controversial and unresolved issues in international life. The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, expressing the vital interests of the popular masses, regard the fight for peace as their chief task.

Peace will be maintained and consolidated provided the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their hands and uphold it to the end. Let the unity of the peoples grow stronger in the struggle for peace, let the ranks of the peace supporters multiply and rally closer!

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In the evening of April 21 there was a second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities. The Chairman of the Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, Deputy A. M. Sazonov made a report. Discussion then began.

On April 22 at separate sittings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities discussion on the National Budget of the USSR for 1954 continued. A report at the sitting of the Soviet of the Union was made by Deputy I. S. Senin, Chairman of the Budget Commission of the Soviet of the Union. The speakers unanimously proposed that the 1954 Budget, as amended by the Budget Commissions, be endorsed.

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The conference of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, representing 340,000 workers, overwhelmingly condemned the plan to establish the EDC and the restoration of German militarism, only 2 of the 850 delegates voting against. By 17,700 votes to 2,400 the Labour Party of Northern Ireland at its annual conference voted against West German rearmament.

At the annual conference of the Co-operative Party the Executive Committee suffered a heavy defeat when it insisted on the adoption of a resolution supporting German rearmament. An amendment condemning the line of the Executive Committee on the German question was carried by 5,092,000 votes to 2,410,000.

An indication of the feeling in the Labour Party against the reactionary policy of the Right-wing leadership is the resignation of Aneurin Bevan M. P. from the Labour M.P.s' Parliamentary Committee on the grounds that he opposes its support of German rearmament and is "deeply shocked" at its failure to repudiate the Dulles-Eden agreement for a Pacific pact.

Commenting on Bevan's resignation, Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party, said that it reflected the tremendous strength of the feeling for peace among Labour's rank and file, disgusted with the repeated Tory surrenders to American imperialists.

RESULTS OF FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN—BIG ACHIEVEMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE

The results of the fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of Czechoslovakia in 1949-53, reported by the State Statistical Board, are brilliant new testimony to the considerable achievements of the Czechoslovak working people engaged in the successful building of Socialism.

During the Five-Year Plan period industrial output more than doubled. The share of industry in the national income during this period rose from 56 to 70 per cent and the character of Czechoslovakia as a developed industrial country has become even clearer. The share of the production of the means of production in the overall industrial output increased from 57.6 in 1948 to 62.3 in 1953, while that of heavy machine-building rose from 17 to 28 per cent.

In 1953 the total industrial output was 119 per cent greater than in 1937, while output per head was 147 per cent greater. The per capita output of steel in Czechoslovakia surpassed that in such developed capitalist countries as Britain, France and Western Germany.

During the past five years the output of electric power rose by 65 per cent; 12 big electric power stations were put into operation and work started on others. Our country now produces 4 times more oil and 64 per cent more iron ore than in 1948. The output of pig iron went up by 69 per cent, steel by 67 per cent and rolled metal by 73 per cent. Six blast-furnaces, nine open-hearth furnaces, eight electric furnaces, six rolling mills and two tube mills have been built.

The machine-building industry, which increased in volume 3.3 times during the years of the Five-Year Plan, has become the leading branch of Czechoslovak industry. The output of steam turbines rose 4.6 times, diesel-engines 4.2 times, trucks 58 per cent, ball-

bearings 5.5 times, etc. Home industry mastered new complicated types of machine-tools and mechanisms. Twenty-four new machine-building plants were put into operation and the production capacity of existing plants was extended.

The output of manufactured consumer goods also showed a significant increase. In 1953 the country received 39 per cent more textile goods and 19 per cent more leather goods compared with 1948. Since 1948 the production of ready-made clothing has trebled and that of lock-knit wear has risen 2.5 times; output of the food industry has increased by 83 per cent.

The rapid development of industrial production was achieved by introducing up-to-date technique into all branches of the national economy and by the steady rise in the productivity of labour, which during the Five-Year Plan increased by 60 per cent.

Despite the significant successes of Czechoslovak industry as a whole, some of its branches did not reach the targets. The development of the fuel, power and raw materials base is not adequate for the requirements of the national economy.

During the Five-Year Plan period an increase was also registered in the total agricultural output. Compared with 1948, the production of grain increased by 5 per cent, beans by 33 per cent, oil-bearing crops by 79 per cent, potatoes by 30 per cent and sugar beet by 27 per cent. During the same period the number of large horned cattle rose by 11 per cent, pigs by 29 per cent and sheep by 122 per cent.

However, agriculture as a whole lagged behind the rapid advance of industry and

failed to satisfy to the full the growing requirements of the population and the national economy.

The socialist reconstruction of agriculture was carried out successfully. While in 1948 the socialist sector of agriculture had only 3 per cent of the arable land by the end of 1953 the figure was nearly 44 per cent. 262,000 peasant households are members of 6,679 unified agricultural producer co-operatives of types III and IV.

In 1948-53 agriculture received 14,353 tractors, 1,175 combines, 13,577 grain harvesting machines and 1,050 trucks. In 1953 the machine and tractor stations cultivated 6,680,000 hectares of land as against 753,000 in 1949.

The successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan made it possible to raise the working people's standard of living. Czechoslovakia today knows no unemployment; the number of factory and office workers has risen by almost one-third during the five years. Wages rose on the average 34 per cent; those of industrial workers rose by 56 per cent.

In 1953 consumption per head of the population was roughly one-fifth higher than in 1948. Compared with the prewar 1936 the population of Czechoslovakia now buys 37 per cent more meat, 18 per cent more fats, 79 per cent more cheese, 67 per cent more wheat flour, 23 per cent more eggs and 17 per cent more sugar. Sales of manufactured goods have increased considerably. For instance, during the five years the people bought 946,000 radio sets (almost every family now has a radio set), 748,000 bicycles, 138,000 motorcycles, 144,000 sewing machines, etc.

More than 177,000 flats were completed during the five years. Now 97 per cent of the towns and villages have an electricity supply.

Medical services have improved. Since 1948 the number of beds in hospitals and sanatoria has risen by 28,000. Between 1949 and 1953 the number of kindergartens increased by 39 per cent while the number of creches has gone up more than 4 times.

In 1953 government expenditure on social welfare reached 6,100 million crowns, 71 per cent more than in 1948.

Considerable successes have been achieved in the sphere of public education, science and culture. The country has 39 higher educational establishments (in 1948 there were 22) with more than 47,000 students. Moreover, more than 16,000 working people attend evening classes at higher educational establishments.

The successful development of Slovakia, which has been transformed from a backward country into a country with a developed up-to-date industry, is a remarkable achievement of the Five-Year Plan.

In 1953 the national income of Czechoslovakia was nearly two-thirds higher than in 1948. During the five years the share of the socialist sector in the national income has risen from 61 to 92 per cent.

During the first Five-Year Plan the Czechoslovak people, guided by the Communist Party, have made a considerable advance along the path of building Socialism. The present level of development of the productive forces, the new class and economic structure of the country, the help given by the Soviet Union and the co-operation of the People's Democracies, the policy of the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia, vigorously supported by the working people, have opened great new vistas for developing the national economy and raising the standard of living of the working people.

FOR BROAD UNITY OF ALL NATIONAL FORCES IN ITALY*

The march of international events at the present time is developing in a contradictory way. On the one hand, certain, and even considerable, steps have been taken towards lessening international tension and, consequently, towards carrying out one of the immediate tasks of our peace policy; on the other hand, however—and here is the element of contradiction—we are facing an intensification of the aggressive policy of American imperialism. Since the Berlin Conference the leaders of American imperialism policy and those who are subordinate to them have taken fresh steps to sharpen the international situation, to divert it onto a path leading away from an easing of international tension.

Against this general background there is one predominating factor; it is the rapid advance in the production of atomic explosives. The progress made by man in mastering nuclear power is of course to be welcomed, it is one of the achievements of mankind in the matter of mastering the forces of nature and the result of his efforts over thousands of years to harness these forces in the service of man. Today, however, these achievements, as far as the group that is guiding American foreign policy is concerned, are being utilised in such a manner as to confront mankind with the prospect of catastrophe, but not the kind of catastrophe, however, hitherto spoken about, not the catastrophe of which it was possible to speak on the eve of the first or second world wars, but of universal catastrophe.

The fact should, of course, be fully realised, that this weapon of mass extermination of life in all its forms is not the monopoly of one side—both sides have it. The position of the leaders of American imperialist policy which was set out by the President of the USA in his latest speech and proclaimed previously in the ravings of the US Secretary of State, that is, a position which considers weapons of mass destruction (atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, bombs of even greater explosive power) to be a means of threatening and intimidating other states, has therefore no real or concrete basis. It is naive to imagine that by following this path the American imperialists can achieve their desired objective, that is to change the world situation in their favour and to prepare the conditions which would make it easier for them to achieve world domination.

Although this is a naive thought, the policy of threats with atom and hydrogen bombs and of provocation is in itself something horrifying and frightening, something of which it is impossible to think calmly. Actually, it is objectively designed to sharpen the international situation and continuously to intensify tension in the relations between the larger states in the world.

Consequently, the prospect with which those who put forward the American policy of atom menace and intimidation are confronting the world is, we must say frankly, the prospect of ending modern civilisation. This would mean the complete or almost complete disappearance of all the results of labour, of the material and spiritual progress that has continued for thousands of years—of results which enabled man to build the world in which we live today.

Such is the perspective, such the ultimate end of the road which the leaders of the American imperialist policy offer.

In the face of this prospect which has now completely and unexpectedly become so obvious, people can occupy only one of two positions: either they can

★
Palmiro Togliatti
General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party

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consider the situation from this point of view we shall see that there are immense possibilities for forming a movement, for uniting forces which in their essence, in their social and political character, differ entirely from one another—a movement that would really be a movement for maintaining the civilisation of mankind and saving mankind itself. Such is the problem facing us today.

Our task, and particularly the task of those leading the Communist movement, is concretely to examine how the broad masses of the people to whom we appeal are organised, what are their main amalgamations, the leading bodies to which they are subordinated, the organisations to which they belong so that we can find ways and means of establishing contact with them and co-operating with them, which would give life to the unity for which we are striving.

There is now the Communist and Socialist world. We know that this world includes hundreds of millions of people, entire countries are led by the Communist Parties along the road of Socialism and peace. Then, there are countries such as Italy, France and others where the Communist and Socialist movement rallies the vast majority of the working class, a substantial part of the toiling masses, middle classes and peasantry.

On the other side, there is the world of the Catholic masses with their organisations and their institutions. Is it possible to find ways and means for establishing not accidental agreement with these masses in order to solve particular political questions of one or the other side, but for firmer contact which would decisively contribute to the building of this broad movement for saving civilisation and for preventing the civilised world, as it stands now, from being taken onto the American pathway leading to universal destruction?

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If we take concrete political questions then the first conclusion we come to is that we cannot organise activity around a definite aspect of international politics, such as for example against the formation of the "European Defence Community", without linking it closely with the vital necessity of organising a broad movement for saving civilisation from the danger threatening it.

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Naturally, the so-called intermediate forces also play their role. However, if we leave aside the details and analyse the general line of present development, we shall see that the role of the intermediate forces becomes less and less important. The role of Saragat and of the remnants of our Liberals is insignificant against the background of the two great camps which now embrace such a large part of the world. Without doubt these intermediate forces, too, will have a significant role to play if they understand that they are also confronted with the task of saving mankind from extermination.

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The meeting resolved to hold the Second Congress of the Party on October 30, 1954.

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A recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico resolved to convene the XIIIth Congress of the Party in July, with the following agenda: 1. The political situation in the country and the tasks of the Communist Party; 2. Drawing up the new Party programme; 3. Amendments to the Rules of the Party; 4. Election of Central Committee.

Comrade X. Encarnación Valdez, Or-

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The conferences discussed questions relating to the forthcoming elections to national committees (local authorities) and the preparations for the Tenth Congress. Serious attention was devoted to the fulfilment of the major decisions taken by the Party and the Government and emphasis was laid on the need to further raise the level of ideological, political and organisational work of the Party.

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The Party organisation in the plant carries out regular work to propagate the bright perspective of socialist industrialisation of the country and to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and socialist attitude towards labour. We have exerted every effort to get to know more thoroughly the needs and requirements of individual workers. If a worker runs into difficulties the Party organisation helps him overcome them by citing experiences of innovators.

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Experience shows that a personal report coupled with a personal demonstration of the methods worked out by the innovator produces the best result in the promotion of advanced experiences. Inspired by Wang Chung-lun's creative spirit, nearly all the workers there made many valuable innovations. In 1953, this workshop fulfilled a production quota scheduled for two years and 17 days. As a result of the popularisation of Wang Chung-lun's experience, carried through on the initiative of the Communists, some 300 workers of the plant put forward 389 rationalisation proposals in the space of two months.

FOR BROAD UNITY OF ALL NATIONAL FORCES IN ITALY*

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FOR BROAD UNITY OF ALL NATIONAL FORCES IN ITALY*

The march of international events at the present time is developing in a contradictory way. On the one hand certain, and even considerable, steps have been taken towards lessening international tension and, consequently, towards carrying out one of the immediate tasks of our peace policy; on the other hand, however—and here is the element of contradiction—we are facing an intensification of the aggressive policy of American imperialism. Since the Berlin Conference the leaders of American imperialistic policy and those who are subordinate to them have taken fresh steps to sharpen the international situation, to divert it onto a path leading away from an easing of international tension.

Against this general background there is one predominating factor; it is the rapid advance in the production of atomic explosives. The progress made by man in mastering nuclear power is of course to be welcomed, it is one of the achievements of mankind in the matter of mastering the forces of nature and the result of his efforts over thousands of years to harness these forces in the service of man. Today, however, these achievements, as far as the group that is guiding American foreign policy is concerned, are being utilised in such a manner as to confront mankind with the prospect of catastrophe, but not the kind of catastrophe, however, hitherto spoken about, not the catastrophe of which it was possible to speak on the eve of the first or second world wars, but of universal catastrophe.

The fact should, of course, be fully realised, that this weapon of mass extermination of life in all its forms is not the monopoly of one side—both sides have it. The position of the leaders of American imperialist policy which was set out by the President of the USA in his latest speech and proclaimed previously in the ravings of the US Secretary of State, that is, a position which considers weapons of mass destruction (atom bombs, hydrogen bombs, bombs of even greater explosive power) to be a means of threatening and intimidating other states, has therefore no real or concrete basis. It is naive to imagine that by following this path the American imperialists can achieve their desired objective, that is to change the world situation in their favour and to prepare the conditions which would make it easier for them to achieve world domination.

Although this is a naive thought, the policy of threats with atom and hydrogen bombs and of provocation is in itself something horrifying and frightening, something of which it is impossible to think calmly. Actually, it is objectively designed to sharpen the international situation and continuously to intensify tension in the relations between the larger states in the world.

Consequently, the prospect with which those who put forward the American policy of atom menace and intimidation are confronting the world is, we must say frankly, the prospect of ending modern civilisation. This would mean the complete or almost complete disappearance of all the results of labour, of the material and spiritual progress that has continued for thousands of years—of results which enabled man to build the world in which we live today.

Such is the perspective, such the ultimate end of the road which the leaders of the American imperialist policy offer.

In the face of this prospect which has now completely and unexpectedly become so obvious, people can occupy only one of two positions: either that of despair or

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Comrades M. Constantinescu, D. Petrescu and Gh. Apostol reported on the first item on the agenda. The reports were adopted.

The meeting heard and adopted the report of Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej on the second item on the agenda. On the basis of this report, with a view to strengthening collective leadership in all Party and state work, the efficient solution of Party-organisational questions, activating Party life as a whole and promoting new cadres to leading posts, the meeting decided:

1. To elect a Secretariat of the Central Committee, consisting of 4 comrades not holding Government posts. The Secretariat will deal with questions of current Party work and will be guided in its activity by the Political Bureau.

2. To adopt the proposal made by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej that the post of General Secretary of the Central Committee be abolished and replaced by that of first Secretary.

Comrade Gh. Apostol was elected first Secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Mihai Dalea and Janos Fazekas were elected secretaries. Comrades N. Ceausescu and A. Draghici were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau, Comrades M. Mujic, M. Rosianu and J. Fazekas, alternate members, were co-opted as full members of the Central Committee.

The meeting resolved to hold the Second Congress of the Party on October 30, 1954.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

A recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico resolved to convene the XIIIth Congress of the Party in July, with the following agenda: 1. The political situation in the country and the tasks of the Communist Party; 2. Drawing up the new Party programme; 3. Amendments to the Rules of the Party; 4. Election of Central Committee.

Comrade X. Encarnación Valdez, Or-

REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On April 16-17 regional conferences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia were held under the slogan: "Work closely with the people for further strengthening the people's-democratic regime, for the victory of Socialism!" Representatives from the Central Committee attended the conferences at which reports on the work of the regional committees were delivered by the first secretaries of these committees while the members of the C.C. spoke about the next tasks of the Party.

The conferences discussed questions relating to the forthcoming elections to national committees (local authorities) and the preparations for the Tenth Congress. Serious attention was devoted to the fulfilment of the major decisions taken by the Party and the Government and emphasis was laid on the need to further raise the level of ideological, political and organisational work of the Party.

POPULARISING DECISIONS OF SECOND CONGRESS OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

The Polish United Workers' Party is campaigning to acquaint all Party members with the materials of the Second Congress and to popularise its decisions among the population. While studying and discussing the Congress materials the Party organisations outline concrete measures for carrying out these decisions, ensuring that the work of fulfilling the tasks advanced by the Congress is combined with the current political and economic tasks, with the struggle for rhythmical fulfilment of industrial plans, for exemplary spring sowing, for the further development of producer co-operation in the countryside and reorganisation of the administrative bodies. Attention is devoted to strengthening Party work in the countryside, to ensuring that all members make a thorough study of agricultural questions and to better help on the part of the towns to the countryside; it also stressed that the realisation of the tasks outlined by the Congress and the mobilisation of all the forces for raising the well-being of

The conferences proved the ideological unity and militant solidarity of the Party ranks around the Central Committee. The delegates pointed to the increased activity of factory, village and office branches. They also drew attention to the socialist emulation, that was developing on a wide scale in honour of the Tenth Congress. Shortcomings in the work of Party bodies and organisations gave rise to criticism and self-criticism on the part of the delegates, who pointed out ways to eliminate the shortcomings revealed.

The conferences elected delegates to the Tenth Party Congress.

The regional conferences helped to mobilise the Party members for further improving political work among the working people, for carrying out the elections to national committees and fulfilling the tasks advanced by the Party and the Govern-

ment. The working people call for a turn in the methods of work of Party, state and economic bodies and organisations.

The Congress materials are being studied in many Party organisations in Warsaw. Non-party people in the Zeran automobile plant, in the Tarchomin pharmaceutical factory, at the Warsaw-Prajha rail junction and elsewhere take part jointly with Party members in discussing and studying the Congress decisions.

In many factories in Stalinogrod agitators are popularising the materials. Congress delegates are especially active in this work.

In the ministries and in Government offices talks are devoted to the Congress decisions. Party members display keen interest in the theoretical questions of the character of the people's revolution which were illustrated by Comrade B. Bierut in his report. The discussion is also bringing to light shortcomings in everyday work.

GROWING CREATIVE INITIATIVE OF CHINESE WORKERS

The Chinese Communist Party committee in the general machinery plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company assists the administration in developing the creative ability of the workers, improving labour organisation and planned management. The workers have put forward more than a thousand rationalisation proposals aimed at improving quality and raising the productivity of labour.

The Party committee devotes special attention to worker-inventors. It assisted young worker Wang Chung-lun, initiator of many rationalisation proposals, to become one of the outstanding innovators of China. Wang Chung-lun has perfected his tools 8 times, invented a "universal machine tool" and fulfilled a production quota of more than four years in 1953. He has undertaken to fulfil a 16-month production quota this year.

The Party organisation in the plant carries out regular work to propagate the bright perspective of socialist industrialisation of the country and to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and socialist attitude towards labour. We have exerted every effort to get to know more thoroughly the needs and requirements of individual workers. If a worker runs into difficulties the Party organisation helps him overcome them by citing experiences of other

When introducing the advanced experience of Wang Chung-lun we had to clear the way blocked by conservative ideas held by individual workers.

Wide discussions were initiated by the Party committee and we came to the conclusion that the introduction of the advanced experience of Wang Chung-lun would pave the way for the mechanisation and automation of production processes not only in our plant but also in other machinery plants. We called meetings of the workers and staff for the purpose of finding ways and means of popularising Wang Chung-lun's experience.

Experience shows that a personal report coupled with a personal demonstration of the methods worked out by the innovator produces the best result in the promotion of advanced experiences. Inspired by Wang Chung-lun's creative spirit, nearly all the workers there made many valuable innovations. In 1953, this workshop fulfilled a production quota scheduled for two years and 17 days. As a result of the popularisation of Wang Chung-lun's experience, carried through on the initiative of the Communists, some 300 workers of the plant put forward 389 rationalisation proposals.

...tive, that is to change the world situation in their favour and to prepare the conditions which would make it easier for them to achieve world domination.

Although this is a naive thought, the policy of threats with atom and hydrogen bombs and of provocation is in itself something horrifying and frightening, something of which it is impossible to think calmly. Actually, it is objectively designed to sharpen the international situation and continuously to intensify tension in the relations between the larger states in the world.

Consequently, the prospect with which those who put forward the American policy of atom menace and intimidation are confronting the world is, we must say frankly, the prospect of ending modern civilisation. This would mean the complete or almost complete disappearance of all the results of labour, of the material and spiritual progress that has continued for thousands of years—of results which enabled man to build the world in which we live today.

Such is the perspective, such the ultimate end of the road which the leaders of the American imperialist policy offer.

In the face of this prospect which has now completely and unexpectedly become so obvious, people can occupy only one of two positions: either that of despair, or that of seeking means of action.

The line of conduct of sensible people should be to seek means of action.

There are two opposite poles: the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the United States of America on the other. The line pursued by the USA is known. As the whole trend of events shows, this line has brought the leaders of American policy to a position of threats and provoking of war in which all the most terrible means of destruction would be used. They are utilising this perspective to increase their insolent pressure and, consequently, to sharpen the situation even more and intensify the danger.

Let us turn to a consideration of the position occupied by the Soviet Union. It is a fact to be noted with interest that the Soviet Union was first to produce the hydrogen bomb. When the Soviet Union achieved this, it announced the fact but indulged in none of the actions taken by the leaders of American imperialism with the aim of terrorising people. Simultaneously with their statement on the creation of the hydrogen bomb, the leaders of the Soviet Union once again confirmed their position which is expressed in the demand for prohibiting the production and use of these means of destruction and for enforcing this ban by strict international control as regards all countries.

And so there are two opposite poles. But even if one speaks only of states and governments, numerous intermediate positions which are opposed to that of America's are being revealed. And the number of these intermediate positions is continually increasing.

The positions taken by governments depend on what the peoples feel and think, on the extent to which the peoples are able to express their demands in an organised way, so that these demands acquire force. Apart from governments there exist the broad masses of people in the world who are directly threatened by the American perspective. They must have their say; they must be called upon to demonstrate their will in a way that is most compatible with the present situation and to make sure that their desire is achieved. If we

* From Comrade Palmiro Togliatti's speech at the Plenum of the C.C., Italian Communist Party, April 12, 1954.

...ficult situation.

The difficulty arises from the very system of organisation and the system of leadership of the Catholic world. The Catholic world is headed by a leading group which—and of this there is no doubt whatever—is tied to the line and the development of American imperialist policy. The impression is created that this leading group and chiefly part of it (it suffices to recall Cardinal Spellman who only yesterday applauded the fascist McCarthy) is no longer capable of having the profound humane aspirations which arise from a proper appraisal of developments and from an understanding of all the seriousness of the problems confronting mankind; it is no longer in a position to solve the urgent problems by its actions. The impression is created that for many of these leaders the Catholic faith is regarded solely as a "sacred faith" which served in the past and must continue to serve now to inspire the reactionary movement and put obstacles in the way of human progress.

However, the situation in the Catholic world as a whole, organised and unorganised, is completely different. One has only to turn away just a little from the top rankers to see a different situation. You will meet people who see and are conscious of the serious problems now facing mankind, but they are uncertain as to what path they should follow and, consequently, display scepticism and mistrust. Then, if you turn your attention to the middle section and the broad Catholic masses you will feel that here the situation is altogether different. A large part of them has already sided with us, is following us and voting for us. But the other part of the Catholics which is not with us and which is still hostile to us is also aware of the same need as is the case with the masses led by us. We can say that there are more points of contact between the masses on which the organised Catholic world relies and the Communist and Socialist masses than between the people who lead them. Thus, there are wide opportunities for reaching mutual understanding, for drawing closer together and reaching agreement, and this is the path that we must take. It is precisely along this path that we must direct all our work; we, the Italian Communists, who are in the centre of the Catholic world and whom history and the entire course of events entrust with a special task.

This is a new situation. This is a new question. And so we need new directives and decisions.

The latest proposals in the sphere of international policy made by Molotov on behalf of the Soviet Union contain the first and decisive step corresponding to and in keeping with the new situation created by the threat to humanity. Thus, it is suggested that the Atlantic pact be changed from a pact of aggression into a pact of security and mutual control over the reduction of armaments. Thus, there is suggested the unification of all European states not for the purpose of aggression and not for the purpose of creating conditions for aggression by one group of countries against another; a European unification is suggested with a view to saving our Continent from the possibility of another war in order to save civilisation.

The Soviet proposals contain a clear awareness of the danger latent in the present situation. And we must see to it that this awareness penetrates as deeply as possible and above all in the movement led by us, and then through this movement and its branches to all the Italian people and particularly to the Catholic masses

...them to take the American pathway. We must say frankly whether this path leads, and then the concrete significance of the "European Defence Community" and of the struggle against it, to which we summon all citizens, will become clearer to all.

By putting the question in this way it will make much easier the activity aimed at bringing the decisive masses of the Italian people, which in the main consist of the Socialists and Communists on the one hand, and the Catholics, on the other, into the broad movement which, in our view, must be effected on an international scale.

Naturally, the so-called intermediate forces also play their role. However, if we leave aside the details and analyse the general line of present development, we shall see that the role of the intermediate forces becomes less and less important. The role of Saragat and of the remnants of our Liberals is insignificant against the background of the two great camps which now embrace such a large part of the world. Without doubt these intermediate forces, too, will have a significant role to play if they understand that they are also confronted with the task of saving mankind from extermination.

We cannot in any way concur with the view that the coming to power of the Seelba Government and its reversal to the policy of the reactionary clerical government will mean the end of the united action which we have begun to realise.

The situation is worse now than at the time of De Gasperi and we must say this frankly. The present Seelba-Saragat Government seeks to worsen the situation in the country and is straining all internal relations; it is trying to switch from the anti-Communist orientation, mainly of a propaganda character, to real McCarthyism, that is, to deliberate state interference of an administrative character in all spheres of life with a view not only of consistently carrying out a reactionary policy but of profoundly changing the political and social relations between citizens and state and between the different groupings in the country. The bloc now in power is a reactionary bloc with extreme tendencies. Around this bloc and behind it stand forces which are openly striving to make it still more reactionary. They are trying once again to build up and to place at the head of the country the alliance of the monarchist, clerical and fascist or fascist-like forces which in the previous decades led Italy to destruction and sufferings.

They seek above all to do away with the Constitutional rights of the working people. In a number of big factories these Constitutional rights have either been wiped out or are in the process of being wiped out, and they can be upheld only by means of stubborn struggle. All other rights are threatened.

Even more dangerous is the tendency which seeks to sharpen all social conflicts. There is a tendency towards sharpening all political and social conflicts because they seek in this way to effect a complete change in the country in a reactionary direction.

It is precisely in this way that the present situation must be evaluated. But precisely because we evaluate the situation in this way we know that it opens new horizons in our struggle in defence of working conditions, for free development of the organisations of the working people, for defence of basic democratic rights, for better conditions for the working people and the middle sections, for the carrying out of the social reforms needed by the country.

...Comrade Gh. Ceausescu of the Central Committee be abolished and replaced by that of first Secretary.

Comrade Gh. Apostol was elected first Secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Mihai Dales and Janos Fazekas were elected secretaries. Comrades N. Ceausescu and A. Draghici were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau, Comrades M. Mujic, M. Rosianu and J. Fazekas, alternate members, were co-opted as full members of the Central Committee.

The meeting resolved to hold the Second Congress of the Party on October 30, 1954.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

A recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico resolved to convene the XIIth Congress of the Party in July, with the following agenda: 1. The political situation in the country and the tasks of the Communist Party; 2. Drawing up the new Party programme; 3. Amendments to the Rules of the Party; 4. Election of Central Committee.

Comrade X. Encarnación Valdez, Organising Secretary, reported on the tasks and preparations for the Congress. The speaker and those who took part in the discussion stressed that the keynote of the Congress preparations must be the ideological, political and organisational strengthening of the Party.

OF CHINESE WORKERS

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The Party organisation in the plant carries out regular work to propagate the bright perspective of socialist industrialisation of the country and to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and socialist attitude towards labour. We have exerted every effort to get to know more thoroughly the needs and requirements of individual workers. If a worker runs into difficulties the Party organisation helps him overcome them by citing experiences of innovators on the production front. In rendering technical production help we take into consideration the material assistance given by the administration of the plant and also encourage mutual aid among workers.

The Party committee aims at getting all the workers to take advantage of the advanced experiences of the innovators.

When introducing the advanced experience of Wang Chung-lun we had to clear the way blocked by conservative ideas held by individual workers.

Wide discussions were initiated by the Party committee and we came to the conclusion that the introduction of the advanced experience of Wang Chung-lun would pave the way for the mechanisation and automation of production processes not only in our plant but also in other machinery plants. We called meetings of the workers and staff for the purpose of finding ways and means of popularising Wang Chung-lun's experience.

Experience shows that a personal report coupled with a personal demonstration of the methods worked out by the innovator produces the best result in the promotion of advanced experiences. Inspired by Wang Chung-lun's creative spirit, nearly all the workers there made many valuable innovations. In 1953, this workshop fulfilled a production quota scheduled for two years and 17 days. As a result of the popularisation of Wang Chung-lun's experience, carried through on the initiative of the Communists, some 300 workers of the plant put forward 389 rationalisation proposals in the space of two months.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company has opened schools, modelled on the Stakhanov schools in the Soviet Union, in which workers study Wang Chung-lun's experience.

YANG CHING-CHUN
Secretary of the Party Committee at the General Machinery Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

For Unity of Communist Party of Australia

"Tribune"—Central Organ of Communist Party of Australia

The February meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia relieved Comrades Blake and Henry of their positions as members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. This action was the outcome of their factionalist and disruptive activity during the years 1949-51. In its statement "For Party Consolidation", published on March 10 in "Tribune", the Central Committee points out that this measure was rendered necessary because "firstly, the inner-Party struggle of these years left behind a heritage of bitterness and distrust that has found expression from time to time, weakening the unity of the Central Committee. Secondly, a number of new facts were recently revealed which throw new light on the disruptive activities" of these comrades. Besides, differences developed recently between Comrade Blake and Central Committee members in relation to the struggle for peace.

The inner-Party struggle in 1949-51, when Comrade Sharkey, General Secretary of the Party, was in jail, involved all the basic questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the Party's struggle for the masses. In view of the need to clarify these questions in the interests of the present efforts of the Party for working-class unity in the Parliamentary elections, scheduled for the end of May, and of stepping up the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for peace and national independence, the Central Committee profoundly analysed the erroneous views defended at that time by some of the leading functionaries.

In defiance of the Party line these functionaries pursued a sectarian policy and did not devote due attention to building the united front of the Communist and

Labour Party working people. Left sectarian errors were also made in the struggle against "economism" inside the Party, which was "accompanied by attacks on trade union activists... and was conducted in such a way that it confused the issue of the correct



relationship between the economic and political struggle. The effect of this was to increase the sectarian trend within the Party and to turn many comrades away from the economic issues and from work in the trade unions". At the same time sectarian mistakes were made in attributing revolutionary aims to the peace movement which distorted its character and thereby restricted the struggle for peace in Australia.

Anarcho-sindicalist mistakes were expressed in over-estimating the militancy of the workers and their mood for struggle. The consequence was that incorrect tactical ideas aimed at developing all-out strike action made their appearance and led to a temporary isolation of the advanced sections of the working class from the bulk of the workers, from the farmers and middle sections of the population.

In their totality, says the statement of the C.C., the political and tactical proposals advanced by these comrades "represented an attempt to impose a 'Left' sectarian policy on the Party. They strengthened the sectarianism within the Party".

In their statements at the meeting of the C.C. Comrades Blake and Henry condemned their former erroneous views and admitted that they were the result of an incorrect understanding of Party strategy,

and in particular of an incorrect understanding of the character of the united front. The meeting of the C.C. resolved that Comrades Blake and Henry remain members of the Central Committee and of its Political Committee.

Pointing to the lessons accruing for the Party from the inner-Party struggle of 1949-51 the Central Committee declared:

"The organisation of a clique, factions, groupings or the development of State rightism are of the greatest danger for our Party. They strike at democratic centralism and the unity of the Party. The typical weapons of the factionalist are gossip, rumour, slander and intrigue... Party members must always be on the alert to combat such methods... Party unity demands a continuous struggle against the penetration of alien ideas..."

"We must raise the whole level of Marxist-Leninist understanding in the Party... We must thoroughly rid the Party of 'leftism' and of sectarianism and go forward to apply the mass line of the Party, for this is the way to a new and bright future."

"Tribune" reports that all Party organisations and members are now discussing the C.C. statement. A feature of the discussion is the raising of the ideological level of the members, the strengthening of Party unity and the rallying of the members for more consistent struggle on behalf of the working people, for winning the masses for the policy of the Party.

All State committees, district, city and section committees have already discussed and approved the statement and have assured the Central Committee that they will launch a wide ideological campaign to unite the Party on the basis of its decisions.

23rd CONGRESS OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The 23rd Congress of the British Communist Party took place in London on April 16-19.

In his opening speech Comrade William Gallacher, Chairman of the Party, veteran of the British Labour movement, pointed to the growth of the peace forces in Britain and the need to strengthen the Communist Party fighting for peace and Socialism.

The political report was delivered by Comrade Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Party. Dwelling on the situation in Britain Pollitt said: Never has capitalist robbery been so open and brutal as at present. In the budgets of 1952 and 1953, a gift of £254 millions was made to big business. Income tax for the rich was slashed and the rate of interest raised.

But for the workers, dearer food and less of it. For every 10 lbs of meat, sugar and butter consumed before the war, 7 lbs of meat, 8 lbs of sugar and 6 lbs of butter are consumed now.

Education is slashed, and housing standards are lowered. Wage increases cannot be paid, but the Government can find £1,776 million a year for war, a levy of death of 13s 8d a week on every man, woman and child in Britain. Half the wealth of England and Wales is still owned by 1 per cent of the population.

The Right-wing Labour leaders say that we have no longer a class society in Britain, said Comrade Pollitt. This is patent falsehood. The rich are getting richer. All the sacrifices from the people are being exacted to pay for the cold war, for colonial wars, for maintaining military forces all over the world to hold down the peoples struggling for freedom, to pay for gigantic rearmament, to fulfil Britain's obligations in the Atlantic military alliance.

Pollitt said that colonial exploitation had been enormously increased during the recent years and the standards of the colonial peoples had been worsened.

The present policy, Pollitt pointed out, is ruining Britain. It has tied Britain to American imperialism and dollar domination, it has led to the refusal of the Soviet Union's proposals at the recent Berlin Conference for a European Security Treaty that would guarantee lasting peace. It has led to acceptance of the rearming of German militarism and turned Britain into an American atom-bomber base. If this path is continued, it means the economic, political and military destruction of Britain.

The revolt against this whole policy is rising among all sections of the Labour movement and the whole people. More and more people are realising that Britain at this moment holds the greatest opportunity to slide forward for peace, for national independence and for a new policy of social and economic advance at home.

Pollitt then pointed out that the new thing in the political situation in Britain is that the workers are already starting to break through the paralysing grip of the Right-wing Labour leaders. The wages struggle of the workers in industry is already having a profound effect on the professional classes, including teachers, civil servants and local government officers. Many of them, for example large sections of the teachers, are demanding more effective and determined action both to win im-

capitulation supported by the Right-wing Labour leaders.

But it has to be recognised, he said, that the mass movement of struggle is still developing unevenly and there are many weaknesses to be overcome before we can be satisfied that the full strength of the working class is being brought into action.

Harry Pollitt pointed to the growing understanding of and sympathy with the colonial peoples which is another new and important development in Britain. He noted the growing resistance of the colonial peoples to British imperialism.

He dwelt upon the deepening of the contradictions in the imperialist camp and especially between the US and Britain.

Harry Pollitt then analysed the development of the Labour movement in the period since the 22nd Party Congress and outlined the tasks of this movement.

He called for vigorous activity to achieve the following aims:

In the sphere of home policy—higher wages, unemployment benefits and old age, sick, industrial and war-disabled pensions; lower prices; more houses; educational advance and better health services; no increase in rents or rates;

national independence of Britain from US domination and an end to the American

military occupation of Britain; no restrictions on Britain's right to trade with any country; solidarity with the people of Malaya, Kenya, British Guiana and all colonial peoples, and the withdrawal of British troops from all colonial and dependent countries.

In the sphere of foreign policy—a Korean conference with the participation of India and other Asian neutrals, that can ensure peace and a declaration that British troops will not fight again in Korea or against China; admission of China to the United Nations; no arming of Western Germany, but a peace conference to bring about a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany; support for the Soviet Union's proposals for a European Security Pact; an all-round reduction of armaments; reduction in the term of military service; prohibition of weapons of mass destruction; negotiation between the Great Powers to ease international tension.

Harry Pollitt stressed in conclusion that to ensure success in the struggle for these aims it is necessary to unite all advanced workers in the country and to strengthen the Communist Party.

On April 16 the delegates listened to the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which reads:

TO 23rd CONGRESS OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the 23rd Congress of the British Communist Party.

We wish the British Communist Party success in the fight for the essential interests of the British working people, for strengthening its ranks, for peace in Europe and throughout the world, for democracy and Socialism.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Italy, Australia and other countries. Messages of greeting were received from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, from the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, from the Communist Parties of Germany, Japan, Sweden, United States of America and others.

A special resolution calling for banning weapons of mass destruction was unanimously adopted.

The Congress also discussed resolutions submitted by the local Party organisations. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in relation to the textile industry, culture, agriculture, rents, pensions, etc.

The Congress submitted the following programme for discussion by the entire Labour movement: higher wages for all workers and an immediate 15 per cent wage increase for textile workers; ending of the present Government policy of increasing prices on foodstuffs; abolition of Purchase Tax and reduction of manufacturers' profits with a view to cutting prices on the home and foreign markets; development of East-West trade and abolition of American-imposed restrictions on this trade and trade negotiations with the countries outside the dollar zone; full recognition of the People's Republic of China and its admission to Uno; ending of the policy of war and of the suppression of the colonial peoples.

A resolution on the colonial question resolutely condemned the wars waged by British imperialism in Kenya and Malaya and the reactionary alliance of British and American imperialism for the purpose of intensifying colonial exploitation.

FIVE YEARS OF PEACE MOVEMENT

On April 20-25, 1949 the First World Peace Congress was held in Paris and Prague. The idea of convening this Congress was advanced, in the form of a call for the broad unity of the active forces of the peoples of the world for defence of peace, at the end of January 1949 by the International Liaison Bureau of cultural workers in defence of peace, formed at the Wroclaw Congress, and by the World Democratic Women's Federation. The call for convening the Peace Congress was published on February 25, 1949 and was signed by these organisations and by a number of public figures of international renown. The call was supported by all democratic organisations.

The delegations included representatives of the most diverse political views and there was complete freedom of opinion at the Congress. It expressed the anxiety of all peace supporters irrespective of political views and social status by recognising that the danger of war can be defined first of all on the basis of facts; it defined a number of immediate tasks and drew the attention of the masses to them.

Conscious that it was the direct expression of the desire for peace widely felt among the peoples, the Congress advanced the principle: "peace must be won"; it made the struggle of the popular masses and their increasing unity the basic, vital principles of the peace movement.

Experience has fully proved the correctness of this line. Every international action taken by the peace supporters testified to its growing success. The Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw on November 16-22, 1950 drew up a genuine peace charter—"Appeal to the United Nations Organisation". The Warsaw Congress elected the World Peace Council.

This Council convened the People's Congress for Peace which took place in Vienna on December 12-19, 1952, and was attended by delegations from 85 countries including individuals and representatives from organisations which had not previously participated in the joint struggle for peace. The Congress unanimously called for a meeting and for agreement between the five Great Powers. The movement which grew out of the Congress decisions made a contribution to the new victory won by the peace forces—the signing eight months later of the armistice in Korea.

At the present time the World Peace Council numbers 417 members representing different countries, nations, races, views and religious beliefs. The Council relies on the active and organised national peace movement in 72 countries; it maintains contact with numerous organisations and public figures. The Council, in addition to being an organising and liaison body, is at the same time the initiator of measures which meet with wide response among the people of the world. This has become possible thanks to the principles which have become the basis for unifying the peace forces. Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the Council, defined these principles as follows:

1. The different regimes in the world can co-exist peacefully.
2. The differences between the nations must be regulated by means of negotiation and agreement acceptable to all.
3. Internal differences within a nation are the affair of the citizens of the given nation in keeping with the right of nations to decide their own fate.

Two great international campaigns must be put to the credit of the peace movement: the campaign for banning atomic weapons proclaimed in Stockholm on March 19, 1950 and the campaign for a five-Power Peace Pact proclaimed by the first session of the World Peace Council in Berlin on February 26, 1951. 500 million

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Laurent Casanova
Member, Political Bureau,
French Communist Party

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sors did not dare use the atomic bomb in Korea. After a five-year interval the representatives of the four Great Powers met recently at the Berlin Conference and soon they will meet again in Geneva, this time with the participation of the People's Republic of China.

The working class of the world took a most active part in all these actions for peace. Trade union and mass democratic organisations, the Communist and Workers' Parties made a contribution to this great fight.

J. V. Stalin characterised the peace movement as follows:

"The object of the present-day peace movement is to rouse the masses of the people to fight for the preservation of peace and for the prevention of another world war. Consequently, the aim of this movement is not to overthrow capitalism and establish Socialism—it confines itself to the democratic aim of preserving peace."

This thesis contains a simple and convincing explanation of the successes won by the people in recent years; it furnishes a clear reply to the new questions arising from the need to develop the people's struggle for peace, since the American imperialists, far from relinquishing their crazy designs, are obdurate in trying to realise them.

At the moment all their efforts are aimed at frustrating the Geneva Conference, at preventing peace from being established in Indo-China and at reviving German militarism. In this connection they resort more and more frequently to threats and provocation: to A and H-bomb explosions accompanied by terrific publicity, to direct intervention in Indo-China, to ultimatums to the French and British Governments. The American imperialists seek to intimidate the peoples by these means and make the governments dependent on them more servile. For the purpose of achieving this aim they are trying above all to disorientate the masses by concealing from them the perspective of possible agreement since they most of all fear the new hopes evoked among the popular masses by the proposals and actions of the Soviet Union.

Since the time of the Berlin Conference two diametrically opposed concepts have become more pronounced in the world. One of these is the old, reactionary concept, the concept of "peace by force" taken from the archives again by John Foster Dulles. The other concept, the concept advanced by V. M. Molotov, guarantees peace between all peoples and security for all European states irrespective of social system or whether the country is big or small.

And indeed the anti-popular, concept of "peace by force", aggressive in its essence, demands from those who adopt it that they give up the idea of freedom and national independence; it establishes relations between the members of the military coalition which imply economic, military and political subordination of all the members to one. This concept presupposes crushing the national aspirations of the colonial peoples by means of fire and sword. It aims at establishing between the states not normal relations typical of peaceful co-existence, but at establishing the undivided rule of one state over others. This concept is the concept of imperialism,

a "General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe" presupposes the establishment of free relations between all the states taking part in the common cause of upholding peace. These relations would be based on the equality of the big and small nations, on recognition of their independence. This concept opens up before the peoples the perspective of international relations of a new type; it promotes the establishment of relations which are advantageous to all and would further the cause of peace. Hence, its force of attraction is exerting a greater influence than ever before on the masses in the capitalist countries and on the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

Neither intimidation nor threats can help the US imperialists to conceal the fact that nowadays the British and French governments, for example, cannot fulfil unhindered their insolent demands, as was the case hitherto. These governments are now forced to take into account the views of their peoples. The French people reject the enslaving military treaty for building EDC. They are insistent in their demand for a cease-fire in Indo-China. The British people have expressed disgust at the atomic and hydrogen weapons and do not want to become involved in a general war in Asia. At the same time these peoples see that the Soviet Union, far from wanting to intensify the differences, is systematically striving for negotiations between the states. These peoples turn their eyes in the direction indicated by the Soviet Union and see the opportunity for a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

All this gives added strength to and ensures a wide social base for the struggle for peace.

In France, for example, there is daily confirmation of this. Heavy blows, one after the other, have been struck at the policy of national betrayal pursued by M. Bidault in the form of the statements made by Marshal Juin, General De Gaulle and the actions of the Parliamentary majority of the Socialist Party against the "European Defence Community".

Representatives of some of the bourgeois circles are becoming openly interested in the peace policy of the Soviet Union, M. Herriot is the spokesman of these circles. These actions are the result of the direct entry into the struggle for national independence of various classes of society, particularly the middle classes, which had previously adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Even such state establishments and bodies as the University and the Army are displaying hesitation. The recent statements of the Soviet Union concerning the Atlantic Pact and the "General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe" have caused even greater consternation in those political groupings hitherto loyal to the policy of American imperialism. Differences are now observed in all these groupings.

At present the peoples are not restricting themselves solely to the desire for peace; they are conscious of their strength and are becoming aware of the weak points of imperialism and the contradictions which are rending it, the opposition which is making its appearance under the influence of the popular struggle inside the national bourgeoisie in each country. Not without grounds the peoples believe that their will for peace can triumph. With all their strength they are displaying their profound patriotism.

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ceptance of the rearming of German militarism and turned Britain into an American atom-bomber base. If this path is continued, it means the economic, political and military destruction of Britain.

The revolt against this whole policy is rising among all sections of the Labour movement and the whole people. More and more people are realising that Britain at this moment holds the greatest opportunity to stride forward for peace, for national independence and for a new policy of social and economic advance at home.

Pollitt then pointed out that the new thing in the political situation in Britain is that the workers are already starting to break through the paralysing grip of the Right-wing Labour leaders. The wages struggle of the workers in industry is already having a profound effect on the professional classes, including teachers, civil servants and local government officers. Many of them, for example large sections of the teachers, are demanding more effective and determined action both to win improvements and to protect their standards from encroachment. Pollitt pointed to the tremendous striving for peace among the rank and file of the Labour Party who are indignant at the repeated capitulation of the Tories before American imperialism,

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And so the entire course of events justifies the present campaign of the peace supporters for negotiations and easing of the international tension, justifies the persistent desire for peace which is inspiring the peoples and rousing them for action. The work carried out by the peace movement during the past five years is of real historic significance.

Comrade George Matthews, Assistant General Secretary, spoke about the tasks of the struggle for peace and national independence. Comrade Moss, Secretary of the National Committee of the Young Communist League, pointing to the numerical weakness of the League, criticised local Party organisations for their lack of attention and poor support to the members of the Young Communist League. Comrade Piratin, member of the Executive Committee, devoted his speech to the job of securing a bigger circulation for the Party press. Comrade Emile Burns, member of the Executive Committee, spoke about the tasks in the sphere of ideological and cultural work. Comrade James Klugmann, Executive member, devoted his speech to Party education. Other speakers described the experience of their organisations in carrying out the principle of collective leadership and strengthening the Party's influence among the masses.

The Congress was greeted by Comrade Tim Buck, General Secretary of the Canadian Labor-Progressive Party, by representatives of the Communist Parties of France,

submitted by the local Party organisations. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in relation to the textile industry, culture, agriculture, rents, pensions, etc.

The Congress submitted the following programme for discussion by the entire Labour movement: higher wages for all workers and an immediate 15 per cent wage increase for textile workers; ending of the present Government policy of increasing prices on foodstuffs; abolition of Purchase Tax and reduction of manufacturers' profits with a view to cutting prices on the home and foreign markets; development of East-West trade and abolition of American-imposed restrictions on this trade and trade negotiations with the countries outside the dollar zone; full recognition of the People's Republic of China and its admission to Uno; ending of the policy of war and of the suppression of the colonial peoples.

A resolution on the colonial question resolutely condemned the wars waged by British imperialism in Kenya and Malaya and the reactionary alliance of British and American imperialism for the purpose of intensifying colonial exploitation.

The Congress elected the new Executive Committee of 40, including comrades Pollitt, Duff, Gallacher, Campbell, Gollan, Matthews, Kerrigan, Moffat, Bennett and Piratin.

The final speech was made by Comrade Campbell, Editor of the "Daily Worker".

rely on the active and organised national peace movement in 72 countries; it maintains contact with numerous organisations and public figures. The Council, in addition to being an organising and liaison body, is at the same time the initiator of measures which meet with wide response among the people of the world. This has become possible thanks to the principles which have become the basis for unifying the peace forces. Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the Council, defined these principles as follows:

1. The different regimes in the world can co-exist peacefully.

2. The differences between the nations must be regulated by means of negotiation and agreement acceptable to all.

3. Internal differences within a nation are the affair of the citizens of the given nation in keeping with the right of nations to decide their own fate.

Two great international campaigns must be put to the credit of the peace movement: the campaign for banning atomic weapons proclaimed in Stockholm on March 19, 1950 and the campaign for a five-Power Peace Pact proclaimed by the first session of the World Peace Council in Berlin on February 26, 1951. 500 million people signed the Stockholm Appeal, and over 600 million put their signatures to the Appeal of the Council for a Peace Pact. These campaigns yielded effective results. As a result of the pressure of public opinion, thus alerted, the American aggres-

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As against this, the concept of collective security contained in the Soviet draft for

of militarism in Western Germany and for the establishment of a united, democratic, independent and peaceful Germany.

II.

The German Democratic Republic is the strong and reliable bulwark of the German people in its national struggle. That is why the Report of the C.C. stated with full justification that the chief task is the strengthening and consolidating of the German Democratic Republic.

The Fourth Congress of the Party noted the considerable achievements in the solving of this task. Worker-peasant power in the GDR has become even stronger. The Party has strengthened its ties with the working masses in the enterprises and with the peasant masses in the countryside. Simultaneously government bodies have considerably improved their work and strengthened their ties with the masses. The big successes in economic construction in the GDR have contributed to this in no small measure. Industrial production, which in 1946 was 42.9 per cent of the 1936 level, rose in 1953 to 176 per cent as compared with 1936. Germany has never known such a tempo of industrial development. There are also considerable achievements in agriculture. The grain yield as a whole rose from 2,060 kilograms per hectare in 1934-36 to 2,320 kilograms per hectare in 1953. Many of the delegates noted at the Congress that the working people are developing a new attitude towards labour. The splendid activists and innovators of production who told of their successes in socialist emulation are striking confirmation of the fact that labour in the German Democratic Republic is becoming a matter of honour, a matter of glory.

On the basis of these production achievements the material well-being of the working people in the German Democratic Republic is systematically improving. The average monthly wage of a worker in state industry has risen from 261 marks in 1950 to 339 marks in 1953. The net incomes of peasant farms have increased 3.2 times during this period. The cost of living in the German Democratic Republic, excluding the price of clothes, is already considerably lower than in Western Ger-

many; and at the same time it should be taken into account that the Government of the GDR is pursuing a policy of systematic price reductions whereas in Western Germany prices are steadily increased to finance the armament drive.

Noting the considerable economic achievements, the Congress at the same time disclosed shortcomings and pointed to the difficulties which existed. Up till now the economic upsurge has been primarily in the industry producing the chief means of production. And although the prerequisites necessary for a rapid growth in the production of consumer goods were established, development on this sector still lags behind the general development. The lag in agriculture as compared with the development in industry is particularly noticeable.

In determining the economic tasks, the Congress was guided by the central task—that of ensuring a further rise in the material well-being of the population. In order to fulfil this task it is necessary to eliminate certain disproportions which still exist and to pay special attention to the development of the fuel, power and certain branches of the chemical industry. The urgent task is to develop agriculture in the GDR in every possible way. The necessity for a rapid development of animal husbandry requires simultaneously that grain output be increased and the area sown to fodder crops extended.

On the basis of the voluntary principle a considerable number of agricultural producer co-operatives has been established; at the time the Congress opened they cultivated 12 per cent of the arable land. The main task now is to strengthen and support these co-operatives in every possible way in order to convert them into real model farms. At the same time it must not be forgotten that it is necessary to help and support the individual working peasants who make up the predominating mass of agricultural producers. The strengthening of the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry has been defined by the Congress as the chief task of the Party.

The Congress instructed the Central Committee to prepare by August this year the preliminary estimates for the second Five-Year Plan.

The Congress noted the big success achieved by the GDR in the sphere of

culture. Whereas in Western Germany cultural life is subjected more and more to the influence of the "American way of life", in the GDR a new blossoming of German culture is taking place. Public education has been widely developed and, in particular, the former backwardness of the rural schools eliminated. Higher education has reached heights never known before in Germany and the doors of higher educational establishments have been opened wide first of all for children of worker and peasant origin.

Science and art receive unprecedented support on the part of the Government. Allocations for research and technical improvements have grown from 189.2 million marks in 1951 to 506.5 million marks in 1954.

The Congress showed that the Socialist Unity Party has established relations with the creative intelligentsia, relations based on mutual and firm confidence.

III.

The Socialist Unity Party is the leading force of the German working class and the German people. The Fourth Congress summed up the results of the nearly four years' activity of the Party since the Third Congress and pointed out that throughout these years the Party had grown ideologically and politically and had become stronger organisationally. By the time of the Congress the Party had 1,272,987 members and 140,326 probationers organised in approximately 50,000 branches.

The preparation for the Congress and the thorough discussion of the amended Party Rules, published prior to the Congress, resulted in the further ideological and political consolidation of the Party and enlivened its work. 17,683 suggestions were submitted for the draft Rules. The district and regional conferences and the Congress itself demonstrated that in recent few years the Party had developed splendid cadres. Ideological and political work among the masses and particularly the agitation work has undergone a big improvement, especially since last summer. The Party has established closer and permanent contact with the masses and by doing so has made a big contribution to deepening

(Continued on page 4)

Militant Programme of Socialist Unity Party of Germany

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Fred Oelssner
Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Socialist
Unity Party of Germany

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Oncoming economic crisis are becoming more and more pronounced in Western Germany too, and the position of the working masses—workers, peasants and intelligentsia—is becoming perceptibly worse.

In contrast to this a considerable economic upsurge is to be observed in the German Democratic Republic which, thanks to its ties with the world democratic market and to the predominantly socialist basis of its economy, is confidently marching along the road of consistent development which knows no crises. The conditions of the working masses in the GDR have considerably improved, especially after the introduction of the new course.

All these factors have given rise to a steady increase in the national opposition to the policy of militarisation which is being pursued by the Americanised Adenauer Government. The Congress analysed the situation carefully and reached the conclusion that the correlation of forces in the national struggle of the German people is beginning to change. This process is becoming most noticeable in the Social Democratic Party and in the trade unions in Western Germany.

In this connection Comrade Ulbricht made the following important statement at the Congress in the name of the Central Committee:

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany supports every activity of Social-Democracy, of the West German trade unions and of all other peace-loving peoples directed against EDC and the Bonn 'General Contract'. We welcome every action

of the Social Democratic Party and trade unions to the extent that it contributes to the cause of continued negotiations between the four Powers and of achieving agreement between the two Governments and Parliaments in Germany."

The Congress unanimously approved this statement. The Congress adopted the programme-document setting out the principles of the struggle of the German working class, the working peasants, intelligentsia and all other peace-loving Germans for solving the vital problems of the German nation. These principles, which correspond to the changed situation in the struggle for re-establishing the unity of the country, determine the tasks of German patriots. They emphasise that Germany can be reunited only if the Germans themselves work together for this purpose. Therefore the slogan "Germans, meet at one table" remains the greatest demand of our time.

Discussions at the Congress confirmed the main idea of the programme-document: the task is to counterpose the bloc of militarists which is being formed in Western Germany under the leadership of the Bonn Government parties by a bloc of workers—a bloc of all Social-Democrats, Communists, trade union members, non-party and Christian workers. To establish unity of action of the working class is the immediate and urgent task in Western Germany.

This programme-document, which was thoroughly discussed and unanimously adopted by the Congress, marks the beginning of a new stage in the national struggle of the German people. It will help forward the movement begun in Western Germany for a people's referendum on the Bonn and Paris military agreements, on the signing of a peace treaty. It will be the basis for the struggle of the sovereign Government of the German Democratic Republic for bringing Eastern and Western Germany closer to each other. It will be a trenchant weapon in the struggle of all the German patriots against the resurgence

The Fourth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which took place in Berlin from March 30 to April 6, opens up a new stage in the struggle of the German working people and all German patriots to reunite the country by democratic means.

The Congress was held six weeks after the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers. At this Conference, despite all the efforts of the Soviet delegation and also of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, no concrete results were achieved in the solving of the German question. The Foreign Ministers of the Western Powers turned down all the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet delegation for solving the German question since they ran counter to the American plans to revive militarism in Western Germany by building the so-called "European Defence Community".

The Soviet Government, consistently pursuing its peaceful policy, declared that it was establishing the same relations with the German Democratic Republic as it maintained with other sovereign states. The German Democratic Republic was thereby given the opportunity of freely deciding, at its own discretion, its home and foreign affairs, including its mutual relations with Western Germany.

I.

Proceeding from these important events, the Fourth Congress of the SUPG discussed from all angles the national struggle of the German people and formulated the tasks involved. The report of the Central Committee showed the fundamental difference between the development of Western Germany and that of the German Democratic Republic. In consequence of the orientation of Western Germany on American imperialism, its economy is becoming more and more enmeshed in the network of American war-economy, symptoms of the

Activity of Union of Hungarian Working Youth in Countryside

Until our country was liberated from fascism the working peasant youth of Hungary lived under extremely difficult conditions. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women toiled either as agricultural labourers for landowners or kulaks or lived in dire poverty on the small plots of their parents. The ruling classes deliberately kept the village youth in a state of darkness and ignorance. Only one or two per cent of the students at secondary schools and colleges were from the peasant youth; the majority of peasant children were able to finish only the third or fourth grade of elementary schools, while many of them remained entirely illiterate.

After the Soviet Army liberated our country and as a result of the victorious struggle of the people under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party, unprecedented opportunities were opened up for the first time to the peasant youth and all young people of Hungary.

Tens of thousands of young peasants switched over to work in factories, plants and mines and have become qualified workers. All educational establishments opened their doors to the youth of the countryside and thousands of peasant youth are now studying in secondary schools and colleges. Big changes have taken place in the lives of young people in the countryside. Thousands of young peasants are now working in producer co-operatives, in MTS and state farms.

The people's system has awakened creative ability in the young people. During the years of people's power the ranks of the peasant youth have produced thousands of leaders who have been promoted to various posts in state, public, economic and cultural organisations.

All these changes, as well as the persistent political and educational work carried on by the Party and its efforts to win the support of the peasant youth, have accelerated the political development of the working peasant youth. A new type of youth is now being forged in the Hungarian village, a youth that is an active force of the state of people's democracy.

An important role is played by the Union of Working Youth—the organisation of the Hungarian working and student youth functioning under the direct leadership of the Party—in helping the peasant youth in its political development and mobilising it for the building of Socialism. The setting up of the Union in the summer of 1950 put an end to the former organisational dispersal of the youth, and the unity attained with the Party's help and guidance has become the powerful source of the strength of our youth movement.

In former years many of the agricultural organisations of the Union of Working Youth, mainly those in the socialist sector of the economy, have played an active part in agricultural campaigns. The peasant youth have come forward with a number of proposals for increasing crop yields and productivity in animal husbandry. Many Heroes of Labour, well-known to the whole country, have emanated from the agricultural organisations of the Union.

The Union of Working Youth has achieved good results in advancing the agrotechnical knowledge of the working peasant youth. More than a hundred youth organisations have experimental plots where modern agrotechnical methods are employed. During the winter a series of lectures entitled "Youth—for bumper yields" were delivered in hundreds of youth organisations and with their help the young people were made familiar with the most important methods used in agrotechnique and zoo-technique.

The rural organisations of the Union successfully promoted the development of sports and cultural activities in the countryside. Never before have things been so lively in the spheres of sport and culture in the Hungarian countryside as during the last few years. This year there is not a single rural youth organisation that does not

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Janos Gosztonyi
Secretary, Central Committee,
Union of Working Youth of Hungary

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Working Youth in the countryside are still not keeping pace with the demands made on it. It has not yet been brought home to the rural organisations of the Union that the struggle for a further upsurge of agricultural production and for bumper yields should be their constant and principal aim.

Mistakes have been made in agitational work. Moving to the towns, going to work in industrial enterprises, in the mines, on construction sites, entering educational establishments—all these were put forward as being a cardinal prerequisite for raising the material and cultural level of the peasant youth. At the same time, the great possibilities existing in the countryside itself and the perspectives of co-operative farming were insufficiently stressed; a love of agriculture was not implanted in the young people.

One of the chief shortcomings in our activities was the fact that we neglected work amongst individual peasant youth, particularly the middle peasant youth, and gave them little help.

During the past few months there has been a considerable improvement in the work of the rural organisations of the Union. During the elections for the branch committees we were successful in improving the leadership of the rural organisations and strengthening them. The majority of the recently-elected secretaries of organisations are young people with experience and prestige. There is also a change for the better in the composition of the leading bodies, in which the percentage of the youth from individual peasant families has increased. Many young representatives of the intelligentsia—teachers and agronomists—have been elected to the leading bodies. The fact that in December and the first half of January alone some 15,000 young peasants, most of whom are from individual peasant families, joined the Union of Working Youth, attests to an improvement in the activities of our organisations.

The improvement in the work of the village organisations of the Union is due in the first place to the fact that Party and Government decisions on developing agriculture and sharply raising the standard of living of the people have heightened the production enthusiasm and political activity of the peasant youth. The Union of the Working Youth was able to achieve considerable successes in the countryside because Party organisations gave it greater help.

The Union widely popularised the December decision of the Party and the Government on the all-round development of agricultural production. Where the importance of this decision and the broad perspectives for developing agriculture have been made clear to the youth, this has given rise to splendid undertakings and many labour pledges have been given. The youth organisation in Felsőbogatpuszta, for instance, has undertaken to improve the way in which it looks after the cattle and to take care of the meadows and pasture-lands. In the Szabolcs region many of the youth organisations have decided to obtain bumper potato yields. The youth team of the Babonmgyer producer co-operative has pledged itself to increase the crop yield by 100-150 kilograms per hold (hold equals 1.47 acres). Young workers of the Jaszker MTS have decided to organise a repair brigade to assist in the repair of machines belonging to producer co-operatives and individual farmers. Many young individual peasants have also pledged themselves to obtain bigger yields.

into the struggle for implementing the tasks set by the Party.

With a view to improving the work of rural youth organisations we intend to increase the ties between the youth organisations of enterprises, schools and colleges on the one hand and those of the countryside on the other. We are striving to ensure that each Union organisation at each enterprise, school or college keeps in constant touch with one or another rural organisation; helps it in reaching production targets, in organising cultural and educational work, sports activities and so on.

The source of strength of the Union of Working Youth is the Party leadership. Close links between the Union of Working Youth and the broad youth masses, the strengthening of its organisations and an improvement in the political education of rural youth can be ensured only under the leadership of the Party, only by a constant fight for the carrying out of Party decisions.

The changes that have taken place in the lives of young people in our liberated country should be made clear by specific examples, and facts about the life and working conditions of the peasant youth of other countries should be made known to them. During our preparations for the forthcoming international meeting of peasant youth being organised this year by the World Federation of Democratic Youth we shall, by means of lectures, films, exhibitions and other measures, help to broaden the horizons of the peasant youth and strengthen their friendship with the young people of other countries.

In the Resolution of the XIth Plenum of the C.C. of the Union of Working Youth, the particular attention of committees and organisations is drawn to the importance of improving the quality of political studies and to the necessity for more propaganda in the form of lectures and more agitational work among the youth.

The Union relies on the rural houses of culture for the cultural education of young people and to enable them to play a greater role in this respect it is proposed to establish youth councils at the district and rural houses of culture. We are also trying to obtain a better supply of films for the countryside and to improve the work of the libraries. In those places where no houses of culture are as yet functioning, groups of amateur performers and various circles which are being given appropriate assistance by state bodies are being set up in the youth organisations themselves. We shall rely more on rural teachers for improving the cultural, sports and all other activities of our organisations.

It is impossible to ensure the active participation of the rural youth in carrying out Party and Government decisions without further organisationally strengthening the rural youth organisations. The Union must see to it that all the young people newly elected to membership of committees in the local organisations become active workers. All secretaries of local organisations undergo weekly courses. The county committees of the Union play a decisive role in improving work in the countryside and the XIth Plenum of the C.C. of the Union of Working Youth has taken a decision to reinforce them with better-trained comrades who have practical experience.

At the end of last year our youth delegation spent two months in the Soviet Union and familiarised itself with details of the work of the Komsomol organisations. Basing ourselves on the experience of the Komsomol, we are now trying to improve our work in the countryside and that of the apparatus of the Central Committee and the regional committees of the Union.

Under the leadership of our Party we have every possibility of bringing about a radical change in the work of the rural youth organisations. All conditions are to hand for establishing, by drawing the working peasant youth into our ranks on a broad scale, an organisation of the Union of

Trying to mislead French public opinion and to force the country into the "European Defence Community" the US and British circles are lavish with promises of all kinds of "guarantees". In point of fact all that these "guarantees" do is to free the hands of the West German revanchists and pave the way for rebuilding the fascist Wehrmacht.

(Press item)



THE SWEETENED PILL

Drawing by E. Taru

Movement to Increase Labour Productivity in Bulgaria

The People's Assembly in Bulgaria has ratified the National Economic Plan for 1954, the second year of the second Five-Year Plan. The 1954 Plan has been drawn up on the basis of the directives of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria concerning the second Five-Year Plan and includes measures for implementing the chief task of the second Five-Year Plan—ensuring a sharp upsurge in the well-being of the people.

Inspired by the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress the working people in town and countryside have set about carrying them out with great enthusiasm.

The personnel of ten industrial enterprises in the capital have called on the workers, engineers, technicians and office workers of the country to redouble their efforts to increase productivity of labour and reduce production costs. They themselves have given concrete pledges and the workers of many of the country's enterprises have joined in this patriotic call. In Gabrovo, for instance, eleven enterprises have pledged themselves to free 2 million leva for the national economy by accelerating the turnover of working capital and to economise a further 621,000 leva for the accumulation fund by reducing the cost of production.

Socialist emulation has unfolded on a broad scale in the spring sowing. The workers of all the MTS have enthusiastically responded to the call of the tractor-team in the Dekov MTS (Svishtov District) to carry out the spring field-work quickly and efficiently. The call of the Stralzdha co-operative (Yambol District) for emulation to achieve the maximum extension of irrigated areas by making use of local resources has been enthusiastically taken up by co-operatives all over the country. In the Stara-Zagora District alone the area under irrigation will be increased by 15,700 hectares by the construction of new lakes, reservoirs and wells.

MORE GOODS FOR POLISH PEASANTS

Thanks to the concern shown by the

POLITICAL NOTES

Hoover's "G-men" in Pakistan

No matter on whom the US ruling circles impose their "military aid" it is in all cases accompanied by completely unrestrained interference in the internal affairs of the "favoured" country.

An extremely bitter battle took place in Pakistan not long ago between agents of the American FBI and the British Scotland Yard. The skirmish between these police agencies developed around the investigation of the murder of Liaquat, former Prime Minister of Pakistan. At the time it took place the actual circumstances of the murder were obscure. Then the American and British Pinkertons began to vie with one another in offering their services to the Pakistan Government. The British agents tried to establish that they and they alone, as expert criminologists, should conduct the investigation. Hoover's special agents insisted that it would be more expedient to let them in on the job.

The FBI won the battle. The leaders of the Muslim League, the ruling party in Pakistan, having to foot the bill for American "blessings", decided to enlist the services of the American sleuths. The experienced British agents were, to put it simply, put in the shade by their American colleagues. And so, seizing the opportunity offered by this official "invitation", the FBI cloak and dagger men, who simultaneously are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles and of the Psychological Strategy Board, came to Pakistan to "safeguard public security".

As is known these secret police agencies of the USA are hardened organisers of espionage, sabotage, coups, of fomenting war hysteria and victimising progressives. And most assuredly, it is not concern for the security of the people of Pakistan that motivates Hoover's "G-men".

The sole reason why American intelligence needed this fictitious investigation of the Liaquat murder was that it opened the way for them to legalise their subversive activities in Pakistan. They are now making it their job, not only to shadow every public figure in Pakistan, to keep under their control every "disloyal" Pakistani, to worm their way into the Government apparatus, they want to

told journalists that the country is now living in a "climate of murder", that the lives of Pakistan ministers are in danger and, consequently, it has been found necessary to establish close contact between the Pakistan Secret Police and the FBI.

It goes without saying that this explanation clarified nothing and certainly did not succeed in reassuring the public. Nor was any great enthusiasm aroused when Mohammed Ali had been given an FBI bodyguard and that the Hoover sleuths were conducting a political investigation. The people note with concern that the "courtesy visits" to Karachi of VIPs from Washington are becoming more frequent, that different USA missions are arriving to inspect military installations.

The leadership of the Muslim League, having lost its popularity and afraid of the future, is openly banking on help from the outside. Not stopping at betraying the national interests, they are placing the security of the country under the guardianship of the American pretenders to world domination; they are trying to suppress every progressive movement in the country, to maintain despotic and feudal order.

But nothing can stop the growing political activity of the masses in Pakistan. The people reject and condemn the agreement for American military "aid" to Pakistan, the war preparations of the USA in their country and the recently signed Pakistan-Turkey Treaty. The results of the recent election to the Constituent Assembly in East Pakistan clearly testify to this. Although the Government sent a large number of mullahs to East Pakistan to conduct propaganda for the Muslim League candidates, and despite the intimidation and terror, the League, as is known, was heavily defeated. The leaders of the peacocks' feathers, renaming themselves in Socialist

attained with the Party's help and guidance has become the powerful source of the strength of our youth movement.

In former years many of the agricultural organisations of the Union of Working Youth, mainly those in the socialist sector of the economy, have played an active part in agricultural campaigns. The peasant youth have come forward with a number of proposals for increasing crop yields and productivity in animal husbandry. Many Heroes of Labour, well-known to the whole country, have emanated from the agricultural organisations of the Union.

The Union of Working Youth has achieved good results in advancing the agrotechnical knowledge of the working peasant youth. More than a hundred youth organisations have experimental plots where modern agrotechnical methods are employed. During the winter a series of lectures entitled "Youth—for bumper yields" were delivered in hundreds of youth organisations and with their help the young people were made familiar with the most important methods used in agrotechnique and zoo-technique.

The rural organisations of the Union successfully promoted the development of sports and cultural activities in the countryside. Never before have things been so lively in the spheres of sport and culture in the Hungarian countryside as during the last few years. This year there is not a single rural youth organisation that is not producing plays or giving amateur concerts.

Despite the successes that have been achieved, the activities of the Union of

and Government decisions on developing agriculture and sharply raising the standard of living of the people have heightened the production enthusiasm and political activity of the peasant youth. The Union of the Working Youth was able to achieve considerable successes in the countryside because Party organisations gave it greater help.

The Union widely popularised the December decision of the Party and the Government on the all-round development of agricultural production. Where the importance of this decision and the broad perspectives for developing agriculture have been made clear to the youth, this has given rise to splendid undertakings and many labour pledges have been given. The youth organisation in Felsöbogatpuszta, for instance, has undertaken to improve the way in which it looks after the cattle and to take care of the meadows and pasture-lands. In the Szabolcs region many of the youth organisations have decided to obtain bumper potato yields. The youth team of the Babonmegyer producer co-operative has pledged itself to increase the crop yield by 100-150 kilograms per hold (hold equals 1.47 acres). Young workers of the Jaskiser MTS have decided to organise a repair brigade to assist in the repair of machines belonging to producer co-operatives and individual farmers. Many young individual peasants have also pledged themselves to obtain bigger yields.

Only part of the youth organisations, however, is giving such specific pledges and it is, therefore, of great importance to see to it that all organisations are drawn

into the active participation of the rural youth in carrying out Party and Government decisions without further organisationally strengthening the rural youth organisations. The Union must see to it that all the young people newly elected to membership of committees in the local organisations become active workers. All secretaries of local organisations undergo weekly courses. The county committees of the Union play a decisive role in improving work in the countryside and the XIth Plenum of the C.C. of the Union of Working Youth has taken a decision to reinforce them with better-trained comrades who have practical experience.

At the end of last year our youth delegation spent two months in the Soviet Union and familiarised itself with details of the work of the Komsomol organisations. Basing ourselves on the experience of the Komsomol, we are now trying to improve our work in the countryside and that of the apparatus of the Central Committee and the regional committees of the Union.

Under the leadership of our Party we have every possibility of bringing about a radical change in the work of the rural youth organisations. All conditions are to hand for establishing, by drawing the working peasant youth into our ranks on a broad scale, an organisation of the Union of Working Youth in each village that can become the true helper of the Party and an active fighter in the task of achieving a steep upsurge of agricultural production.

production. They themselves have given concrete pledges and the workers of many of the country's enterprises have joined in this patriotic call. In Gabrovo, for instance, eleven enterprises have pledged themselves to free 2 million leva for the national economy by accelerating the turnover of working capital and to economise a further 621,000 leva for the accumulation fund by reducing the cost of production.

Socialist emulation has unfolded on a broad scale in the spring sowing. The workers of all the MTS have enthusiastically responded to the call of the tractor-team in the Dekov MTS (Svishtov District) to carry out the spring field-work quickly and efficiently. The call of the Straldzha co-operative (Yambol District) for emulation to achieve the maximum extension of irrigated areas by making use of local resources has been enthusiastically taken up by co-operatives all over the country. In the Stara-Zagora District alone the area under irrigation will be increased by 15,700 hectares by the construction of new lakes, reservoirs and wells.

MORE GOODS FOR POLISH PEASANTS

Thanks to the concern shown by the Party and the Government for improving the well-being of the working people more consumer goods are now on sale in people's Poland. During the first quarter of this year the rural co-operatives sold to the peasants nearly one billion zloty worth of goods more than in the corresponding period of last year. Trade turnover in the co-operatives for the first quarter of 1954 was nearly 105 per cent of the total envisaged in the plan.

More linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, raincoats, footwear and household articles are on sale in the countryside.

"COLOUR BAR" IN AUSTRALIA

A recent exhibition in Sydney included paintings by Albert Namatjira, an Aboriginal, who is regarded as one of Australia's most talented artists.

Quite naturally, the artist wanted to be present at this exhibition. But for an Aboriginal to travel to Sydney or any other place... a special permit is required. This is not all, however; permit or not, he is unable to buy a meal on the train. Under the law covering the few remaining Aborigines, who are herded into reserves, they cannot own a house, and if an Aboriginal is an artist, as in the case of Albert Namatjira, even his cheques for work sold have to be countersigned by a "member of a committee".

"I have painted for 20 years", Namatjira said, "and always I have to guard my paintings when the wet comes so that the rain does not soak them like me. Sometimes... the rain does find them, and then my colours run and they are spoiled."

"My people are tired of walking around the reserves like animals, we do not like them... we would like to have a place of our own... I am sad."

As a result of race discrimination, which is leading to their extermination, the Australian Aborigines now number only 47,000, whereas in 1788, i.e. before the coming of the white colonisers, they numbered 250-300,000.

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more expedient to let them in from the Muslim League, the ruling party in Pakistan, having to foot the bill for American "blessings", decided to enlist the services of the American sleuths. The experienced British agents were, to put it simply, put in the shade by their American colleagues. And so, seizing the opportunity offered by this official "invitation", the FBI cloak and dagger men, who simultaneously are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles and of the Psychological Strategy Board, came to Pakistan to "safeguard public security".

As is known these secret police agencies of the USA are hardened organisers of espionage, sabotage, coups, of fomenting war hysteria and victimising progressives. And most assuredly, it is not concern for the security of the people of Pakistan that motivates Hoover's "G-men".

The sole reason why American intelligence needed this fictitious investigation of the Liaquat murder was that it opened the way for them to legalise their subversive activities in Pakistan. They are now making it their job, not only to shadow every public figure in Pakistan, to keep under their control every "disloyal" Pakistani, to worm their way into the Government apparatus, they want to entangle the entire Hindustan Peninsula in their espionage network. All their activities are directly connected with the plans for bringing Pakistan into the orbit of aggressive American policy, for establishing a chain of military bases along the southern boundary of the Soviet Union.

Public circles in Pakistan are highly indignant that the FBI have been given the right to "inspection" in their country. Trying to assuage public opinion Ghulam Mohammed, Governor-General of Pakistan,

having lost its banking system from the future, is openly banking on betraying the national interests, they are placing the security of the country under the guardianship of the American pretenders to world domination; they are trying to suppress every progressive movement in the country, to maintain despotic and feudal order.

But nothing can stop the growing political activity of the masses in Pakistan. The people reject and condemn the agreement for American military "aid" to Pakistan, in the war preparations of the USA in their country and the recently signed Pakistan-Turkey Treaty. The results of the recent election to the Constituent Assembly in East Pakistan clearly testify to this. Although the Government sent a large number of mullahs to East Pakistan to conduct propaganda for the Muslim League candidates, and despite the intimidation and terror, the League, as is known, was heavily defeated. The leaders of the League are now decking themselves in peacocks' feathers, renaming it the "Islam Socialist Party".

But no matter what the feathers they deck themselves in, and no matter what camouflage the newly-hatched "Socialists" resort to, the people of Pakistan know that it was they who commissioned a foreign Gestapo to transplant McCarthyism in the country.

And it can confidently be said that the Pakistan patriots have no desire to remain for long under the surveillance of the watchful eye of transatlantic sleuths.

Jan MAREK

Militant Programme of Socialist Unity Party of Germany

(Continued from page 3)

ing their political consciousness. The cadres have learnt to tackle economic problems with skill and to solve them in a political way. The Party is carrying out its leading role in a better way both in the national struggle and in developing the Republic.

The report on the amended Party Rules has brought out clearly the growth and political maturity of the Party. The unanimous condemnation of the capitulatory Zaisser-Herrnstadt faction is irrefutable proof of the political maturity and unshakable unity of the Party.

But the work of the Party suffers from many shortcomings and weaknesses which were sharply criticised at the Congress. The ideological and political work, especially propaganda, is not on the level of the tasks facing it. Propagandists have not yet really got down to the work of exposing chauvinism and revanchism; they have not conducted an effective struggle on the ideological front against the resurgence of militarism in Western Germany, nor have they given adequate attention to the vital political and economic problems of construction in the Republic. Talmudism, dogmatism and isolation from actual life have not yet been overcome in the propaganda work.

The Congress subjected to severe criticism the bureaucratic methods of many leading Party bodies including the apparatus of the Central Committee. Many of the leading Party bodies have not rid themselves of the harmful practice of trying to realise the leading role of the Party by means of numerous decisions, directives, circulars and letters, substituting streams of paper for live work. Countless and interminable conferences and meetings, which take up the time of the Party cadres and interfere with their work with the masses and with regular study,

are still being held. The Congress resolutely condemned bureaucratic methods and insisted that all leading bodies, including the Central Committee, put an end to these methods once and for all.

The urgent need for a wide development of self-criticism and particularly rank-and-file criticism and for severe punishment for any attempt to suppress criticism and put obstacles in the way of its development, was stressed.

Special emphasis was laid on the need for fuller implementation of collective leadership in all Party bodies, on nipping in the bud any attempt at self-advertising and the cult of the individual. In order to underline the principle of collective leadership in the higher Party bodies and to enhance the prestige of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, the Congress resolved to abolish the practice of electing the Chairman of the Party at the Congress. The Central Committee elected by the Congress is the highest organ of the Party in between congresses and itself elects the leading bodies.

Much time was devoted to the question of the Party activists. The Congress advanced the task of improving work with the activists in order to ensure the further ideological and political consolidation of the Party and to rally the core of the Party closely around the leading bodies for the immediate realisation of the Party decisions. The Congress especially stressed the need for regular study by the activists.

The unanimity and the solidarity demonstrated in the course of taking decisions and during the election of the new Central Committee were convincing proof of the unity of the Party. The Socialist Unity Party, closely rallied around its Central Committee, is the embodiment of the unity of the will of the German working class and will enable the working class to fulfil its great historic mission.

The Fourth Congress was at the same time a striking demonstration of proletarian internationalism. It was attended by delegations from 24 fraternal parties. Unforgettable was the moment when Comrade A. I. Mikoyan, head of the delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, recalled the close militant bonds between the German and the Russian working class and declared: "The Soviet Union sacredly preserves and strengthens these traditions of proletarian internationalism."

The delegates accorded a hearty welcome to the representatives from the Chinese and French Communist Parties, from the Polish United Workers' Party, the Czechoslovak Communist Party and other fraternal parties.

Those present at the Congress saw for themselves the triumph of proletarian internationalism, uniting the working people of all lands beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism. This feeling of proletarian internationalism will enhance the great responsibility of the German working class before the international proletariat and will impart to it the strength that will enable it to take the lead of all German patriots and wage a powerful struggle against resurgence of militarism in Western Germany, for a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany.

Since the Congress the Party organisations have been making its decisions widely known. Crowded meetings and rallies are taking place in enterprises, towns and villages at which members of the Political Bureau and the C.C. and delegates explain the decisions of the Congress.

On April 13 there was a meeting of the bloc of anti-fascist and democratic parties and mass organisations of the German Democratic Republic at which, after detailed discussion of the programme document adopted at the Congress, "The pathway to solving the vital questions facing the German nation", full agreement was reached that the Congress decisions are of enormous significance for all German patriots, for the future of Germany.