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

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## FOR MILITANT, EFFECTIVE POLITICAL AGITATION

Mass agitational work by the Communist and Workers' Parties is one of the most powerful means of politically educating the working people. The great Lenin taught us that "all-round political agitation is the focal point at which the vital interests of the political education of the proletariat and the vital interests of the whole of social development and of the entire people come together..." Militant and effective agitation enhances the political consciousness and militancy of the popular masses, convinces them of the correctness and timeliness of the slogans advanced by the Parties and rallies them in the struggle for translating these slogans into life.

The firm ideological basis for political agitation is the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The experience acquired by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries graphically proves that political agitation is effective provided it is rich in ideological content and inseparably linked with the vital problems of the working people's life, with the problems of the present international situation, with the struggle against the danger of a new war, for lessening international tension. A high ideological level, actuality, truthfulness, clarity and simplicity are integral features of the militant, offensive agitation and mass work of the Communists.

The strength and might of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—the greatest gain of the peoples—are growing daily. Every day brings new, splendid successes to the peoples of the USSR in their Communist construction. People's China is confidently marching along the pathway of great social and economic transformations. The working people of the countries of Socialism. The struggle of the peoples for peace, which has become a mighty motive force of our time, is increasingly gaining strength in all countries. Radical changes are taking place in the political development of the countries of Asia. The national-liberation movement of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries is gaining momentum.

However, the enemies of peace, those who are against easing the international tension, have not given up their aggressive designs; they are brandishing their arms, advocating the notorious "positions of strength" policy and are busy elaborating new plans for aggravating international tension. In these conditions the main task of all peace-loving forces, of all champions of peace is to enhance vigilance,

linking these tasks with the fight for the cause of peace. Political agitation helps further to strengthen the people's-democratic state, the alliance of the working class and working peasantry, the defence of the country, fosters among the people a sense of patriotism, love of homeland, loyalty to the Soviet Union and fraternal solidarity with the working people of the world, enhances vigilance with regard to the intrigues of home and foreign enemies.

Despite the fact that in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries the Communist and Workers' Parties, which express the vital interests of the people, are working under difficult conditions of persecution and are being hounded by the police the Communists are widely popularising through their political agitation the remarkable achievements of the peoples of the democratic camp and inspiring the masses of workers and peasants with hopes for a better future. In their political agitation the Communists of these countries closely link up the struggle of the peoples for peace, freedom, national independence and democratic rights with the task of realising the vital demands of the working people, with the struggle for bread and a fair wage, against unrestrained capitalist exploitation, unemployment and poverty.

The Communist Party of China, the Communist and Workers' Parties of People's Democracies in Europe, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the French and Italian Communist Parties and other Communist and Workers' Parties have accumulated a great deal of experience in political agitation among the masses. This work is being successfully developed by the Communist Parties in India, Indonesia, Brazil and other countries. However, the Central Committees of a number of Communist and Workers' Parties rightly point out that political agitation still does not keep pace with the big tasks confronting the Parties and call for resolute elimination of prevailing

shortcomings.

The improvement of political agitation means, in the first place, to raise its ideological level, to extend its sphere of action and to ensure that the broadest possible sections of the population are reached by the agitational work. This task was emphasised, in particular, at the recent meetings of the Central Committees of the French and Italian Communist Parties. It is necessary, above all, to improve the agitational work directly among the workers in the industrial enterprises and among the peasants in the countryside. The duty of every Communist is to take a personal part in agitational work, constantly to explain the policy, aims and tasks of the Communist

### XVIth Congress of Communist Party of Austria

The XVIth Congress of the Communist Party of Austria opened in Vienna on May 13. The delegates unanimously approved the agenda submitted by the Central Committee and elected the presidium. Amid loud cheers, Comrade Franz Honner welcomed on behalf of the Central Committee the representatives of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties who were also elected to the presidium. The Congress rose in tribute to the memory of J. V. Stalin and K. Gottwald.

The Congress was attended by delegations of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, France, Italy, Great Britain, Western Germany, Finland, Norway, Holland, Greece, Switzerland and the Free Territory of Trieste.

The report of the Central Committee was given by Comrade Johann Koplenig, Chairman of the Party, who reviewed the international situation, described in detail the development of Austria's foreign and home policy since the last Congress, dwelling particularly on the struggle for the national independence of the country, against the threat from West German militarism and on the tasks facing the Party in this connection.

Comrade Rudolf Richter then made the financial report of the Central Committee, and Comrade Franz Freihaut the report of the Central Control Commission.

The reading of the message from the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was greeted with stormy applause by the delegates and guests. The message says:

#### "TO THE XVIII CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the XVIth Congress of the Communist Party of Austria.

The Communist Party of Austria—vanguard of the Austrian working class—has waged in the course of its entire history unremitting struggle against militarism and imperialist reaction, for the national independence of Austria, for the cause of the working class and for the unity of the ranks of the working people.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wishes the Communist Party of Austria success in its struggle for the independent and democratic development of the country, for uniting all democratic and patriotic forces against militarism and the threat of a new Anschluss, for the vital interests of the working people, for strengthening its ranks, for peace and friendship between peoples.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Austria and the Soviet Union!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

The message received from the C.C. of the Korean Party of Labour was read at the meeting. The Congress was greeted by Comrade Riccardo Rayagnan, on behalf of the Italian Communist Party, and Comrade Karoly Kiss, on behalf of the Hungarian Working People's Party. Messages from the fraternal Parties were greeted with loud applause by the delegates.

OF THE SOVIET UNION."

The Congress continues its work.

#### Third Congress of Polish Trade Unions

The Third Congress of Polish Trade Unions was held from May 5-9 in Warsaw. 967 delegates, representing 4.5 million trade unionists, took part in the congress.

The congress was attended by Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Trade union delegations from the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the People's Democracies, France, Britain and other countries greeted the congress.

Delegates and guests warmly greeted the appearance at the congress of the leaders of the Party and the Government for raising the standard of living of the working people, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and enhancing revolutionary vigilance, in the struggle for peace and the fulfilment of the Six-Year National Plan.

40 delegates who took part in discussion on the reports of the Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission pointed, in particular, to shortcomings in the work of trade unions in the sphere of improving labour protection, utilising reserves, raising productivity of labour and lowering production costs. They also pointed to the

## LIBERATION DAY IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On May 8 the working people of the German Democratic Republic celebrated their national holiday—the Day of Germany's liberation from Hitler fascism. Expressing their love for and gratitude to the Soviet Army—their liberator—hundreds of thousands of Germans visited the graves of Soviet soldiers and placed wreaths and flowers on them.

In Berlin wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument in Treptow Park on behalf of the President of the Republic, the C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Chairman and Presidium of the People's Chamber, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the

Lander Chamber, the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany and on behalf of Embassies and Diplomatic Missions in the Republic. After the laying of wreaths a memorial meeting took place.

In spite of obstacles created by the West Berlin police numerous delegations from West Berlin laid wreaths at the monument to Soviet soldiers in the Tiergarten (British sector).

A celebration meeting was held in the State Opera House in Berlin on May 8. Celebration meetings and rallies were also held in other cities and villages of the Republic.

## Ninth Liberation Anniversary of Czechoslovakia

Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, was in festive array on May 9—the ninth anniversary of the liberation of the country from the Nazi yoke by the Soviet Army. Houses and streets were decorated with banners, flags and posters. The citizens of the country once more recalled with boundless gratitude the Soviet heroes who fell in the battles for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. All over the country the people laid wreaths at the memorials to Soviet soldiers and officers and placed flowers on the graves of Soviet warriors.

On the eve of Liberation Day celebration meetings, dedicated to the memorial date, were held by all the regional councils. On May 8 there was a celebration meeting in the B. Smetana Theatre in Prague, attended by members of the

C.C. of the Communist Party, the Government and the National Front.

On the occasion of Liberation Day the foremost workers in the realm of science and technology, innovators, workers of literature and art were awarded state prizes for the successes achieved during the past year.

On May 9 the traditional military parade of the Armed Forces took place in Prague, watched by hundreds of thousands of working people. Before it started Comrade Antonin Zapotocky made a speech in which he stressed that Czechoslovakia wholeheartedly desires to live in peace with all countries irrespective of their political systems.

The day of celebration ended with a mass outdoor fete in the Wenceslas

#### People of Albania Celebrate Victory Day

The ninth anniversary of the remarkable victory of the Soviet people over Hitler fascism and the end of the war in Europe was celebrated by the people of Albania as a great holiday. Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other freedomloving peoples the working people of Albania made a noble contribution to the struggle against the fascist aggressors. A great number of the best sons and daughters of the country gave up their lives in the name of this glorious victory.

Meetings, reports and talks devoted to this significant date were held in enterprises and offices, towns and villages all over the country. The newspapers carried

editorials devoted to Victory Day. In its editorial entitled "Victory Day and Lessons of History" the newspaper "Zeri i Popullit" wrote: Nine years ago the Soviet people and their armed forces won a historic victory over German fascism. For the whole world May 9 signifies the triumph of the forces of peace and progress over the black forces of war. During these years the USSR has consistently fought to prevent further aggression and to frustrate the military schemes of aggressive imperialist circles.

The peaceful policy of the USSR, the newspaper pointed out, is meeting with ever-increasing support from the peoples since it corresponds to their vital interests.

The strength and might of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism-the greatest gain of the peoples—are growing daily. Every day brings new, splendid successes to the peoples of the USSR in their Communist construction. People's China is confidently marching along the pathway of great social and economic transformations The working people of the countries of people's democracy are victoriously building Socialism. The struggle of the peoples for peace, which has become a mighty motive force of our time, is increasingly gaining strength in all countries. Radical changes are taking place in the political development of the countries of Asia. The nationalliberation movement of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries is gaining

However, the enemies of peace, those who are against easing the international tension, have not given up their aggressive designs; they are brandishing their arms, advocating the notorious "positions of strength" policy and are busy elaborating new plans for aggravating international tension. In these conditions the main task of all peace-loving forces, of all champions of peace is to enhance vigilance, daily to expose and thwart the plans of the warmongers, to struggle with even greater persistence for the establishment of normal relations and peaceful co-operation between the states.

This task can be successfully realised only provided the broadest popular masses are rallied for its fulfilment. Extending their influence among the masses, explaining to them the present international situation in all its complexity, showing them the need to take an active part in the struggle in defence of peace, the Communist and Workers' Parties thereby carry out their genuinely historical duty, their great mission.

The extremely complex and responsible tasks confronting the Communist and Workers' Parties in the present international situation insistently demand that all Parties, all Party organisations, all Party members steadily improve political work among the masses, strengthen political agitation in every way and raise its level.

Communists counterpose to all kinds of bourgeois falsification and misinformation the truth about the genuinely peace-loving principles of the foreign policy of the USSR, the People's Republic of China and the People's Democracies; they make known to the broad masses the congrete Soviet proposels for masses the concrete Soviet proposals for the peaceful solution of the German question, the creation of a system of general European collective security, for the reduction of armaments, the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the establishment of a strict con-trol over the implementation of this prohibition. To the crude distortions by the capitalist press and radio of the events takitalist press and radio of the events taking place at the present Geneva Conference they counterpose the truth about the proposals advanced by the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, about the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet. Nam for the restoration of peace in Indo-China, about the relentless struggle of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

In the countries of people's democracy, where the Communist and Workers' Parties are the leading and directing force of society, the vital tasks of political agitation are relentlessly to foster among the working people a sense of their duty to society, a socialist attitude towards labour and public property, a desire to achieve fresh successes in building Socialism, in developing industry and ensuring a rapid advance in agriculture, in raising the production of consumer goods and increasing in every in the struggle for lasting per way the well-being of the people, closely vital interests of the peoples.

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Political agitation is an important component part of the entire Party work. It is a living Party cause which does not tolerate clichés, ready-made formulas learned by heart and fancy phrases. The language of the Communist agitator must be simple and able to be understood by the people. Agitation organised in a correct way always takes into account different local conditions, the trades, the cultural and political level of the people among whom it is carried out. 'The art of every propagandist and every agitator", Lenin taught, "lies precisely in influencing a given audience in the best possible way by making a truth known to it as convincing as possible, more comprehensible, more striking and more firmly remembered." Mass meetings, group and individual talks, the press, radio and cinema, posters, leaflets and brief slogansall methods and forms should be used for wide agitational activity among the work-

Communist and Workers' Parties strive to ensure that political agitation becomes a constant method of educational work in Party organisations and an important means of linking the Party with the masses. They fight against the practice of spasmodic passes of the process of the practice of spasmodic passes of the practice of the practice of spasmodic passes of the practice of the modic, seasonal campaigning in agitational work. They constantly stress that attention duty of all Party committees and leading Party functionaries, that the direct participation of leading Party cadres in agitational work should serve as an example for all Communists and for all agitators.

To bring the policy and slogans of the Party to the consciousness of the people is a responsible and honourable Party duty: It calls for a high sense of responsibility before the Party and the people on the part of every agitator, requires that he constantly studies and perfects his know-ledge. It calls for the daily attention of Party organisations to questions of the proper selection and education of agitators, proper selection and education of agitators, for day-to-day guidance for agitators' groups in a skilful and efficient way. The concern displayed by Party committees for organising agitational work, training agitators and providing them with all necessary materials is an important precondition for successful and effective agitation. agitation.

To intensify political agitation, to raise its ideological level and to make it more purposeful and militant means to strengthen still more the influence of Communist and Workers' Parties among the popular masses, to strengthen their ties with the masses and to make them more effective in the struggle for lasting peace and the

ent of the country, for uniting all democratic and patriotic forces against militar ism and the threat of a new Anschluss, for the vital interests of the working people, for strengthening its ranks, for peace and friendship between peoples.

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Delegates and guests warmly greeted the appearance at the congress of the leaders of the Party and the Government headed by Boleslaw Bierut, first Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The congress discussed the following questions: 1. Report of Central Council of Trade Unions. 2. Report of Central Auditing Commission. 3. Amendments to trade union rules. 4. Election of leading trade union bodies.

Comrade Bierut, first Secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP, made a speech of greeting on behalf of the Central Committee. He spoke on the role of the trade unions, which unite millions of working people in the struggle for carrying out the great tasks outlined by the Second Party Congress, in the struggle for raising the standard of living of the working people, strengthening the workerpeasant alliance and enhancing revolutionary vigilance, in the struggle for peace and the fulfilment of the Six-Year National Plan.

40 delegates who took part in discussion on the reports of the Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission pointed, in particular, to shortcomings in the work of trade unions in the sphere of improving labour protection, utilising reserves, raising productivity of labour and lowering production costs. They also pointed to the necessity for increased efforts to combat bureaucratic distortions in the work of many trade unions and for greater solicitude for the needs of the welding the control of the welding to the needs of the welding the control of the welding to the needs of the needs tude for the needs of the working people.

The congress approved the reports of the Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission. It decided that the trade unions would be guided in their future activity by the decision of the Central Committee of the Party on the work of trade unions and by the directives given in the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

At its concluding meeting the congress elected the Central Council and adopted an appeal to all working people of town and countryside.

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The peaceful policy of the USSR, the newspaper pointed out, is meeting with ever-increasing support from the peoples since it corresponds to their vital interests.

#### Social Democrats of Eastern Westphalia Appeal for Fight Against "Policy of Force"

A regional conference of the Social Democratic Party in Eastern Westphalia (Western Germany), attended by 1,200 dele-gates, unanimously adopted the following

"The delegates to the regional conference of Social Democrats from Eastern West-phalia, as well as their Communist class brothers, are following the development of political events with increasing alarm. They protest against the amendments to the Constitution adopted by the majority of the Bundestag on February 26 Bundestag on February 26 ...

"The sole purpose of the amendments to the Constitution is to further the realisation of the dubious policy of the 'European Defence Community', although the results of the Berlin Conference of the four Powers clearly showed that such a policy does not contribute to the reunification of Germany and consequently to the cause of European security. The Social Democratic Party calls upon all people to struggle with it against the folly of the 'policy of force'."

### French People Demand End of War in Indo-China

World public opinion is more and more resolutely clamouring for an immediate cessation of the hostilities launched eight years ago by the French colonisers against Viet Nam, Pathet-Lao and Khmer.

In France, the popular movement of protest against the war in Indo-China has assumed such proportions that it is now being joined by people and organisations that but recently condemned the Com-munists for their courageous fight against this "dirty war".

The fight of broad masses of the French people, supported by all democratic forces of peace, has already hindered those who would extend the conflict in the realisation of their criminal design. The latter, however, have not abandoned their schemes; the peril has not yet faded and therefore the movement of protest must grow stronger so that peace may triumph.
This is precisely the point stressed by
the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party in its statement in "l'Humanité" of May 8.

"The striving of the American rulers to "The striving of the American rulers to go on with the war and extend it and the French Government's appeal for naked intervention by the USA in Indo-China", the statement reads in part, "are now meeting with failure. A heavy blow was dealt to the policy 'from positions of strength' systematically carried out by Bidault and Laniel, whose foreign policy has always been in line with that of the American imperialists

The danger, however, is not yet past fine danger, however, is not yet past since the foes of peace have not yet abandoned their aggressive designs and Bidauit has not given up his intention to sabotage the Geneva Conference. And nevertheless the hopes of millions of people in France and Viet Nam for an end to the war, particularly after the bloody battle at Dien Bien Phu, may become an immediate reality." "The Political Bureau", the statement goes on, "calls upon all Communists and Party organisations courageously and actively to back the campaign initiated by the Movement of Peace Supporters for organisations and supporters for organisms and supporters. ganising and supporting deputations of patriots to go to Geneva and to their Deputies in order to make known to the French representatives the will of the people."

Having pointed out how great is the role and the responsibility of the working class in the fight for ending hostilities in Indo-China the Political Bureau stresses in its statement: "The restoration of peace in Indo-China is one of the tasks for the realisation of which the Communist working people and their Socialist brothers." ing people and their Socialist brothers very often take united action. The Political Bureau demands that every Party organisa-tion and Party member work with the greatest, degree of responsibility for extending the united front, strengthening it and increasing its activity. To carry on work at enterprises, in towns and villages for ensuring united action—organising petitions, meetings, deputations, demonstrations, etc.—this must be one of the tasks of the day."

The heavy defeat recently suffered by the French Expeditionary Corps at Dien Bien Phu has increased the urgency of the need to end the conflict-a need acknowledged by almost the entire French people. Having underestimated the capabilities of the people who are fighting for their independence, the colonisers and those who support them found themselves in Indo-China in a position not far removed from catastrophe.

The events at Dien Bien Phu gave rise to a new wave of indignation in France.
The French people are indignant at the policy of those who, instead of settling the conflict by means of negotiations, stubbornly strive to carry out their adventurist schemes with a view to continuing and extending this conflict. The vast majority of the French people are more and people are more and more resolutely demanding a cease-fire.

This demand has met with a wide response in the press. In an article on the speech delivered by G. Bidault at the Geneva Conference the newspaper "Le Monde" points out: "The tone of the speech of our representative in Geneva and the determination with which he demands the disarming of irregular units and the ending of aggression against Laos and Cambodia, apart from the fact that they are not an auspicious start for the negotiations, do not, of course, correspond to the present military situation."

The newspaper "Combat" points out on its part that in order to avoid another Dien Bien Phu it is essential to stop "this sinister venture which is leading to the collapse of the military prestige of the nation, defeated by... people fighting in their own country for the slogans and ideals which in France itself have more than once roused the people to arms. roused the people to arms...

"Let G. Bidault eventually understand in Geneva that it is necessary to end the Indo-China venture, that it is not the time to play the role of the untalented Talleyrand or to claim to be victorious when in point of fact he represents a country driven to defeat."

The idea that the Geneva Conference can find the honourable path for solving this question is seized upon by and enjoys the support of most newspapers.

"Now", the newspaper "Liberation" writes, "it is necessary to withdraw as quickly as possible from the fatal venture

which was started contrary to the quite obvious interests of France and is being continued in defiance of the will of the vast majority of the French people. Geneva must provide the opportunity for a radical change in our policy and for the negotiation of an honourable peace which to a considerable extent will help to wipe out the errors made in the fratricidal war."

Almost without evention the negotiation of the property without the peace which the peace which the errors made in the fratricidal war."

Almost without exception the newspaper Pham Van Dong, representative of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, represent a serious basis for discussion. "In any case", the "France Soir" correspondent with the serious basis for discussion. "In any case," the "France Soir" correspondent with the serious basis for discussion. case", the "France Soir" correspondent cabled, "these proposals cannot be rejected without profound consideration."

The Administrative Commission of the General Confederation of Labour issued a statement which says that the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam "reflect the inflexible will of the Ho Chi Minh Government for peace and are a remarkable basis for negotiations".

The Commission appealed to all French working people to forward to the Govern-ment and Foreign Minister Bidault letters, telegrams and petitions demanding an immediate cease-fire in Indo-China.

A similar resolution was also carried by the Directing Bureau of the Union of French Women, which points out that negotiations on the Indo-China question should be conducted on the basis of the proposals made by Pham Van Dong, leader of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The hope of many millions of people in France, Indo-China and all over the world that the bloody Indo-China venture can be stopped may become reality. Enough blood-shed!—the peoples declare, and their voice resounds louder and louder.

#### SUCCESSES IN SOLVING NATIONAL PROBLEM IN CHINA

public of China the peoples of China embarked upon a new historical era of popular democracy and national equality. Our country is now a big fraternal and co-operative family of all the nationalities inhabiting it. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Central People's Government, the national minorities have put regional autonomy into practice and established or are preparing to establish autonomous regions and organs.

Regional autonomy for the national minorities is the fundamental policy laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung for the solution of China's national question through the application of Marxist-Leninist theory on this question. The promotion of regional autonomy has given the national minorities inhabiting definite areas the right to administer their own domestic affairs under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government and the local people's governments of a higher level. It has paved the way for the advancement of the national minorities and enables them to proceed gradually towards Socialism from the present stage of their development,

In the past four years or more the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government have devoted close attention to the matter of furthering regional autonomy for the nationalities. Since the promulgation by the Central People's Government in August 1952 of the "General Programme of the People's Republic China for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for the Nationalities", splendid achievements have been registered in this respect throughout the country. By March this year 51 national autonomous regions of county level and upwards had been established, in addition to many others at district level. Work in connection with the setting up of national autonomous regions is being carried on in different parts of country and more of these regions will be established.

The realisation of regional autonomy for the nationalities has produced good results. has stimulated the political enthusiasm. initiative and patriotism of the peoples of China; it has strengthened both the unity of the population and the unity of each people; cemented the ties between the autonomous organs and the people; and gradually, it has led to the political, economic and cultural development of the national minorities. All this is eloquent proof of the superiority of the system of regional autonomy for the nationalities and of the correctness of the line that regional autonomy is the key to the solution of the national question in China.

During the past four and a half years

China has accumulated rich and vital experience in promoting regional autonomy for the nationalities. Of this experience the following is the most essential:

1. Adequate appraisal of the special characteristics and actual conditions of the minorities. Article 31 of "General Programme of the People's Republic of China for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities' stipulates: "The people's governments of higher levels shall make an adequate appraisal of the special characteristics and actual conditions of each national autonomous region at the present stage of development, so that their directives and orders conform both to the general line as laid down in the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultalive Conference and to these special characvisites and actual conditions." The reasons

body of the population. There are also considerable differences among the national minorities themselves. Even within one national group conditions are not always the same and sometimes they are altogether different. In promoting regional autonomy and in carrying out work in the national autonomous regions, the Party and the Government are taking particular care not to apply mechanically to these regions the methods applied and the experience drawn from work in the areas inhabited by the Hans, nor to apply mechanically to any national minority or national autonomous region the methods and experience that may be suitable for another national minority or national autonomous region.

On the other hand, the Party and the Government emphasise that as a prerequisite for their smooth progress the national minorities and national autonomous regions must properly adapt the experience of the advanced nationalities and regions' to the actual situation and historical conditions in their localities. Conservative ideas and working methods which shut out such advanced experiences are detrimental to the advancement of the national minorities and national autonomous regions.

2. Strengthening and consolidating the unity of the peoples and the unity of each people. This is one of the basic conditions for the implementation of regional autonomy as well as one of its important aims.

The Communist Party of China has resolutely adhered to the policy of national equality in the course of the Chinese revolution and national construction in keeping with the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national question and with the experience gained by the Soviet Union in its applicaion of the national policy of Lenin and Stalin. As a result, the peoples of China have achieved unprecedented unity. Nevertheless, there still exists the tendency of dominantnation chauvinism, particularly Great-Han chauvinism, on the one hand, and the tendency of local nationalism, on the other, both of which are bourgeois ideologies reflected in national relations. To overcome these tendencies, the Party and the Government have intensified education in patriotism and internationalism and the popularisation of the national policy among the cadres and masses of the various nationalities and have introduced the practice of criticism and self-criticism among them.

In this respect the Party and the Government have laid great stress on this kind of education among the Han cadres and have taught them to practise selfcriticism to overcome their Great-Han chauvinist ideas and their remnants. Experience has shown that this is the most effective method. For instance, when the Han cadres in the Tibetan Autonomous Region in Sikang Province and in other national minority regions took the lead in seriously criticising their Great-Han chauvinist ideologies and style of work, the national minority cadres were deeply moved and voluntarily followed suit by criticising their own local nationalist ideologies and asked the Han cadres to assist them in this work. This has further strengthened the mutual confidence and unity of the peoples and has helped the work in the autonomous

In promoting regional autonomy the Party and the Government are exerting great efforts to strengthen and consolidate the unity of each people. This means that the Party and the Government are intensifying education on unity, settling disputes and

Wang Feng Vice-Chairman, Commission of Nationalities Affairs, Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China \* \*

3. Gradual imparting of a national character

to the autonomous government organs. This is the gist of the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities. In accordance with the stipulations of the "General Programme of the People's Republic of China for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities", imparting a national character to the autonomous organs includes the following measures: Autonomous organs shall be composed mainly of members from the nationality exercising regional autonomy; the actual form the autonomous organ is to take shall be determined by the wishes of a majority of the nationality exercising regional autonomy and the wishes of the local leaders who are in close touch with the people; the autonomous organ shall adopt the language most commonly used in the region as the chief medium of intercourse in the exercise of its authority; and while doing its work the autonomous organ shall take into consideration the national forms obtaining in the region. In short, there are three main questions involved in imparting a national character to the autonomous organs, namely, national minority cadres, native language, both spoken and written, and national forms."

J. V. Stalin addressing a Congress of the Peoples of the Tersk Region in 1920 said: "The autonomy of which we speak here is to be understood, to mean that all governing bodies should be staffed with your own people, who are familiar with your language and your manner of life.

"This is the meaning of autonomy. "Autonomy must teach you to stand on your own feet-this is its aim."

Again, in his "Report on National Factors in Party and State Affairs" delivered at the 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), 1923, J. V. Stalin pointed out:

"For this it is necessary that not only the schools, but all institutions and all bodies, both Party and Soviet, should step by step be made national in character, that they should be conducted in the language that is understood by the masses, that they should function in conditions that correspond to the manner of life of the given nation.

Such is J. V. Stalin's counsel on imparting a national character to autonomous government organs. And it is precisely under the guidance of the great Lenin-Stalin teaching on the national question that the Communist Party of China has proceeded with its work of promoting regional autonomy.

Much has been done and achieved during the past few years by the various national autonomous regions and their Party and administrative organs in training cadres of the different nationalities, developing their respective languages, as well as in properly applying their own traditional systems in various fields.

With regard to training cadres of the various nationalities the Party and the Government, in addition to establishing

cadres have been trained and many of them have been promoted to leading posts at different levels.

Definite progress has also been made by the various national autonomous regions in developing the national languages and retaining the traditional systems peculiar to the nationalities concerned. For instance, the people's Government of the Tibetan Autonomous Region in Sikang Province has mapped out a series of concrete measures for adopting the national language, whereby all directives, announcements and publicity materials are printed in both Tibetan and Chinese, and all the cadres of Han nationality working there are called upon to learn the Tibetan language. These measures aim at the adoption by the local people's government of the Tibetan language as the chief medium of intercourse in the exercise of its authority.

It is worth noting in this respect that most of the Han cadres working in national autonomous regions wholeheartedly serve the national minorities and play an important part in helping the local people's governments to train native cadres for work in different fields. The Han cadres have won the hearts of the native cadres because they respect their traditions and customs, and because they establish close contact with the national minority masses by properly adapting themselves to the latter's way of life. Unity and co-operation between the Han and the native cadres constitute one of the important factors for the successful development of many-sided constructive work in the national autonomous regions.

4. Helping the national autonomous regions gradually to exercise their rights. Under the unified state system and decrees, all the national autonomous regions enjoy the right to exercise local autonomy in political, economic, financial, cultural and educational affairs, as well as the right to organise local people's armed forces, according to their respective administrative status. Proper exercise of these autonomous rights will release the great initiative of the national minorities, all in different stages of development, in administering their internal affairs, and will thus considerably facilitate the political, economic and culural progress of the national minorities in the autonomous regions. Therefore, the Party and the People's Government have all along devoted close attention to this question. Much has been done and achieved in this respect by the Central People's Government and local people's governments at higher levels.

The Party and the Government have resolutely criticised and rectified certain erroneous ideas held by some Han cadres work ing in the national autonomous regionsideas which led them to ignoring their duty of helping the national minority cadres to fulfil their responsibilities and to handling everything themselves. At the same time, the Party and the Government have also pointed out the erroneous viewpoint that region al autonomy may be exercised in disregard of the unified state system and decrees and of the unified leadership of the Central People's Government and local people's governments at higher levels. The Party and the People's Government maintain that regional autonomy must be practised within the People's Republic of China which is a big amily comprising many nationalities, and that it must be practised under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government and in conformity with the principles outlined in the Common Programme of the

introduction of regional autonomy does not necessarily mean the solution of the national question once and for all. This question can be fundamentally solved only by actively helping the more backward national minorities to develop their political, economic and cultural work wherever circumstances permit, so that they gradually attain the level of the advanced nationalities.

Varying degrees of progress in their political, economic and cultural life have been recorded among the national minorities since the establishment of the national autonomous regions. This has been made possible by the assistance given them by the people's governments at higher levels, the unity of the different peoples of these regions and by their rising level of consciousness. Particularly significant progress has been noted in some of the autonomous regions established earlier. The achievements of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region are particularly noteworthy.

In the past, Inner Mongolia was very backward in production, but this has now been greatly developed. Total grain output in the region in 1953 exceeded by 25 per cent the peak figure recorded before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. There were 1.4 times more livestock in 1953 than in 1947, when the autonomous region was established. Modern industries are being built in the region. As a result of the development of production, purchasing power in 1952 was more than three times higher than in 1948, while in 1953 it was 35 per cent above the preceding year. In the old days there were very few literate people in Inner Mongolia. Nowadays, nearly thirty thousand cadres of the different nationalities have been trained, and more than 60 per cent of all the children of school age attend school. In the past disease was rampant and the population rapidly decreased. Today the public health and medical services have not only stopped the decline in population but have even increased it.

The achievements of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have not only proved the correctness of the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities advanced by the Communist Party of China, but also serve as a brilliant example of progress for other national autonomous regions.

China is a multi-national country of more than sixty nationalities. Before the liberation the nationalities did not enjoy equality because then there existed a system of national oppression. The victory of the people's revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, has forever ended the oppression of China's various nationalities and has laid the foundation for the close unity of the many nationalities in building a socialist society.

The Soviet Union, the first country in the

history of mankind to have successfully solved its national question, is an inspiring example to China, Encouraged by this brilliant example and filled with confidence, the peoples of China are building their great motherland-their big multi-national fraternal and co-operative family,

In their foul attempts to weaken the might of our multi-national people's-democratic state and enslave the Chinese people, the imperialists have never ceased in their attempts to undermine, by every means, the unity of the various nationalities. Our sacred task is to sharpen our vigilance against the foul plots of the imperialists, consolidate what we have already attained in our work among the national

#### END OF STUDY YEAR IN RUMANIAN . WORKERS' PARTY

The organisations of the Rumanian Workers' Party recently took steps to raise the ideological level of Party education. Better help is now given to members engaged in individual study of Marxism-Leninism; the syllabuses in use at the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism and evening schools have been revised to enable students to prepare better for their lessons.

At present Party organisations are preparing for a successful conclusion of the study year. Before it ends (June 15-30) members who have been taking various courses are going over the material already covered. At the end of the study year the groups studying the history of the CPSU and the evening Party courses will have classes in which the materials taken will be reviewed.

In the course of rounding off the study year, Party schools, evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, seminars and groups are devoting special attention to discussion of the most vital and complicated theoretical problems to ensure that the students have a better understanding of them. The aim of the programme of classes to review materials taken earlier in the year is to ensure a more profound assimilation of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism in the People's Democracies and other problems of socialist construction.

The evening universities of Marxism-Leninism and evening Party schools are striving to render more effective help to every student. A great deal of attention is devoted to individual and group consultations. Consultation centres and seminars of tutors have begun to train tutors of rural groups and courses for the classes to review the work during the study year, which are to be held in the second half of this month.

#### Political Study in Communist Party of Chile

The leadership of the Communist Party of Chile constantly stresses the necessity of raising to the maximum the political level of all its members. Five seminars for leading Party functionaries are now in progress Santiago. The curriculum includes study of the decisions of the IXth National Conference of the Party, the Party plenums, the materials of the XIXth Congress of the CPSU, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy and J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the TISSE"

The Party schools in Santiago include one for the leadership of the Santiago regional committee and several schools for the members of the commune commissions and committees. In addition, study has been organised in short-term courses and in Party branches.

This year, after a long interval, the Central Party school has been resumed in Santiago. Summer schools were held last year in Antofagasta and Valdivia with curriculums similar to that of the Central

Hitherto the Party leadership paid attention only to such forms of Party education as schools, courses and seminars; it is now also devoting great attention to independent study by the members. The Party organisations are working to ensure

the national minorities. All this is eloquent proof of the superiority of the system of regional autonomy for the nationalities and of the correctness of the line that regional autonomy is the key to the solution of the national question in China.

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During the past four and a half years China has accumulated rich and vital experience in promoting regional autonomy for the nationalities. Of this experience the following is the most essential:

1. Adequate appraisal of the special characteristics and actual conditions of the minorities. Article 31 of 'General Programme of the People's Republic of China for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy for Nationalities" stipulates: "The people's governments of higher levels shall make an adequate appraisal of the special characteristics and actual conditions of each national autonomous region at the present stage of development, so that their directives and orders conform both to the general line as laid down in the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and to these special characteristics and actual conditions." The reasons for this are that the conditions obtaining among the national minorities are extremely complex. In the political, economic and cultural spheres as well as in the fields of religion customs and habits the national minorities are quite different from

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In promoting regional autonomy the Party and the Government are exerting great efforts to strengthen and consolidate the unity of each people. This means that the Party and the Government are intensifying education on unity, settling disputes and doing away with discord, ironing out in every possible way mutual misunderstanding and calling upon the people to respect and consult each other so as to achieve closer unity under the leadership of the people's governments of higher levels.

"For this it is necessary that not only the schools, but all institutions and all bodies, both Party and Soviet, should step by step be made national in character, that they should be conducted in the tanguage that is understood by the masses, that they should function in conditions that correspond to the manner of life of the given nation."

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With regard to training cadres of the various nationalities the Party and the Government, in addition to establishing numerous national Institutes and courses for training large numbers of such cadres, have patiently helped them to raise their political level and professional qualifications through practical work in the different autonomous organs. Up to date 130,000

in the autonomous regions. Therefore, the Party and the People's Government have all along devoted close attention to this question. Much has been done and achieved in this respect by the Central People's Government and local people's governments at higher levels.

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solutely criticised and rectified certain erroneous ideas held by some Han cadres working in the national autonomous regionsideas which led them to ignoring their duty of helping the national minority cadres to fulfil their responsibilities and to handling everything themselves. At the same time, the Party and the Government have also pointed out the erroneous viewpoint that region; al autonomy may be exercised in disregard of the unified state system and decrees and of the unified leadership of the Central People's Government and local people's governments at higher levels. The Party and the People's Government maintain that regional autonomy must be practised within the People's Republic of China which is a big family comprising many nationalities, and that it must be practised under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government and in conformity with the principles outlined in the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Con-

5. Utmost development of political, economic and cultural work in the national autonomous regions. This is one of the main links in solving the national question. The

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Hitherto the Party leadership paid attention only to such forms of Party education as schools, courses and seminars; it is now also devoting great attention to independent study by the members. The Party organisations are working to ensure that all rank-and-file members study Marxist-Leninist theory. For the purpose of helping the members the journal "Principios", theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee, regularly publishes the necessary materials.

## Some Results of Conferences of Italian Communist Party

The Party conferences which have taken place in the majority of provinces enable us to get, if not a complete, at any rate quite a real picture of the development of the Communist Party, its activities, growth of its strength.

The provincial conferences were preceded by a great deal of preparatory work; there were thousands of branch meetings and section conferences with tens of thousands of Communists taking part in the discussions. In the province of Bari, for instance, of the 19,800 Communists present at branch meetings and section conferences 6, 223

All the Party branch meetings and the conferences were open and it is worth noting that the local population attended them and followed their work with the greatest of interest.

The holding of the conferences, the fact that a great many Communists took part in discussion and the deep interest aroused by the speeches and problems discussed are an irrefutable proof of the development of the Italian Communist Party, the growth of its strength and influence, the heightened efficiency of its cadres, of all Communists. The conferences testify to a further new advance of the Party in the cause of winning over the majority of the Italian people to its side.

I.

The Communist Party is closely bound up with the broad masses of the working people, the Italian citizens. This is corroborated by the economic, political and social struggle during the past few years, by the results of measures taken by Party organisations and the results of Party conferences.

Our Party has achieved successes in spite of the unbridled anti-Communist campaign. It has achieved them because of its correct, genuinely national policy,

Pietro Secchia

Deputy General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party

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because it daily protects the interests of the working people notwithstanding threats, arbitrariness and violence. These advances are due to the work and struggle of all Communists and all democratic organisations.

The democratic parties and organisations have made a big step forward and this is one of the achievements of our country. Were it not for the anti-Communist policy, however, which is pursued by the ruling circles, the entire nation could have advanced along the road to progress. Anti-Communism is not directed solely against one party, against one movement only, in fact, it harms the entire nation, divides the Italian people, hinders unity and the utilisation of all forces, of all the sound energy of the nation in its efforts to renovate the country. And that is why we must not leave it to chance, give way to fatalism and remain indifferent in the face of a policy

of arbitrary anti-Communism.

Party conferences—and there are quite a number of these—that completely ignored the Scelba Government, that said nothing about the nature and role of this government, have made a mistake. The strength of the Party and the movement lies not in priding themselves on indifference to the policy pursued by reactionary circles, but in the extent to which they are able at any moment to reveal to the working masses their chief enemy, in the extent to which they are able to rally, unite and summon the masses to struggle in order to isolate and defeat the enemy.

At the Party conferences the question of the repeated scandals in the ruling circles, a proof of the demoralisation of bourgeois society, was mooted. This question was discussed because when ruling circles do not even conform to the laws by which every civilised state should abide, and the Statute and Constitution are such laws, when they ignore the will expressed by the people and openly proclaim that their will and not the will of the people is the law, then the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, all the working people and all honest people of every party must unite and act and struggle, since when the ruling circles reach this point then any kind of violence, any illegal action is possible and the danger of attacks on the democratic and republican institutions is a greater menace than ever before.

But the chief problems in the centre of heated discussions at Party Conferences were others, namely those of the conditions of life and labour of the vast majority of the Italian people. At these conferences there was discussion on the general political line of the Party, on our position and our tasks arising from the home and international situation. They discussed the problems of the struggle for peace, against the formation of EDC, the struggle for freedom, in defence of and for the implementation of the Republican Constitution, for agrarian and industrial reforms, the struggle against the big monopolies, for expanding the home market and of all productive activity, questions of the struggle for raising the standard of living of factory and office workers, peasants, of all working people. Not only was there discussion on these main questions, which can be solved only by a new course in Italian policy. Simultaneously with the chief tasks, each section conference and each provincial conference discussed the vital questions of the village in which the particular section is working, the vital questions of the communities and the working people of the particular province,

The Party conferences showed that not only do the sections and federations know their communities, the social-economic structure of their given province, but that they are able to determine the problems, the solution of which is essential for an upsurge in industry, agriculture and for economic revival in the particular province. It is a big achievement of the Party that the leading cadres in our organisations are not only able to set the general tasks to which attention has been drawn by the central bodies of the Party, but that they are able, within the general framework of Party activities, to define the tasks which the Communists must put before the population and before themselves in each village and in each community in the interests of the country and of the working masses.

II.

The Communist Party is the only party in Italy which discusses at its meetings and conferences the problems of immediate interest to all sections of citizens and the vital problems of the town, the country-side and the entire nation.

The deepening crisis in our economy, the curtailing of industry and the decline in agriculture were discussed at all Party conferences and not only were the reasons for these things brought out, but, of particular importance, concrete measures were studied and laid down for the struggle to save certain enterprises, for carrying through a policy of economic revival, for agrarian and tax reform and for raising the standard of living in towns and countryside.

The Party conferences have shown that not only the leading cadres but all Communists today realise the tasks and national role of the working class and the Communist Party. Party members and the broad masses of the working people are in the vanguard of our nation; they are daily developing concrete, practical activity and establishing political contact with all progressive forces of the country.

It can be declared with pride and proved that the Italian Communist Party is a national Party. To be a national Party does not only mean to have a definite number of cadres and Party members who realise the role of the working class and the Communist Party in the country. To be a national Party means, first of all, to possess the ability and the strength properly to fulfil this role. To be a national Party is not only to realise that the Party represents the interests of all the working people, of the entire Italian people, this signifies, above all, the ability to protect these interests daily, to uphold the demands of all sections of the working people, of all progressive classes in society.

The Party conferences testify to the fact that the Party has not only become stronger politically, has not only grown quantitively, but qualitatively as well. By the end of 1953 the Party counted 2,134,285 Communists in its ranks. By the 31st of March 2,061,827 Communists had received new membership cards whereas 2,030,690 Communists had received membership cards on this date last year; thus we have already reached 96.6 per cent of the total number of Communists who were in the Party in December last. The Italian Communist Federation of Youth had 377,112 members on March 31, i.e., 85 per cent of the number in the organisation in December 1953.

The campaign for the membership card exchange shows the constant progress in strengthening the Party ranks. This is confirmed by the fact that the number of Party members lapsing annually—in the first postwar years it reached 15-20 per cent and in some of the provinces of South Italy even went up to 40 per cent—is now on an average 7-8 per cent. We now have 1,800,000—1,900,000 comrades who have become firmly linked with the Communist Party over a number of years.

The leading cadres of federations, sections, branches, Party group organisers and other activists have considerably improved their work. The most notable successes in the leadership of the work and the struggle have been achieved by the secretariats and committees of those federations which are

now sufficiently strong and efficient to display their own initiative. An enormous number of sections and branches now have capable leading committees and efficient secretaries.

An important positive fact which attests to the development of the Party and which clearly came to the fore during the Party conferences of sections and federations is the ideological and political strengthening of the Party. During the last few months a broad campaign has been carried through in the Party to improve methods of leader, ship and to develop inner-Party democracy, during which we stimulated discussion and criticism.

At Party conferences of sections and federations there was a lively and broad discussion of the different problems. This discussion in all cases showed the unity of effort as well as ideological and political unity in the Party ranks. All this once again testifies to the fact that the development of inner-Party democracy, an improvement in methods of leadership are the chief means for strengthening the Party itself, for heightening the activity and developing the initiative of its members.

#### III.

One of the shortcomings which was brought to light at many of the section and even federation conferences is that Party organisations have insufficiently linked the demands most agitating the working people of various communities and villages with the general policy of the Party.

The organisation of broad, united movements for solving the problems of the day, problems which agitate broad sections of citizens and public opinion must not lead to belittling the role the working class plays and must play in this great struggle for the regeneration of the country. It is a question of the struggle by which the working class develops broad activity to unite all sections of the working people, middle strata of society, intelligentsia and all progressive forces against the arbitrary rule of monopolist groups and those circles which

PRESSREVIEW

## Pre-Congress Discussion of Draft Amended Rules of Hungarian Working People's Party

"Szabad Nep" - Central Organ of Hungarian Working People's Party

The June and October meetings of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party placed before the membership tasks of great historical significance. The interests of an uninterrupted rise in the standard of living of the working people demand from every Party member more activity and initiative, greater efforts and the tireless strengthening of the Party's links with the masses.

The forthcoming Third Congress of the Party will discuss, together with other vital questions, the draft of the amended Rules proposed by the Central Committee. The Rules should reflect the substantial changes which have taken place in the life of the Hungarian people's democracy and in the Party during the three years or so since the Second Congress and ensure the further development of the Party and the realisation of new and great tasks advanced by life.

Lively and thorough discussion of the draft Rules is being carried out in branches. The Editorial Board of "Szabad Nep" has received hundreds of suggestions from Party members during the two months since the publication of this document by the Party press. In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee the paper systematically features the most interesting articles, suggestions and letters in the column "On Draft Amended Rules".

In a letter published in the paper, Comrade Janos Bor, branch secretary in the town of Sopron, expresses great satisfaction at the fact that the Rules give a clear definition of the main task of the Party-the building of socialist society-and concretise the fina! aim—the building of Communist society. "I would like particularly to stress", writes, "that while defining the main task of the Party the draft takes into consideration the fundamental economic law of Socialism.'

In connection with the first rule, which gives a more exact definition of the Party and its main tasks, a particularly large number of suggestions are being put forward on the question of proletarian internationalism. For instance, Comrade Sandor Roth, member of the Party organisation in the Ministry of Heavy Industry, suggests that the Rules should reflect more vividly the solidarity displayed by the Hungarian Working People's Party in relation to the working people fighting for their liberation from imperialist oppression. He proposes that this rule should express more clearly that "the policy of the Party is a consistent policy of peace", that the Party "fights for a lasting peace between the nations",

A letter from Comrade Gyorgy Naszedi, Party member from the Klement Gottwald electro-technical works, stresses: "We rely not only on Hungarian revolutionary tra-ditions but to the same extent on the re-volutionary traditions of the international working-class movement too. Without this our working-class movement would have developed much more slowly."

Some comrades, for instance, Karoly Adorjan from the town of Pecs, suggest that the role of the fraternal, selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union and the CPSU in the development of the Hungarian People's Republic should be stressed more

strongly. The rule dealing with membership of the Party has evoked great interest in the ranches, Comrade Ferenc Kulcsar, student

working class, working peasantry and intelligentsia".

The contributors unanimously approve the point that the draft amended Rules make heavier demands on Party members and probationers; they propose that this rule should be enlarged upon. For example, Comrade Menyhert Farkas, member of the Party organisation in the Nagykoros

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canned food factory, considers it necessary to demand that every Party member should study more. "In the building of Socialism", he wrote, "only that Party in which every member tirelessly raises the level of his political and professional knowledge can carry out a leading and directing role. One of the main methods of consolidating Party bonds with the masses is explanatory and educational work conducted among the non-party masses. This obligation can be fulfilled only by a Party member who continually increases his knowledge." Comrade Farkas criticises those members who take the view that "since they do the leading work, they have no need to study".

The draft pays special attention to the question of the honesty and truthfulness of Communists. The Party member who deceives the Party causes great harm and this is incompatible with membership. Many of those taking part in the pre-Congress discussion emphasise that the Party member is obliged to inform the leading Party bodies about all shortcomings he discovers that this is also evidence of his honesty Comrade Gyorgy Harcsar, Party member in an engineering works, severely criticises those who, although aware of the shortcomings, knowing that it is necessary honestly and courageously to uphold the Party's cause, fail to do so for personal reasons. "Such members", writes Comrade Harcsar, "although regarded by some as being 'good people' cause tremendous harm to the Party and the country since their unprincipled behaviour makes it possible for a non-party spirit to prevail further in the given sector."

The rule of the draft which directly obliges the Party member to develop eriticism and self-criticism and which says that the suppression of criticism is incompatible with Party membership has evoked unanimous approval. Simultaneously many members demand that the Party strictly punish those who make groundless and slanderous charges.

Numerous suggestions published in the column "On Draft Amended Rules" are aimed at stronger protection of the Party against penetration by alien elements At the same time Party members condemn the not infrequent lack of consideration for the membership, and the heartless and bureaucratic application of disciplinary

The meeting of the Central Committee held in June 1953 invigorated the life of Party organisations, contributed to the development of inner-Party democracy. Now the members are especially interested in seeing how these changes are reflected in the draft amended Rules and put forward many proposals for extending inner-Party

in its ranks the best representatives of the 1 at the Kobanya pharmaceutical factory, frequent elections take up much time and effort of the branch and this system means that there is a danger of ignoring production work.

> Many contributors propose that the draft should contain a clearer formulation of the need for collective leadership, a formulation that would give stronger emphasis to the significance of inner-Party democracy and democratic centralism. This is necessary due to the fact that while consistently ensuring inner-Party democracy and the rights of the members, some organisa-tions did not pay sufficient attention to ensuring that Party members observe their obligations, without which the complete realisation of inner-Party demo-cracy is impossible. Comrade Maria Bognar, second secretary of the third district committee in Budapest, writes: "We failed to explain to the members that the responsibilities and obligations of Communists are far from being reduced, that we continue to bear the responsibility for all that takes place in the country. I believe that we must continue to consolidate the successes we have achieved in extending inner-Party democracy, in developing criticism but this cannot be of full value unless it is followed by a fight for strengthening democratic centralism, for fulfilling Party decisions. The strength of the Party consists in Party members carrying out unanimously, in a disciplined way the correct political line."

One of the rules of the draft stresses that it is necessary to combat the cult of the individual, which is alien to the Marxist-Leninist Party, Comrade Jeno Gosztonyi, chief engineer at the Obuda textile factory, made a contribution on this question through the columns of "Szabad Nep". He completely agrees with this rule and at the same time makes some remarks.

Marxism-Leninism teaches, Comrade Gosztonyi writes, that history is made by people, not by certain leaders and generals. Marxism-Leninism does not deny for a minute, it even emphasises, that leaders, outstanding persons, can play a serious role in the life of society provided they are able correctly to understand the conditions of development of society and understand how to change them for the better. "Our leaders are tried leaders who have great knowledge, experience and ability. They can serve as a model for Party members. This explains why the working people treat the leaders of our Party with love and respect, why they have deep confidence in them. I consider that the struggle against the cult of the individual can in no way and to no extent lead to belittling this authority and respect coming from the bottom of the hearts of the working people."

The paper published a number of letters dealing with the relations between the Party and the Union of the Working Youth. These letters clearly show that the Party members closely follow the work of the youth organisation and attach great significance to its activity in the sphere of educating youth and in carrying out the tasks placed by the Party before it.

The letters published in "Szabad Nep" during the pre-Congress discussion refer not only to the rules mentioned; proposals on every rule of the draft amended Rules cont in The Rules which are

POLISH SCIENCE SERVES THE PEOPLE

Laying the foundations of Socialism in people's Poland has exerted the most fav-ourable influence on the development of science in our country. Science in bourgeois
Poland remained in the background and
developed chiefly through the initiative displayed by selfless individual scientists.

During the ten years that people's Poland has existed, the situation has altered radically, science has begun to develop new scale both quantitatively and qualitatively and has changed in its character. By 1948, 57 higher educational establishments with 101,000 students were

Between 1949 and 1954 the number of these establishments increased to 79 and the students to 121,000. But the main changes that took place during this period were of an ideological nature.

Our science was confronted with the de finite task of serving the people building Socialism. The tasks arising from this major task could be carried out only if theory was linked more closely with practice and this demanded a change in methods of research; it meant that our scientists had to master up-to-date, Marxist methods of cognition. This demanded that all efforts and attention be focused on the most vital questions which were of especial importance for the advance of the national economy and national culture. In its turn such a selection of problems required the systematic organisation of scientific work and the application of collective methods. It was necessary to overcome the bourgeois conceptions and bourgeois methodological traditions still holding back our science, to wage a struggle for a genuinely scientific world outlook for Polish scientists, to wage a struggle against the ingrained habits of being guided in the selection of subjects solely by personal interests.

This struggle is not yet over. It still continues. The first phase of the struggle was successfully won during the preparations for the First Congress of Polish Scientists which took place in July 1951. The measures carried out in this connection left a deep impression in the consciousness of the Polish scientists and helped them to understand the necessity for innovations in science, for new methods; it helped them to understand the role of Marxist methodology and the new functions of science in the period of building Socialism. It became clear to them that science demands innovations, collective and planned researches in conformity with the chief requirements of practice-of the new practice of the builders Socialism.

Planned and collective scientific research work, indissolubly bound up with life and practice, is the primary task of scientific research institutes. They must serve the needs of the national economy; of industry, technical progress and the growth of agricultural production. They must help to win new victories in the work for the further advance of public health. They must help to strengthen the defence capacity of our country.

There are more than 90 such institutes in Poland, half of which were opened during the last five years. Among them are 67 institutes engaged in questions of national economy, 12 devoted to problems of public health and 15 dealing with general theoretical questions. There were far fewer of such institutes in bourgeois Poland. Before the war, for instance, there Poland. Before the war, for instance, was only one scientific research medical

We stand for the closest possible connection between theory and practice, but not for a narrow practicism. The scientific research institutes solve theoretical problems, at the same time rendering direct aid to industry and agriculture.

At their First Congress the Polish scient-

Stefan Zolkiewski Member, C.C., Polish United Workers' Party

sphere and co-ordinate it with the needs of social life.

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The first results of the activities of the Polish Academy of Sciences are contained in a considerable number of publications in a considerable humber of publications—including about 80 books by the staff of the Academy, and about 180 books by members of scientific societies under its competence, together with approximately 22 periodicals produced by the Academy and 20 by societies and 20 by societies.

The establishment of the Polish Academy of Sciences and of other scientific institu-tions has brought science considerably closer to life, raised the level of research work, promoted the introduction of new Marxist methods into scientific practice and has resulted in better planning of scientific and research work. In 1952 the Academy drew up and published directions on the conducting of research work, which were of particular importance for the development of the national economy and the national culture. All this led to big changes in the sphere of scientific research activities.

Polish science has stepped out along the noble path of serving the people. It has begun to solve problems the elaboration of which contributes to the further success of socialist upbuilding in our country. Science now has stronger ties with industry than ever before, it elaborates theoretical foundations of production and is, at the same time, in many cases boldly utilising the experience of the workers and peasants, of rationalisers and innovators in industry and agriculture. Socialist upbuilding in our country is a mighty base for scientific research. However, in speaking of the relationship of science to life, we cannot limit ourselves by problems of its connections with production. Polish science, strengthening its ties with life and serving the people, is at the same time actively serving the cause of strengthening peace and friendship between the peoples. Polish science is helping to mould a new man and to foster a new socialist social consciousness.

The practice of collective and planned activities of our foremost scientists, who are getting rid of a superficial knowledge of questions and routine, has helped considerably to raise the level of scientific work, The results of two years' work of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences clearly illustrate what science can do when it serves the people.

The Academy was able during the last two years to organise scientifically and socially important researches in the field of history. These researches have as their aim the preparation of works on the history of Poland from ancient up to modern times, as well as on the history of Polish literature. A number of important works have been started and are successfully under way in the field of linguistics, on the subjects of lexicography and dialectology, as for instance, a dictionary of old Polish, a dictionary of the Polish language in the XVIth century, a dictionary of modern Polish, an atlas of Polish dialects, etc.

In the sphere of biology, the institutions of the Academy have achieved considerable results, particularly in zoology and parasitology. The first scientific sessions (for instance, the sessions on problems of regeneration and on the creation of a fodder base) devoted to problems the solution of which is particularly important to the development of the national economy took place in 1953.

It is intended to carry out larger-scale research into problems of physics such as the problems of solids, research which is of particular significance. In 1953 a num-

mistakes in the work of the scientific in-stitutes. The chief of these is the fact that in a number of branches of science research does not as yet sufficiently correspond to the demands of life.

In the sphere of the social sciences this was manifested in underestimation of modern theoretical problems. We have not yet succeeded in conducting, in a proper way or on the level of the research into the past of our people, a study either of the history of modern Poland or the history of modern literature. Nor has the necessary study been made of the laws of social processes in the transition period sitter from cesses in the transition period either from the philosophical or economic points of view, and partly from the standpoint of jurisprudence.

The absence of the necessary contact between our biology and life was evident in the choice of themes that prevailed even in 1953 not only in botany and zoology, but even on parasitology. These themes provided for the study of fauna and flora in districts which were not typical for our country and at the same completely ignored the study of problems bound up with agriculture.

Of great significance for the development of agro-biology is its co-operation with other branches of science, particularly with biological science. We have not yet succeeded in organising this co-op-eration in the way that is needed.

·All the scientific and organisational undertakings of our scientists are based on utilising the experience of Soviet science, on the ever-growing co-operation with science in the countries of people's democracy, on the steadily broadening contact with progressive science in the countries of people's democracy on the steadily broadening contact with progressive science in the capitalist countries. Last year 62 of our scientists—double the number as compared with 1952—represented the Polish Academy of Sciences at 16 congresses and meetings abroad. At the same time 75 feetings capitals that he time 75 foreign scientists, that is seven times more than in 1952, visited Poland.

An important event in strengthening contact between Polish and Soviet science was the visit paid to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR by a delegation of Polish scientists. The Polish delegation studied the scientific and organisational experience of the Academy of Sciences of the Acade the USSR, its achievements in the sphere of planning research and training young scientists. The results of the observations of our scientists found reflection in special publications and many of them were utilised in organising scientific work in 1953.

The Second Congress of the Party was of great significance for mobilising science in Poland; it clearly showed that the main efforts in the drive for raising the standard of living should be directed towards eliminating the disproportion in the development of industry and agricul-ture and that this should lead to increased agricultural production. This also deter-mines the direction of the main effort on the scientific front-a speeding up in the advance of agricultural biology.

As was shown by its recent session, the Polish Academy of Sciences, guided by the instructions of the Party Congress, is now focusing its main attention on problems connected with advancing agriculture—on developing a fodder base, combating agricultural pests, increasing crop yields, mechanising work, etc. Proposals have been made to elaborate economic and legal questions in the sphere of agriculture. There will be three new research institutes attached to the Academy this year-the biology of animal husbandry and animal genetics institute, the institute of physiology and feeding of animals and the plant physiology institute. The Academy is devoting close attention to the matter of utilising the results of scientific research. It should be understood, of course, that the correct selection of the central sector of the front must not stop us from seeing

that the Rules should reflect more vividly the solidarity displayed by the Hungarian Working People's Party in relation to the working people fighting for their liberation from imperialist oppression. He proposes that this rule should express more clearly that "the policy of the Party is a consistent policy of peace", that the Party "fights for a lasting peace between the nations",

A letter from Comrade Gyorgy Naszodi, Party member from the Kiement Gottwald electro-technical works, stresses: "We rely not only on Hungarian revolutionary ditions but to the same extent on the revolutionary traditions of the international working-class movement too. Without this our working-class movement would have developed much more slowly."

Some comrades, for instance, Karoly Adorjan from the town of Pecs, suggest that the role of the fraternal, selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union and the CPSU in the development of the Hungarian People's Republic should be stressed more strongly.

The rule dealing with membership of the Party has evoked great interest in the branches. Comrade Ferenc Kulcsar, student in the Higher Party School, and some other comrades suggest that an explanation be added to the rule that he who lives at the expense of the exploitation of labour of others cannot be a Party member. Many of the letters stress that the draft does not allow the kulaks to be enrolled and clearly indicates that the Party "unites

unprincipled behaviour makes it possible for a non-party spirit to prevail further in the given sector.' The rule of the draft which directly obliges the Party member to develop criticism and self-criticism and which says that the suppression of criticism is incompatible with Party membership has evoked unanimous approval. Simultaneously many members demand that the Party strictly punish those who make groundless and slanderous charges.

Numerous suggestions published in the column "On Draft Amended Rules" are aimed at stronger protection of the Party against penetration by alien elements. At the same time Party members condemn the not infrequent lack of consideration for the membership, and the heartless and bureaucratic application of disciplinary

The meeting of the Central Committee held in June 1953 invigorated the life of Party organisations, contributed to the development of inner-Party democracy, Now the members are especially interested in seeing how these changes are reflected in the draft amended Rules and put forward many proposals for extending inner-Party democracy. Many of them approve the rule under which branches must elect their committees annually. However, the opinion is also expressed through the columns of the paper that a period of one year is insufficient for mastering methods of leadership, Furthermore, writes Comrade Peterfi, member of the Party organisation

role in the life of society provided they are able correctly to understand the conditions of development of society and understand how to change them for the better. "Our leaders are tried leaders who have great knowledge, experience and ability. They can serve as a model for Party members. This explains why the working people treat the leaders of our Party with love and respect, why they have deep confidence in them. I consider that the struggle against the cult of the individual can in no way and to no extent lead to belittling this authority and respect coming from the bottom of the hearts of the working people."

The paper published a number of letters dealing with the relations between the Party and the Union of the Working Youth. These letters clearly show that the Party members closely follow the work of the youth organisation and attach great significance to its activity in the sphere of educating youth and in carrying out the tasks placed by the Party before it.

The letters published in "Szabad Nep" during the pre-Congress discussion refer not only to the rules mentioned; proposals on every rule of the draft amended Rules are being sent in. The Rules which are being worked out now, we can say, by all Party members will be an even more powerful weapon of the Hungarian Working People's Party in strengthening its ranks and in its struggle for increasing the well-being of the people, for building

militate against or try to prevent the carrying out of social reforms and measures essential for the regeneration of the country.

Another serious shortcoming revealed at most Party conferences is that we did not concentrate on activity among the working people who are influenced by the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic and other bourgeois parties. Practically always Party conferences give a sufficiently clear picture of the strength of our Party in this or that locality or province, but they do not give a clear enough idea of the general situation, the orientation of all the working people and public opinion, the situation in other parties, their activity and internal contradictions. This sometimes creates the impression that our comrades work in isolation and that our Party has no contact with other political forces in the country.

We are well aware that this is not the case. We all know that members of our Party do a tremendous amount of work, since clearly the broad united struggle carried on during the past few months by the working people-Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats-is due not only to the hard conditions in which the working people live or to the objective situation. It is also the result of the everyday explanatory work conducted by Communists among the working people who are under the influence of other Parties

It is worth noting that conferences do not yet pay proper attention to work in the mass organisations. Communists and Socialists must never forget that they, first of all, bear the responsibility for the struggle and future of the working people, Trade union leaders and leaders of Party organisations can come to the right conclusions and define the correct tactics for the struggle only when, together with their own experience, they make use of the rich experience of the masses, gained in factories, villages and offices.

J. V. Stalin pointed out that our experience alone, the experience of leaders, is not sufficient for giving correct guidance, that consequently it is essential to supple-

ment our experience, the experience of leaders, by the experience of the masses and Party members, the experience of the working class and the people.

One of the principal guarantees of success in the struggle is for the working people themselves to put forward demands, discuss the character of the struggle and be convinced of the necessity of adopting precisely this and not another form of struggle. At present, especially in the trade unions, the leadership is still over-centralised and the responsibility for this must not be laid at the doors of the leadership of the General Confederation of Labour alone. There are many cases when the leaders of local trade unions and trades councils, in view of the difficulties, do not want to take the responsibility of organising and conducting local or provincial campaigns without central directives. The result is that campaigns are not conducted on a local scale, in regions, industrial areas or provinces,

Although work among youth and women was discussed at all the conferences these questions took a secondary place in the reports given by the federation secretaries. They were not linked with such main problems as, for instance, the problem of the regeneration of the country. The struggle for higher wages, the struggle against EDC and for the regeneration of the country-these are some of the problems, in discussing which we must never forget the role of youth and women, the questions that are worrying them and which merit particular attention. We often talk about the struggle for the emancipation of women or the future of youth in the abstract, without emphasising that the struggle for the regeneration of this or that province, for the advance of industry and agriculture, for a better standard of living and the elimination of backwardness in mountain regions is the struggle for the emancipation of women and the future of youth.

Some of the leaders of branches, sections and federations do not yet understand the meaning of criticism and self-criticism. The

with the needs of the moment, using the most appropriate and effective methods.

It is essential that we improve the organ-

We should understand organisational

greatest possible number of Communists must make efforts to disclose shortcomings and weaknesses in our activity, in the work of various organisations, to establish under what circumstances this or that mistake was made. The use of criticism is above all to contribute to a greater degree of control over work and the fulfilment of the

decisions adopted.

The level of development in our Party sets us the task of organising political education of the whole of the Communist masses. Our Party is called upon to defend the immediate interests of the working people and educate them politically. Only in this way can we ensure that the greatest possible number of Communists and working people clearly understand the purpose of their fight, the line of the Communist Party and prospects ahead of the struggle. Only in this way will it become still clearer what organisational work we must carry on in order, as Comrade Togliatti said, correctly to implement Party policy in accordance

isation of the day-to-day work among the Catholic working people, among the working people who are under the influence of the Christian Democrats, Social Democratic and other bourgeois parties. There must be constant and greater work to consolidate unity within the mass organisations. We must devote more attention to the establishment of links with organised and unorganised working people and with the electors who voted for democratic parties. We must study more profoundly the organisation of struggle in its various forms.

work as activity aimed at the establishment and extension of links with the workers, peasants, middle strata of society and with the working masses, as activity aimed at strengthening the Party ties with the people on the basis of political actions and measures. It is essential to unite all the working people, all democratic forces, to broaden the scope of their struggle and arm them with confidence in victory.

formity with the chief requirements of practice-of the new practice of the builders of Socialism.

Planned and collective scientific research work, indissolubly bound up with life and practice, is the primary task of scientific research institutes. They must serve the needs of the national economy: of industry, technical progress and the growth of agricultural production. They must help to win new victories in the work for the further advance of public health. They must help to strengthen the defence capacity of our country.

There are more than 90 such institutes in Poland, half of which were opened during the last five years. Among them are 67 institutes engaged in questions of national economy, 12 devoted to prob-lems of public health and 15 dealing with general theoretical questions. There were far fewer of such institutes in bourgeois Poland. Before the war, for instance, there was only one scientific research medical

We stand for the closest possible connection between theory and practice, but not for a narrow practicism. The scientific re-search institutes solve theoretical problems, at the same time rendering direct aid to industry and agriculture.

At their First Congress the Polish scient-At their First Congress the Polish scientists decided to approach the Government with a request that a central establishment of the new type be set up to unite the institutes working in the different fields of science. The Congress adopted a decision on the necessity of setting up a Polish Academy of Sciences for this purpose.

The Polish Academy of Sciences has as its aim the carrying out of scientific research work and solving scientific problems of particular importance for the development of the national economy and the national culture. This is a new type of establishment which first and foremost functions with the aid of its own scientific institutes and which plans its research work, co-ordinating it on a nation-wide scale. The establishment of the Academy was a big achievement in the ideological struggle for attaining a change in science, for its connection with life, for innovations, for the planned development of science in the required direction.

In 1952 the Academy had 3 scientific research institutions and 32 by the end of 1953. The institutes and establishments of the Academy have elaborated about 1,400 themes on 43 scientific problems.

In 1953 the Academy organised more than 20 scientific sessions, congresses and conferences: their main task being to define the particularly important problems in the given field of research, organise the elaboration of these problems in scientific institutions, develop criticism among scientists, heighten the struggle for a new methodological orientation in the given scientific

the institutes of the Academy of Sciences clearly illustrate what science can do when it serves the people.

The Academy was able during the last two years to organise scientifically and socially important researches in the field of history. These researches have as their aim the preparation of works on the history of Poland from ancient up to modern times, as well as on the history of Polish literature. A number of important works have been started and are successfully under been started and are successfully under way in the field of linguistics, on the subjects of lexicography and dialectology, as for instance, a dictionary of old Polish, a dictionary of the Polish language in the XVIth century, a dictionary of modern Polish, an atlas of Polish dialects, etc.

In the sphere of biology, the institutions of the Academy have achieved considerable results, particularly in zoology and parasitology. The first scientific sessions (for instance, the sessions on problems of regeneration and on the creation of a fodder base) devoted to problems the solution of which is particularly important to the development of the national economy took place in 1953. It is intended to carry out larger-scale

research into problems of physics such as the problems of solids, research which is of particular significance. In 1953 a number of important works were begun on the study of semi-conductors, cosmic radiation at high altitudes, etc. The scientific institutions and departments of the Academy are working out problems of the technology of electron lamps and photo-electric cells for infra-red rays, especially important for the national economy. In the field of chemistry the Academy has organised the study of problems in relation to the processing of organic raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, as well as a number of other questions. In September, 1953 there was a scientific session on the chemical processing of coal. The scientific research work of Polish geographers is aimed, above all, at compiling a hydrographic map of Poland and preparing materials for working out economic plans for the separate regions of the country.

The Academy also has achievements in the sphere of technical sciences. Institutes have been opened in which general theoretical principles necessary for technical advancement are worked out. Research is being carried out in the sphere of the chief problems of technology, as well as in the sphere of water resources. Moreover, work has begun on the theory of machine designing. The opening of new institutes to study problems of thermo-power, electropower and automatisation is planned.

Together with the big achievements of our scientists there have recently been disclosed a number of shortcomings and

was or great significance for mobilis science in Poland; it clearly showed that the main efforts in the drive for ratsing the standard of living should be directed towards eliminating the disproportion in the development of industry and agriculture and that this should lead to increased agricultural production. This also deter-mines the direction of the main effort on the scientific front-a speeding up in the advance of agricultural biology,

As was shown by its recent session, the Polish Academy of Sciences, guided by the instructions of the Party Congress, is now focusing its main attention on problems connected with advancing agriculture-on developing a fodder base, combating agricultural pests, increasing crop yields, mechanising work, etc. Proposals have been made to elaborate economic and legal questions in the sphere of agriculture. There will be three new research institutes attached to the Academy this year-the biology of animal husbandry and animal genetics institute, the institute of physiology and feeding of animals and the plant physiology institute. The Academy is devoting close attention to the matter of utilising the results of scientific research. It should be understood, of course, that the correct selection of the central sector of the front must not stop us from seeing the entire front of the struggle. The tasks formulated by the Second Congress of the Party call for the mobilisation of science as a whole and oblige us not to lose sight of the entire range of scientific problems.

The work of Polish scientists was positively evaluated in the report of the C.C. of the Party and in the discussion, their struggle for innovations and the great new social role assigned to it in the building of Socialism were stressed and con-fidence was expressed that the masses could rely on the patriotism and talent of the scientists.

Together with this positive appraisal there was some criticism. This criticism showed us that research work is not yet coping with the growing needs of the people, that the methods of research are not always up to the mark, that the level of scientific work and planning leave much to be desired.

Addressing the Party Gongress Comrade B. Bierut said that "the task is, by utilising the splendid progressive traditions of Polish science, to orientate it along the path of complete development, linking it up more closely with practice and introducing the method of dialectical materialism".

The scientists closely followed the work of the Congress and, like the entire public, they regard its decisions as their own programme and will exert all their creative efforts to fulfil with honour the tasks placed before them.

#### In Memory of Dimitr Blagoev

May 7 marked the 30th anniversary of the death of Dimitr Blagoev, outstanding disciple of Marx and Engels, father of the Socialist movement in Bulgaria and the Bal-kans, founder of the revolutionary Marxist Party of the Bulgarian working class.

The whole public of Bulgaria deeply revere the bright memory of Dimitr Blagoev. The historical service of Dimitr Blagoev was that he courageously defended the revolutionary working-class movement in Bulgaria from its numerous enemies and created the independent revolutionary Marxist Party of the Bulgarian working class. He was an outstanding theoretician, organiser and leader of the Party, highly principled and an uncompromising fighter against outlooks and trends alien and hostile to Marxism.

The implacable struggle against oppor tunism waged by the Bulgarian Communists under the guidance of Dimitr Blagoev led in 1903 to the Bulgarian Labour Social Democratic Party being purged of the anti-Marxist "broad" Socialist faction, of the enemies of Socialism, of the bourgeois agents in the ranks of the working-class movement and to the formation of the Party of "Narrow" Socialists, the Party of the Bulgarian proletariat.

Under the guidance of Dimitr Blagoev and his close comrades-in-arms-Georgi Kirkov, Gavril Georgiev, Georgi Dimitrov, Vasil Kolarov, Khristo Kabakchiev and others—the Party has developed from a small organisation into the mass Party of the working class.

During the years of the first world war, when the leaders of the Second International betrayed the working class and became the lackeys of imperialism, the Party of 'Narrow" Socialists, though it was not yet at that time a consistent Marxist party, resolutely condemned them and took a courageous internationalist stand. The Party of

the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and was a founder-member of the Third International. On joining the International the Party of "Narrow" Socialists, which was renamed the Communist Party of Bulgaria, resolutely took the path of becoming a Party of the new type.

Dimitr Blagoev was deeply satisfied to see that the Party was choosing the right path, rectifying earlier mistakes. He died a convinced follower of V. I. Lenin.

The Bulgarian people sacredly honour the bright memory of Dimitr Blagoev whose life was a model of selfless service to the people. On May 7 a memorial meeting was held in Sofia. The report "The 30th anniversary of the death of Dimitr Blagoev, founder of the Communist movement in Bulgaria" was given by Encho Staykov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party. Commemoration "Narrow" Socialists enthusiastically greeted | meetings were held all over the country.

### GENEVA CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

From May 7-13 the Geneva Conference |

At the eighth meeting on May 7 the chair was taken by V. M. Molotov and discussion continued on the Korean

The first to be given the floor was Carlos Garcia, the Philippine representative, whose speech was simply a repetition of the spurious arguments used by the delegations of the USA and certain other countries which are docile to the American dilutate.

The floor was then taken by C. Webb, the New Zealand representative, who admitted that Uno failed to justify the "hopes" placed in it with regard to the Korean question. At the same time he stated that he could not support the attitude of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The last to speak was the representative of Colombia, Suleta Ankhel, who proposed that elections be carried out in Korea under the control of foreign states with the pre-sence of foreign armed forces in the country.

On May 8 the Conference proceeded to consider the second item on the agenda—on restoring peace in Indo-China.

The first meeting, devoted to discussion of the Indo-China question, was attended by V. M. Molotov, Foreign Minister of the USSR, G. Bidault, Foreign Minister of France, A. Eden, Foreign Secretary of Britain, Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, Bedell Smith, US Under-Secretary of State, Pham Van Dong, Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the representatives of the three Associated States
—Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia—as well as advisers and experts of the delegations of the countries mentioned. The meeting was opened by A. Eden.

The first to speak was G. Bidault. The French Foreign Minister gave a distorted account—an account which was contradictory to well-known facts—of the history of the development of events in Viet Nam after the people of Viet Nam had risen up in a just struggle against the colonial enslavers, for their freedom and their lawful

On behalf of the French delegation, Bidault made a proposal envisaging the following measures: with regard to Viet Nam - a regrouping and concentration of troops" in zones to be defined by the Conference on the proposal of the com-manders-in-chief; "the disarming of elements which belong neither to the army nor to the forces keeping order"; setting free prisoners-of-war and civil internees; international control over the implementation of these conditions.

As concerns. Cambodia and Laos, the proposals of the French delegation provide for the virtual disarming of the people's-liberation armies under the guise of "evacuation of all regular and non-regular forces of Viet-minh".

Pham Van Dong then took the floor. He made a statement to the effect that the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam proposes that the Conference invite official delegates of the Khmer Government of resistance and the Pathet-Lao Govern-ment of resistance to take part in its work.

Bedell Smith, US representative, opposed

Chou En-lai then spoke and pointed to the complete groundlessness of the position adopted by the US representative.

The floor was then taken by V. M. Mo-

There have already been invited to our Conference, V. M. Molotov stated, the representatives of those Khmer and Dethat

national independence, for the unity of their country, for the right to enjoy democratic freedoms and for a peaceful existence on the national territory.

After the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam had been proclaimed, Pham Van Dong continued, it became evident that the era of French colonial domination in Indo-China had come to an end. Nevertheless the French colonisers who made plans to reconquer Indo-China did not reckon with the new situation.

The French expeditionary corps landed in Cochin-China and, due to a surprise attack, on September 23, 1945, captured the city of Saigon, from where they extended the war to the south of Indo-China. Thus the military conquest of Indo-China was begun by the French colonisers.

Pham Van Dong dwelt in detail on the responsibility devolving on the Americans for prolonging and extending the war in

Having begun intervention in the Indo-Having begun intervention in the indo-China war, American imperialism is aim-ing at gradually ousting the French from Indo-China, at converting it into an Ame-rican colony, at seizing the economy and natural wealth of Indo-China, suppressing the national-liberation and democratic movement of the peoples of Indo-China, at using Indo-China as a jumping-off ground using Indo-China as a jumping-off ground for the seizure of the countries of South-East Asia and converting Indo-China into an American military base.

The US and French imperialist circles want to continue the war in their own in-terests and to profit by the bloodshed of

However, said Pham Van Dong, the milthe great victory won by the liberation army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at Dien Bien Phu on the eve of this Conference the investment of the Democratic Republic of Service of the Conference the investment of the Phu on the eve of this Conference the investment of the Phu on the eve of this Conference the investment of the Phu on the eve of this Conference the investment of the Phu on the even of this Conference the investment of the Phu on the even of this Conference the investment of the Phu on the even of the even of the Phu on the even of the e ference, the importance of which is clear to everybody. Sure of the rights and strong in their unity, the peoples of Indo-China are filled with determination to fight for the frustration of all the plans of the Ame-rican interventionists. rican interventionists.

Pham Van Dong stated that in the course of their resistance the people and army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were strengthening and supporting the forces of resistance in the military sphere and in the political, economic and cultural fields. At the present time, under the guidance of the Government the regime of the Democratic Republic has been consolidated in an area covering more than three-quarters of the country.

Pham Van Dong declared on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam that:

"The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, as well as the peoples and Governments of resistance of Khmer and Pathet-Lao, are prepared to settle by negotiation the question of restoring peace in Indo-China on the basis of recognition of the national rights of the peoples of Indo-China: national unity, independence and democratic freedoms, thus creating the conditions for the reestablishment of friendly relations between the peoples of Indo-China and France on the basis of equality and mutual interests. That is the path which ensures the restoration, under conditions of equity and honour, of a stable and lasting peace in Indo-China, the only path that will really ensure peace and security for the countries in South-East Asia and Asia and which will effectively promote a relaxation in inter-national tension, the maintenance and strengthening of peace throughout the

At the end of this statement Pham Van Dong made concrete proposals "On re-

The facts show, said V. M. Molotov, that the armed forces which invaded North Korean territory were the force of the United Nations in name only. In reality at least nine-tenths of the foreign troops participation ing in the war against North Korea were United States forces. The other 15 states did not provide more than one-tenth of the foreign armed forces which fought in the Korean war. Their participation served merely as a screen for American aggression in Korea. This also shows who bears the main responsibility for the extremely brutal, barbaric and inhuman character of warfare which was proved by numerous facts at the time. This does not however diminish the responsibility of the other states who participated in the Korean

There are countries, declared V. M. Molotov, where many are displeased with the fact that the peoples of Asia have at last stood up to defend decisively their rights and interests. But it is time to understand that no policy based on "positions of strength" can turn back the wheel of history. The peoples of Asia, the population of which constitutes more than half of the entire population of the globe, have taken a new path and there exists no power or authority which could prevent the new, truly democratic development of the peoples of Asia, and not Asia alone.

In the Korean question just as in all other questions of international signifi-cance, concluded V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Union upholds the interests of peace and of the free development of the peoples. While the ruling circles of the United States and of certain other states seek to set up military blocs both in Europe and Asia the Soviet Union upholds the interests of the collective security of the peoples, the establishment of which would eliminate the necessity of forming opposing military groupings of states. This policy of the Soviet Union is motivated by the interests of preservation and consolidation of world peace.

Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Pyun Yung-tae, representative of South Korea, also spoke at the meeting.

Discussion on the restoration of peace in Indo-China was continued at the meeting on May 12 at which A. Eden presided.

Trying to spoil the favourable impression made by Pham Van Dong's proposals on broad sections of public opinion which are in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question and to impede such a settlement, the representative of Cambodia read out a "telegram from the Gov-ernment of Cambodia" hastily concocted, possibly in Geneva itself, possibly else-where, to the effect that an official, a stretcher-bearer and bonze (Buddhist priest) had been killed there on May 10.

The representative of the Bao Dai government then put forward proposals that the Bao Dai government be regarded as the sole government authorised to represent Viet Nam.

Chou En-lai was then given the floor. In a vivid and convincing speech he outlined ways to a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question.

The People's Republic of China, Chou The People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai said, cannot but be concerned by the war now being waged in the neighbouring states and by the danger of this war being extended. The Chinese people consider that just as there was a cease-fire in Korea, so there should now be a cease-fire in Indo-China

It is known that the USA is not an Asian country, Chou En-lai added. There is no threat to the security of the USA from any state in Asia and certainly not from the

Freedom for Smith Act Victims!

Louder and louder are the voices being raised in the USA and other countries of the world demanding the release of the Smith Act victims and the repeal of the fascist laws. Ordinary Americans are beginning to realise more and more that the wild orgy of McCarthyism and persecution under the Smith Act and other police laws are directed not only against Communists but also against trade unions, freedom of speech and assembly.

Local branches of the Civil Rights Congress and other progressive organisations have organised rallies in a number of regions of the country. Those participating in these rallies demanded an end to persecutions under the Smith Act and the release of the victims of this law. One such rally in San Francisco called on progressives to launch a broad amnesty campaign for those imprisoned under the Smith Act. Percy Edmond, representative of the San Francisco Civil Rights Congress, said that persecutions under the Smith Act represent "an attack on the whole progressive movement, the Negro people and organised labour. These attacks on our constitutional rights can and will be stopped by freedomloving Americans".

Early in April the National Lawyers' Guild forwarded to members of the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate a report condemning the bills designed to take away the citizenship of anyone imprisoned under the Smith Act. These bills, the report says, represent "one more repressive measure designed to frighten people away from daring to exercise their Constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly".

Evidence of the growing indignation at the arbitrary actions of American reaction. is the petition campaign that has been launched in the state of Wisconsin demanding the recall from the Senate of McCarthy —one of the ominous figures of fascist reaction in the USA. Some 200,000 of the 404,000 signatures which give voters the right to recall their representative from the Senate have been collected.

Progressive world public opinion wholeheartedly supports the activity of honest people in the USA in defence of the Smith Act victims, against the court arbitrariness of US reaction.

Opening in Budapest of Museum of History of Working-Class Movement in People's Democracies

A museum of the history of the working-class movement in the People's Democracies was opened in the premises of the Institute of the Hungarian working-class movement in Budapest. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the C.C. of the Hun-garian Working People's Party and the Government, representatives of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties and veterans of the Hungarian working-class

Many photographs, pictures, newspapers, books and sculptures show visitors the development of the working-class movement in China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania; the heroic struggle of the working people of these countries for their liberation and their remarkable achievements under the people's rule. The displays show the selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the People's Democracies in building Socialism.

The museum also illustrates the past I assent nativities of the working

Provocative statements by the American puppets Bao Dai, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek have recently become more frequent on orders from US aggressive circles. These statements are designed to frustrate the peaceful settlement of the Korean and the Indo-China questions and to aggravate the situation in South-East Asia.



DEVOTED LACKEYS OF WALL STREET

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

## **Unctuous Speeches and Aggressive Deeds**

While the representatives of American diplomacy both at the Geneva Conference and outside it are giving vent to speech after speech on the subject of their "peaceableness" and their "most sincere sympath-lie" for the peoples of the Asian countries.

Colonies and to facilitate the seizure of these colonies.

According to the designs of the American imperialists, the "alliance" of colonial powers will have a "colonial" powers will have a "colonial" of colonial powers will be colonial powers will ableness" and their "most sincere sympathies" for the peoples of the Asian countries, their brothers from the Pentagon are preoccupied with activities of another kind: with pencil in hand and strategic maps before them they are totting up the before them, they are totting up the manpower and economic resources necessary manpower and economic resources necessary for prolonging and expanding the war in Asia. In Singapore and other places under the domination of American generals persons of high military rank from Britain, France and Australia are conferring as to the best means of keeping the peoples of Asia under the colonial yoke, of suppressing their mighty national-liberation movement. A new military bloc, spearheaded against the peoples of South-East Asia, is being the peoples of South-East Asia, is being

formed.

In addition to the USA, Britain and France the intentions of the instigators are that Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the three puppet governments in Indo-China should be included among the participants of this bloc. In this way the US is attempting to camouflage their insolent intervention in the internal affairs of the Asian states. An active role in the projected bloc is being assigned to Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek's clique.

The organisers of this new aggressive grouping are attempting to prove that this bloc is a "defensive" one, that its

According to the designs of the American imperialists, the "alliance" of colonial powers will have a certain "Asian army", the shock force of which will be the Japan ese militarists

ese militarists.

US reactionary circles are thus trying to form something similar to the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc in South-East North-Atlantic bloc in South-East North-Atlantic bloc serves the US monopolists as a means of enslaving the peoples according to the designs of its architects of the show in the Asian countries. If in of preparing aggression against the Soviet cracy, the US ruling circles are allotting tion to the People's Republic of China and Is it not clear that these war plans of opposed to the interests of peace and oppressed peoples. Is it not clear that these petuating colonial slavery at any cost, at towards national freedom and independence which are the interests on the peoples who are striving But whoever is nursing and independence.

But whoever is nursing

"a regrouping and concentration of troops" in zones to be defined by the Conference on the proposal of the com-manders in chief; "the disarming of elements which belong neither to the army nor to the forces keeping order"; setting free prisoners-of-war and civil internees; international control over the implementation of these conditions.

As concerns Cambodia and Laos, proposals of the French delegation provide for the virtual disarming of the people's-liberation armies under the guise of "evacuation of all regular and non-regular forces of Viet-minh".

Pham Van Dong then took the floor. He made a statement to the effect that the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vict Nam proposes that the Conference invite official delegates of the Khmer Government of resistance and the Pathet-Lao Govern-ment of resistance to take part in its work. Bedell Smith, US representative, opposed this proposal.

Chou En-lai then spoke and pointed to the complete groundlessness of the position adopted by the US representative.

The floor was then taken by V. M. Mo-

There have already been invited to our Conference, V. M. Molotov stated, the representatives of those Khmer and Pathet-Lao Governments that are co-operating with French authorities. In these circumstances there are no grounds for refusing to let representatives of the Pathet-Lao and Khmer Governments, which head the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of these countries, participate in our Con-

Bidault and the Cambodia representative then opposed the proposal to invite representatives of Khmer and Pathet-Lao.

Chou En-lai, speaking for the second time, again emphasised the groundlessness of the positions of the French and Cambodia representatives.

At the meeting on May 10, presided over by V. M. Molotov, discussion continued on the re-establishment of peace in Indo-China.

The leader of the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Pham Van Dong, stated, on behalf of his Government, its readiness to permit the evacuation of the heavily wounded among the French Expeditionary Corps who had been captured in Dien Bien Phu.

The floor was then given to Bidault. He regarded favourably the proposal of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam concerning heavily wounded prisoners-of-war.

The Chairman gave the floor to the head of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Pham Van Dong.

In his vivid and comprehensive speech Pham Van Dong dwelt upon the position of the Democraic Republic of Viet Nam on the question of restoring peace in Indo-China. He stated that the fundamental position of the people and Govern-ment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was the following: peace, independence, unity, democracy.

These, said Pham Van Dong, are the

main aspirations and the sacred right to the realisation of which the people of Viet Nam have decided to devote themselves and for the carrying out of which they have decided to struggle to the end. The just fight of the people of Viet Nam is receiving warm approval and sincere support on the part of the peoples of the whole world and on the part of all peaceloving and freedom-loving men and women.

After the French colonisers had seized our country, continued Pham Van Dong, they pursued an extremely brutal policy directed at the division of our nation and the exploitation and extermination of our people. Since that time the Vietnamese people have continued to unite closely and struggle heroically against the invaders, for their | Nations' flag.

country Phain Van Dong declared on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam that:

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At the end of this statement Pham Van Dong made concrete proposals "On re-establishing peace in Indo-China".

strengthening of peace throughout the

national

The representatives of Cambodia and Laos spoke after the delegate from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Chairman then gave the floor to the head of the British delegation, A. Eden, who declared that he considered the proposals made by Bidault to be constructive efforts to find a way out of a situation which was admitted to be quite difficult. Eden immediately added that Bidault's proposals were in his opinion only a genproposals were, in his opinion, only a general outline and that the details must be established by means of agreement.

The US representative, Bedell Smith, was then given the floor and once again re-iterated that the USA stood for the implementation of "colective measures" in rela-tion to Indo-China by which, as it is known, the USA mean the formation of a military bloc of colonial powers for armed intervention in the affairs of Indo-China.

The meeting which was held on May 11 under the chairmanship of A. Eden continued discussion on the Korean question.
V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, was the first speaker.

At the beginning of his statement, V. M. Molotov pointed out that among those participating in the Conference there is a considerable difference of views as to the solution of the Korean question.

The proposals of the Korean People's Democratic Republic regarding the re-establishment of the unity of Korea as an independent and democratic state, said V. M. Molotov, have been set forth at the Conference. These proposals have been supported by the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. These proposals are based on the opinion that the re-establishment of Korea's unity is first and foremost the concern of the Koreans themselves, the concern of of the Korean people. In accordance with this point of view, any attempt to impose on the Korean people an unacceptable solution dealing with the political and social structure of the Korean state is rejected. Irrespective of what is said in this regard the Soviet Government can quite justifiably state that this position of the Korean People's Democratic Republic corresponds to the principles of democracy and at the same time it corresponds to the fundamental interests and national rights of the Korean people.

The war in Korea, imposed from without, V. M. Molotov went on to say, was unleashed in June 1950. This war turned into a three years military intervention by the United States of America. Every effort was made to cover this war with the United

broad sections of public opinion which are in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question and to impede such settlement, the representative of Cambodia read out a "telegram from the Gov-ernment of Cambodia" hastily concocted, possibly in Geneva itself, possibly elsewhere, to the effect that an official, stretcher-bearer and bonze (Buddhist priest) had been killed there on May 10,

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Chou En-lai was then given the floor, In a vivid and convincing speech he outlined ways to a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question.

The People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai said, cannot but be concerned by the war now being waged in the neighbouring states and by the danger of this war being extended. The Chinese people consider that just as there was a cease-fire in Korea, so there should now be a cease-fire in Indo-

It is known that the USA is not an Asian country, Chou En-lai added. There is no threat to the security of the USA from any state in Asia and certainly not from the peoples of Indo-China who are fighting for their freedom and independence. The US Government is, however, endeavouring to form a number of so-called defence communities in the Far, Middle and Near East and in South-East Asia. All the states within these areas are situated thousands of miles from the frontiers of the USA and it is perfectly clear that the state security of the USA is in no way related to these areas. This testifies to the fact that the socalled defence communities are being formed not for defence or for "defending freedoms" but for the purpose of spreading the colonial war in Asia and establishing a new colonial system in order to enslave the peoples of Asia and compel them to undertake a fratricidal war in the interests of American monopoly capital.

Chou En-lai went on to say that the slander regarding the so-called intervention of the People's Republic of China in the war in Indo-China was nothing but a smoke-screen covering the intervention of the USA itself and its efforts to cause a division among the peoples of Asia.

Chou En-lai added in conclusion that the delegation of the People's Republic of China fully supports the statement and proposals made by Pham Van Dong and holds that these proposals could be adopted as a basis for consideration at the Conference of the question of ending the war and restoring peace in Indo-China and for adopting corresponding decisions.

After speeches by A. Eden, G. Bidault, Pham Van Dong and the representatives of Laos and Cambodia, the floor was taken by V. M. Molotov.

The Soviet delegation considers it necessary at the present moment, said V. M. Molotov, to dwell on the speech of the Cambodia representative who read out a telegram at the beginning of today's meeting. We have, however, neither received nor seen this telegram. We do not know from whom it was received nor the significance of the events of which it speaks. It is likewise not known who is responsible for what is described in this telegram. It is possible that this information has its own significance. In any event it testifies to the misfortunes brought on the population by the absence of an authority which enjoys its confidence.

At the end of the meeting Eden declared that he, as Chairman, takes the responsibility for the speech made by the representative of Cambodia, having permitted him to read a telegram which nobody had either seen or read.

The Conference continues its work.

#### Opening in Budapest of Museum of History of Working - Class Movement in People's Democracies

A museum of the history of the working-class movement in the People's Democracies was opened in the premises of the Institute of the Hungarian working-class movement in Budapest. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government, representatives of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties and veterans of the Hungarian working-class movement.

Many photographs, pictures, newspapers, books and sculptures show visitors the development of the working-class movement in China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania; the heroic struggle of the working people of these countries for their liberation and their remarkable achievements under the people's rule. The displays show the selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the People's Democracies in building Socialism.

The museum also illustrates the past and present activities of the working people of the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. P . \_\_\_\_\_

#### Fascist Methods in Union of South Africa

The Malan Government not only refuses to allow Africans to be represented by Africans in the South African Parliament, it is out to hound ruthlessly anyone else who appears likely to defend the interests of the non-Europeans in the Parliamentary sphere.

Sam Kahn and Brian Bunting, two Europeans who represented the African electors of the Cape Western constituency, were one after another expelled from Parliament under the notorious "Suppression of Communism" Act for the defence of the interests of their electors. Having got rid of these "undesirables" the Malan Government announced a by-election in this constituency, hoping that a more amenable candidate would be returned. However, one of the candidates adopted for the election on April 27 was Miss Ray Alexander, an active trade unionist.

Ray Alexander declared that she would fight in Parliament for full rights for Africans. A few weeks before the election the Malan Government rushed through special legislation to preclude not only "Communists", but also such "banned" people as Miss Alexander from taking up seats in Parliament, regardless of the voters' wishes.

This manoeuvre far from intimidating the voters gave rise to a wave of protests on the part of the working people. Miss Alexander polled at this election more than twice as many votes as her opponents.

Nevertheless Miss Alexander did not take up her seat: the police were ordered to bar her way into the Parliament building.

The elections once more clearly showed the true face of the "democracy" practised by Malan who is zealously patronised by his transatlantic friends. At the same time it shows that despite repression and police terror the movement against the fascist regime of Malan is growing throughout the country.

ableness" and their "most sincere sympathies" for the peoples of the Asian countries, their brothers from the Pentagon are preoccupied with activities of another kind: with pencil in hand and strategic maps before them, they are totting up the manpower and economic resources necessary for prolonging and expanding the war in Acta. In Singapore, and other places under for prolonging and expanding the war in Asia. In Singapore and other places under the domination of American generals persons of high military rank from Britain, France and Australia are conferring as to the best means of keeping the peoples of Asia under the colonial yoke, of suppressing their mighty national-liberation movement. A new military bloc, spearheaded against the peoples of South-East Asia, is being

In addition to the USA, Britain and France the intentions of the instigators are that Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the three puppet governments in Indo-China should be included among the participants of this bloc. In this way the US is attempting to camouflage their insolent intervention in the internal affairs of the Asian states. An active role in the projected bloc is being assigned to Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek's clique. The organisers of this new aggressive

The organisers of this new aggressive grouping are attempting to prove that this bloc is a "defensive" one, that its aims are "peaceful". The fact, however, that not all the countries of Asia have been invited to participate in it and that two of the biggest peace-loving powers in Asia, China and India, who, between them, have a population of about 900,000,000 are actively opposing it, clearly testifies to the aggressive nature of the projected military bloc, shows that its purpose is not to ease international tension but, on the contrary, to deepen the split between the contrary, to deepen the split between the countries of Asia.

As is obvious from the recent statements of the US Secretary of State Dulles, negotiations on the formation of the Pacific bloc are being conducted simultaneously with the Geneva Conference, and, to judge by things, work on the formation of the by things, work on the formation of the aggressive alliance is arousing far more enthusiasm in US reactionary circles than the task of a peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question. Mr. Dulles declared that the Pacific alliance might possibly become a reality even before the Geneva Conference was closed.

Conference was closed.

It is perfectly clear that the intensified efforts of US ruling circles to form under their aegis an aggressive bloc in South-East Asia have definite and far-reaching aims, namely, to use the anti-popular governments of certain Asian countries in the realisation of their imperialist plans. American Senator Knowland frankly this a few days ago. He declared in Congress that the United States would not need to send any of their own troops to Asia, as there were, according to him, a sufficient number of "Asians" who could be used. If this plan, states the Indian newspaper "Navjivan", is put into operation the pre-election promises made by Eisenhower to make Asians fight Asians will to a great extent have been kept.

At the same time, with the help of the new aggressive bloc the reactionary ruling circles of the USA are attempting to ensure the more rapid penetration of the American monopolies into the British and French

the shock force of which will be the Japan-ese militarists. US reactionary circles are thus trying to form something similar to the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc in South-East Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin. If the North-Atlantic bloc serves the US monopolists as a means of enslaving the peoples of Western Europe, then the Pacific bloc according to the designs of its architects should help American positel because should help American capital become boss of the show in the Asian countries. If in Europe the North-Atlantic pact is a means

of preparing aggression against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, the US ruling circles are allotting a similar role to the Pacific bloc in relation to the People's Republic of China and other peace-loving countries in Asia. Is it not clear that these war plans of aggressive imperialist circles are radically opposed to the interests of peace and the interests of the national liberation of oppressed peoples. Is it not clear that these war plans are aimed, primarily, at per-petuating colonial slavery at any cost, at restraining the peoples who are striving towards national freedom and independence.

will have a certain "Asian army

But whoever is nursing such designs, which are dictated by the desire to maintain in Asia the moribund privileges of non-Asian states, is trying to turn back the pages of history and do not see or do not wish to see the real facts of today. The Asia of today is not the Asia of the past. The peoples of Asia present them half mankind, have ples of Asia, more than half mankind, have risen up in a resolute struggle for their inalienable rights and interests, have stepped out on the broad road of democratic development and no reactionary blocs whatever can bar their way.

World public opinion has taken a most unfavourable view of the adventurous plans of the USA. The broad popular masses in the Asian countries resolutely protest against American intervention in their affairs. It would be difficult to expect, states the Indian newspaper "Daily Telegraph", the new organisation to be different from NATO and EDC. The time has come for the Indian Government to come out with a protest and to rally public opinion in South-East Asia against these attempts. "Economic Weekly", organ of business circles in India, considers that these measures, directed at forming a military alliance of the NATO type in South-East Asia, have even more evil aims. The newspaper "Statesman" characterises this plan as a fresh piece of monstrous intervention in Asian affairs.

The peoples of Asia are realising more and more clearly that the real road to peace and security in Asia is not by way of a division of the South-East Asian countries into opposing groupings, but by way of uniting the efforts of all the countries, irrespective of their social system. That is why the proposals made at the Geneva Conference by Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, for uniting the efforts of all the peoples of Asia in the cause of ensuring peace among the peoples are meeting with warm response and approval among all progressive and peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

Jan MAREK

#### Facts Expose ...

"Solicitude" A session of the local court lasting several of the Bonn days in Cuxhaven (Wes-Government

the evicted families.

tern Germany) acceded to the demands of the landlords and decided to evict more than 100 families who, as victims of unemployment, could not keep up with their rent. The municipal authorities refused to provide accommodation for

At the same time work started on 500 new flats for the American occupationists in the neighbouring Bremerhaven. About 20 million marks filched from the pockets of the tax payers of Western Germany will be spent on them. Local residents were ordered to leave the area under construction at once.

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