Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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Indestructible Fraternal Friendship of Peoples of the USSR

The working people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are now triumphantly and joyfully celebrating the great national festival of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, the festival of all the fraternal peoples of the land of Socialism—the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. Together with the Soviet people, the working people in all countries of people's democracy and all progressive mankind are marking this outstanding historical date.

For many centuries the Ukrainian people struggled against foreign enslavement and have always regarded the Russian people as their blood brother, as their reliable defender and faithful ally. Three hundred years ago, by the historical act of the popular proclamation at the Pereyaslav Rada of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia, the Ukrainian people forever bound their destiny with the fraternal Russian people, thus saving themselves from foreign enslavement and ensuring their national development. Simultaneously, the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia to a great extent contributed to the strengthening of the Russian state and the enhancement of its international prestige. History teaches that the path of fraternal unity and alliance chosen by the Russian and Ukrainian peoples was the only correct path, that it was of enormous progressive significance for the political, economic and cultural development of the Ukraine and Russia. The joint struggle of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples for their liberation from the yoke of the exploiters converted their age-old friendship into an invincible force.

The Ukrainian people were the first to follow the Russian people in stepping out on to the glorious path of Socialism. The formation of the Ukrainian Soviet state, its close alliance with Russia and the other Soviet Socialist Republics represented a great triumph of the Lenin-Stalin policy on the national question, a triumph of the principles of complete equality and friendship between the peoples, the great defeat of the bourgeois-nationalist counter-revolution, a defeat of international imperialism which tried to sever the Ukraine from the Soviet Union and convert it into its colony.

The unbreakable friendship and fraternal co-operation of the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and all peoples of the USSR are an infallible and reliable guarantee of their national independence and freedom, flourishing and happiness. That is why there is such unprecedented patriotic fervour at the present time in all the Union Republics, in all towns and villages of the Soviet land. The working people of the Soviet Union are rallying still closer

In the friendly family of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, the Soviet Ukraine, in the period of the prewar Five-Year Plans, was already converted into a mighty socialist industrial collective-farm Republic with a highly developed industry, a large-scale mechanised agriculture and an advanced culture, national in form and socialist in content.

In an unprecedentedly short space of time the Ukrainian people have healed the heavy wounds inflicted on their homeland by the Hitler invaders and have not only rehabilitated the economy of their Republic, but have left the prewar level far behind. The Soviet Ukraine has become one of the largest states in Europe. Its large-scale industry now manufactures nearly four times more than the entire output of the heavy industry of tsarist Russia in 1913. The socialist agriculture of the Republic is steadily developing and strengthening. The achievements of the Ukrainian people in the development of science, literature and the arts are truly remarkable.

The great friendship between the peoples of the multi-national Soviet socialist state, their outstanding achievements in the sphere of state, economic and cultural upbuilding are an inspiring model for all the free peoples who have stepped out on to the path of creating the new, socialist life and who have united in the invincible camp of Socialism and democracy. New relations have been established between the peoples and the states of the democratic camp—relations of fraternal friendship, mutual respect, confidence and constant mutual aid. These relations are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. They are founded on respect for the independence of states and for national sovereignty and serve the cause of peace and security of the peoples. The ever-strengthening friendship among the peoples of the democratic camp is the inexhaustible source of their force and invincibility.

The ideas of proletarian internationalism and the friendship of the peoples are close to the hearts of and dear to the working masses of all capitalist, dependent and colonial countries. Under the banner of these ideas, millions of workers and peasants, true patriots of France, Italy and other countries in Western Europe, headed by their Communist Parties, are now waging a selfless struggle for the national independence and state sovereignty of their countries, a struggle against the aggressive plans of American imperialism, for democratic freedoms and their vital interests. The working people in capitalist countries, on the example of the Soviet Union, on the example of the entire democratic camp, are becoming clearly conv-

TERCENTENARY OF REUNION OF UKRAINE WITH RUSSIA— GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF ALL PEOPLES OF THE USSR

Jubilee Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR

All peoples of the Soviet Union are joyfully celebrating the outstanding historic event—the tercentenary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. The age-old and indissoluble friendship of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples represents a brilliant example for all Soviet peoples and for the entire camp of peace and democracy.

The Jubilee Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR devoted to the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia was held in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, on May 22, in an atmosphere of national festivity. The Kiev State Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet named after T. G. Shevchenko was gaily decorated. The front of the building bore a huge placard with the words "Tercentenary of Reunion of the Ukraine with Russia" and the colours of the 16 fraternal Union Republics.

Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and numerous guests—advanced workers, collective farmers, workers in the realm of science and culture and men of the Soviet Army—gathered at the theatre. Delegations from all the fraternal Republics, on the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, came to participate in the work of the Session. Delegations from the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and from the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians were also present at the Session.

The Session was opened by Comrade **P. G. Tychina**, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. The anthem of the Soviet Union rang forth triumphantly. A message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the C.C. of the CPSU was read amidst great political enthusiasm.

The message reads:

"To Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wholeheartedly greet the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all the working people of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and congratulate them on the great national festival of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, the festival of all fraternal peoples of the USSR—the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia.

The Ukrainian people, who for many centuries fought against foreign enslavement, for reunion with the fraternal Russian people in a single Russian state, always regarded their blood brother—the Russian people—as their reliable defender and loyal ally. The Russian people rendered constant aid in the war of liberation waged by the Ukrainian people under the leadership of Bogdan Khmelnitsky, outstanding statesman and army leader. The decision of the Pereyaslav Rada on the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia represented the powerfully expressed will of the freedom-loving Ukrainian people and was of enormous progressive significance. The reunion with Russia freed the Ukrainian people from the oppression of the Polish gentry, secured the Ukraine against the constant raids of the brigandish hordes of the Turkish-Tatar Khans and ensured the possibility of the national development of the Ukrainian people.

The experience of history has shown that the path of fraternal reunion and alliance chosen by the Russian and Ukrainian peoples was the only correct path. The reunion of the two great Slav peoples multiplied their forces in the joint struggle against all foreign enemies, feudal landlords and bourgeoisie, against tsarism and capitalist slavery. In this struggle the indissoluble friendship between the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples developed and grew stronger.

The Ukrainian people were the first after the Russian people to take the glorious path of Socialism. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, the working people of Russia and the Ukraine fought for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, battled at the fronts of the civil war, built a socialist society and defended the freedom and independence of our motherland during the Great Patriotic War.

The founding of the Ukrainian Soviet state and the establishment of the close alliance between the Ukraine and Russia and the other Soviet Republics were a great triumph of the Lenin-Stalin policy on the national question, the triumph of the principles of full equality and friendship between peoples, the biggest defeat of the bourgeois-nationalist counter-revolution, a defeat of international imperialism which sought to sever the Ukraine from the Soviet Union and turn it into its colony.

The flourishing of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and its successes in the economic and cultural upbuilding vividly testify to the great force of the socialist system, of the powerful worker-peasant alliance and the indestructible friendship and co-operation between all the peoples of the USSR.

During the years of the prewar Five-Year Plans the Ukraine became a powerful socialist industrial and collective-farm republic with a highly developed industry, large-scale and mechanised agriculture and advanced culture, national in form and socialist in content. The war and the German-fascist occupation caused heavy damage to the Ukraine. Its plants and factories, pits and power stations, towns and villages lay in ashes and ruins. Within a short space of time the Ukrainian people by their heroic labour and with the support of all the peoples of the USSR not only restored but left far behind the prewar level of development of the national economy of the Ukraine.

At present the Soviet Ukraine is one of the biggest states in Europe; its powerful industry, advanced agriculture, flourishing towns and villages, its outstanding achievements in culture and arts are the subject of legitimate patriotic pride of all the Soviet peoples. Under the great banner of Socialism the Ukrainian people realised their ancient dream by uniting all the Ukrainian lands into the single Ukrainian Soviet Socialist state. Together with all fraternal peoples of the USSR, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Ukrainian people are achieving fresh victories in peaceful creative labour, confidently marching forward along the path of Communism and are making a great contribution to the struggle for peace throughout the world. The outstanding achievements of the Ukrainian people in state, economic and cultural construction are an inspiring example to all the free peoples who have stepped onto the path of creating a new, socialist life and who have united in the invincible camp of Socialism and democracy.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU express firm confidence that the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia of the Soviet Ukraine will show new lofty examples of selfless labour and creative initiative in carrying out the tasks set by the Party and the Government for the further development of heavy industry, a steep advance in agriculture, the production of articles of popular consumption and a steady improvement in the well-being of the people.

We wish the glorious Ukrainian people fresh success in the great all-people's struggle for the triumph of Communism!

Long live and flourish the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic!

Long live the indestructible friendship between the Ukrainian, Russian and all the peoples of our country—true and reliable guarantee of their national independence and freedom, prosperity and happiness!

Long live our great homeland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—mighty bulwark of peace the world over!

Under the leadership of the Communist Party forward, to the victory of Communism!

PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION."

The ovation continued for a long time. From all parts of the hall came exclamations: "Glory to our Communist Party!", "Long live the Soviet Government!"

Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, who greeted the Ukrainian people on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, on

Stefan Ignar, head of the delegation of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, who greeted the Ukrainian people on behalf of the Polish people was met with prolong-

Communist Party of Kirghizia; Comrade **N. Dodhudoev**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR; Comrade **N. Durdyeva**, Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Turkmenia, and

political, economic and cultural development of the Ukraine and Russia. The joint struggle of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples for their liberation from the yoke of the exploiters converted their age-old friendship into an invincible force.

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The friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union has a long and indeed heroic history. It was forged in the struggle of the working people against their common enemies—against tsarism, feudal landlords and capitalists as well as foreign invaders. In the epoch of imperialism this heroic struggle was headed by the Russian working class, the most revolutionary in the world, led by its militant vanguard—the Communist Party, which, for more than half a century, has been consistently implementing the theoretical programme and policy on the national question elaborated by the brilliant Lenin and the great continuer of Lenin's cause—J. V. Stalin.

The mighty vital force of the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land has been tempered in the flames of the Great October Socialist Revolution; it grew and became stronger in the years of the civil war, in the struggle for building a socialist society, in the period of the severe trials of the Great Patriotic War, in the selfless labour of the postwar years. The Soviet people are proud of this friendship and sacredly guard it.

The path of fraternal unity and alliance of the peoples of the Soviet land is the path of the steady development and flowering of the material and spiritual forces of society. The successes achieved by the Soviet Ukraine, the successes of all the Soviet Republics in the spheres of state, economic and cultural upbuilding illustrate to the entire world the might of the Soviet socialist system, the great force of the alliance between the working class and peasantry, the indissoluble friendship and fraternal co-operation of the peoples of the USSR.

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The friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union has become the guiding star for the working people of the colonial world. The tide of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have been enslaved by the imperialists is rising higher and higher. The imperialists are powerless to stop the movement of the colonial peoples who have risen up in the struggle for their freedom, for national independence and peace.

The enemies of peace dread the strivings of the peoples for independence; friendship between the peoples scares them because it stands in the way of their aggressive plans. The imperialist aggressors, with the assistance of venomous propaganda, are striving to suppress the will of the peoples for peace and to sow the seeds of enmity among them, to weaken them.

The imperialist aggressors and their hirelings are spreading false, anti-patriotic and anti-popular "theories" to the effect that the epoch of the sovereignty of nations has come to an end. Life itself resolutely refutes these current concoctions of the ideologists of imperialism. The successes achieved by the independent and free peoples in the camp of democracy and Socialism, the struggle of the peoples for national independence testify to the fact that the epoch of the sovereignty of states has by no means passed, but that, on the contrary, it is in full flower. The strivings of the peoples for independence, freedom and peace cannot be suppressed by any means whatever. The ideology of friendship and peace between peoples triumphs over the ideology of hatred and war.

Democratic public opinion and progressive forces in all countries, in marking the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia, warmly greet the Soviet Union—the mighty bulwark of peace throughout the world.

Order of Lenin Awarded to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

In honour of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia and to mark the outstanding achievements of the Ukrainian people in state, economic and cultural upbuilding the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Order of **Lenin** to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Order of Lenin Awarded to City of Kiev

To mark the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia and the great importance of Kiev in the history of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Order of **Lenin** to Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

of enormous progressive significance. The reunion with Russia freed the Ukrainian people from the oppression of the Polish gentry, secured the Ukraine against the constant raids of the brigandish hordes of the Turkish-Tatar Khans and ensured the possibility of the national development of the Ukrainian people.

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION."

The ovation continued for a long time. From all parts of the hall came exclamations: "Glory to our Communist Party!", "Long live the Soviet Government!"

Then, amidst tumultuous applause by all present, Comrade Tychina, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, read the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The hearts of those participating in the Session filled with joy and pride when they learned that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the city of Kiev had each been awarded the Order of Lenin.

With keen attention they heard the report given by Comrade **A. I. Kirichenko,** first Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, on the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. Comrade Kirichenko showed how, in the course of 300 years, the militant, indissoluble friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples—mighty factor in their development—progressed and strengthened.

Describing the great successes achieved by the Soviet Ukraine in building Communism, Comrade Kirichenko pointed out that these are the result of the heroic labour of the Ukrainian people led by the Communist Party. Comrade Kirichenko assured the C.C. of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union that the Ukrainian people, the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Government of the Republic will guard as the apple of their eye and consolidate the friendship of the peoples to the glory of their motherland, to the dread of their enemies.

Addressing the delegates from the fraternal Soviet Republics, Comrade Kirichenko, on behalf of the Ukrainian people, the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Government of the Soviet Ukraine, conveyed to the peoples of the Byelorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirghiz, Tajik, Armenian, Turkmen, Estonian and Karelo-Finnish Republics and to the peoples of the Autonomous Soviet Republics warm greetings on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia and heartfelt gratitude for the genuine friendship with and selfless help to the working people of the Soviet Ukraine in the development of the national economy and culture. He conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Ukrainian people to the great Chinese people, the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's-Democratic Republic and all the peoples fighting for peace, democracy and Socialism.

Stormy applause broke out in the hall when Comrade Kirichenko led cheers in honour of the great Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union successfully building Communism.

Those present warmly greeted the speech made by Comrade **M. P. Tarasov,** head of the delegation from the Russian Federation and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, who greeted the Ukrainian people on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, on behalf of the Russian people. Speaking of the great achievements of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic he stressed that these achievements gave rise to a feeling of deep admiration among the Soviet people, the working people in the People's Democracies and the whole of progressive mankind.

Concluding his speech Comrade Tarasov expressed the conviction that the Ukrainian people, as well as the Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, will spare no effort to carry out the decisions of the Communist Party and the Government for the creation of an abundance of mass consumption goods and foodstuffs for the population and for the building of Communist society.

The Jubilee Session was also greeted by Comrade **V. I. Kozlov,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, who spoke on behalf of the Byelorussian people. He pointed out that as a result of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia the age-old and cherished hopes of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples came true—this reunion was a turning point in the development of the culture of the three fraternal peoples. On behalf of the Byelorussian people Comrade Kozlov wholeheartedly wished the fraternal Ukrainian people fresh big successes in the struggle for the further advance of the national economy and culture, for the strengthening of the might of the Socialist motherland and for the complete victory of Communism in the Soviet Union.

A military parade and 500,000-strong demonstration in honour of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia took place in Kiev, recipient of the Order of Lenin, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, on May 23. Photo: In the ranks of the demonstration.

Stefan Ignar, head of the delegation of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, who greeted the Ukrainian people on behalf of the Polish people was met with prolonged applause.

Ignar stressed that the policy of enslavement of the Ukrainian people pursued by the Polish magnates had impeded the social and economic development of Poland and weakened the Polish state. The people of the Ukraine fought not against the Polish people but against the Polish magnates, against those forces which for centuries had oppressed and exploited the Polish people too.

The speech made by **I. P. Boichuk,** Chairman of the Slav Committee of Canada, was warmly welcomed.

Greetings were also conveyed by heads of delegations: Comrade **G. Nellis,** Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR; Comrade **Sh. Rashidov,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR; Comrade **Sh. M. Arushanian,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR; Comrade **M. D. Chubinidze,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR; Comrade **N. D. Undasynov,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade **S. Ragimov,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR; Comrade **M. Y. Shumauskas,** Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Lithuania; Comrade **I. S. Koditsa,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR; Comrade **V. T. Latsis,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR; Comrade **K. Karakeyev,** Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Kirghizia; Comrade **N. Dodhudoev,** Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR; Comrade **N. Durdyeva,** Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Turkmenia, and Comrade **V. V. Karpov,** Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

On behalf of their peoples the delegations presented gifts to the Ukrainian people. The reception of the delegations of the great Russian, Byelorussian and other fraternal peoples by those participating in the Session took the shape of a powerful and vivid demonstration of the unshakable loyalty of the working people of the Ukraine to the glorious and invincible banner of friendship between all the Soviet peoples.

With great enthusiasm those present at the Session adopted a letter of greeting to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the C.C. of the CPSU and a letter from the Ukrainian people to the great Russian people.

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On May 24 on the banks of the Dnieper not far from the magnificent Kiev bridge over which the highway from Kiev to Moscow runs, the foundations of a triumphal arch in honour of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia were laid. The same day the first stones of a new building of the T. G. Shevchenko State University were laid in the southern suburbs of the city.

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The working people of Moscow are joyously celebrating the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. On the Sunday of May 23 it seemed that the whole of Moscow was out walking in the streets, squares, public gardens and parks. The buildings were decorated with gay flags, banners, placards and decorative panels. There were festivities in the Moscow parks of culture and rest. Concerts took place on 44 open-air stages throughout the capital. A colourful programme of sporting events was put on in the Dynamo Stadium. In the evening Moscow sparkled with millions of lights of the celebration illuminations. Popular festivities went on until well after midnight.

On May 25 a joint meeting of the Moscow Soviet with representatives of public organisations and military units devoted to this outstanding date took place in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions. A report on the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia was given by Comrade Yasnov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet.

On Sunday, May 23, popular festivities took place in all the Soviet Republics.

The Jubilee Session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR devoted to the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia will open on May 29 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

REPORT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THIRD CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY*

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Matias Rakosi

First Secretary, C. C., Hungarian Working People's Party

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Ten Years of People's Democracy

This year will mark the tenth anniversary of the glorious Soviet Army crossing the Hungarian border, beginning the liberation of our country. This year will mark the tenth anniversary of the convocation of the Provisional National Assembly and the formation of the Provisional National Government, of the rebirth of Hungarian statehood. This is the tenth year of freedom for our country!

In the space of a single decade the economic system of our country has radically changed, the structure of our economy has completely altered, the mode of production and the relations of production have changed. Industrial enterprises, transport and banks have become public property, the property of the state of the working class. Trade is being conducted chiefly on state or co-operative lines. The working class has in the main carried out the expropriation of the expropriators. A considerable socialist sector has emerged in agriculture, embracing one-third of the entire agricultural production.

The class structure of society in our country has also radically changed. The classes themselves have changed, as have class relations. The class of landlords and big landowners has gone out of existence. The industrial bourgeoisie has ceased to exist as a class. The last exploiting class—the rural bourgeoisie, the class of the kulaks—has been restricted to a narrow sphere.

The leading class in our society—the working class now in power—has increased tremendously in numbers, enhanced its consciousness, raised its cultural level, strengthened its organisation and has gained a wealth of experience. Above all from the ranks of the working class has come that broad leading stratum which is now directing our state, national economy and society. The split which persisted in the ranks of the working class for decades has been eliminated. The working class has become the leading class of the nation, a united and organised class, guided by a single political force that is conscious of its aim.

Our working peasantry have ceased to be an oppressed and enslaved class, suffering under the yoke of the banks, landlords and kulaks. The majority of them have risen to the status of the middle peasantry.

The intelligentsia has become a powerful new force; the majority has ceased to be a bourgeois intelligentsia, for the bourgeoisie itself, the class upon which the existence of this important social stratum depended, has ceased to exist.

During the past decade the material conditions and well-being of the working people in our country have fundamentally changed. In the first half of 1954 the real wage of a factory worker is on the average 57 per cent higher than in the period preceding the second world war. Unemployment has been eliminated in Hungary. For equal work women receive equal pay with men and young people with adults. Youth enjoys the all-round support of our people's-democratic state.

During the nearly ten years that have passed since the liberation of Hungary, a mighty cultural revolution has developed in our country.

During the last ten years under the wise, far-seeing and purposeful leadership of the working class, for the first time in the history of Hungary, a firm alliance has been formed of the two working classes which are the backbone of our nation, the base of our society—the working class and the peasantry. This wise teaching of Lenin was grasped by the working class of Hungary and by the Hungarian working peasantry. One of the greatest achievements of the past decade is that through the establishment of a firm and durable worker-peasant alliance, the basis of the new state power, the brilliant teaching of Lenin has been translated into life in our country too.

The nation has become more united because the realisation of the alliance between a united working class and peasantry has laid a firm foundation for establishing the new national unity. Our nation has become more united thanks to the remoulding and emergence of an intelligentsia which is to an ever greater extent serving the interests of the people.

All this means that in place of the old bourgeois nation there is emerging a new nation, which year by year, month by month and day by day is becoming more and more a socialist Hungarian nation.

In consequence of the economic, social and political changes that have taken place during the last ten years in our country powerful new motive forces in the development of our society have made their appearance and are playing an ever greater role—forces such as the worker-peasant alliance, the growing socialist patriotism, and also the developing, growing and strengthening moral and political unity of our people. Together with these new motive forces, another motive force, a new force of almost incalculable significance, has come into play and is affecting our social development—the fact that we are part of the vast 800 million-strong socialist camp and the consciousness of what this means to our working class and our people.

Our great teacher Lenin said that the decisive question of all profound social transformation, of all fundamental social change, of every revolution was the question of power. In Hungary, too, this was the central question of the fundamental social transformation that has taken place in the past decade.

During the past decade a socialist transformation took place in Hungary, as a result of which the working class, which is in alliance with the peasantry, took power.

This transformation was made possible by the fact that the glorious Soviet Army, inspired by the Communist Party, smashed the German fascist army, thus clearing the path for the people's democracy.

However, the Soviet Union did not only clear the way for our development. The Soviet Union has given and is continuing to render us constant economic, political, technical, scientific and other aid to enable our people to overcome initial difficulties and remove the obstacles from our path. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its wise policy based on the granite-like foundation of the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin is the guiding star of our entire work.

The utilisation of the possibilities which have arisen from the new situation and the liberation of the country is, however, bound up with an essential and chief condition. This is the existence of a political force, a Party that was capable of standing at the head of the struggle, of setting an example and organising the struggle of the working class, the peasantry, all working masses for a national upswing, for a new, free and independent Hungary, for the worker-peasant alliance and, in conformity with this, the constant increase in the well-being of the people, rapid advance of agricultural production and the rise in the output of consumer goods.

From an economic point of view the new stage in building Socialism in our country is characterised by the following:

1. In our national economy we closely link up the development of the productive forces with the constant raising of the standard of living of the working class and the people as a whole. This means that the basic economic law of Socialism is operating in our society in an increasingly consistent and comprehensive manner.

2. The liquidation of the disproportions which have arisen and the forestalling of new disproportions. The law of proportionate development of the various branches of the national economy will operate more consistently and comprehensively in our society.

3. The policy of socialist industrialisation, as the major means of building Socialism in our country, and the building of a socialist economy in general rely to a greater extent upon economic co-operation with the countries of the socialist camp. This co-operation is realised on a higher level, particularly through the co-ordination of the Hungarian national economic plan with the national economic plans of the European People's Democracies and the Soviet Union; this makes possible the best utilisation of the economic resources of the country, of its specific national potentialities, its productive capacity, the elimination of harmful overlapping, lowering of production costs and improvement in the quality of the goods turned out.

4. The simultaneous and vigorous development of production, trade and cultural relations between town and village; the sending of agricultural experts to the countryside, the increased supply of agriculture with up-to-date machinery and other means of production and transportation, together with manufactured goods, to an extent that, in comparison with the previous stage, represents a qualitative change.

5. On the basis of all this, the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry will be realised on a higher plane. The leadership of the working class in the worker-peasant alliance will be exercised on a higher level. The state power of the working class, which is in alliance with the working peasantry, will become stronger.

The decisions by which the Central Committee of our Party inaugurated a new stage in the development of our people's democracy define the policy of building Socialism, which alone is correct and leads to the aim. This is the only correct path for promoting the building of Socialism, both in town and countryside. The first significant results, although still only initial ones, are already to be seen.

First of all we have achieved a substantial improvement in the material conditions of the entire population, of all the working people. The two price reductions effected during the second half of 1953 and the reduction in prices of meat and fats effected this March will mean an annual saving of 2,100 million forints for the population.

As a result of the implementation of the Party decisions and the Government measures taken in June 1953 and thereafter, the real wages and real income of the working people, including factory and office confidently and consistently! The prestige of the Party and the working class has increased. Our people's democracy has become firmer and stronger.

Insofar as the peasant policy of the Party is concerned it is invariably based upon the well-known slogan of Lenin: relying firmly upon the poor peasant, we establish a close alliance with the middle peasant, without relinquishing for a moment the struggle against the rich, the kulak. Naturally, our Party and our working class firmly rely upon the co-operative peasants.

So that the small peasants can properly share in and benefit from the development of agriculture, they must receive all kinds of support. The MTS and the state farms must give them assistance in tilling the land. Such assistance brings the poor peasantry closer to the socialist sector of the countryside and will strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

The role of the middle peasantry is exceedingly important at present in the development of agriculture, particularly in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and thereby in building Socialism. We must do everything in our power to consolidate our alliance with the middle peasantry. We must see to it that in accordance with the decisions of the Party and the Government the middle peasantry are in a position to make use of the possibilities available, that their striving for increased output, actively displayed by them in recent months, may be realised without hindrance. We must demand that they adhere to civic discipline and meet tax and delivery obligations in full; but they must also be encouraged to produce the maximum and, following deliveries, they should be able to sell easily and without restrictions the remaining produce, thus increasing their income to enable them to obtain all commodities necessary for their production and consumption.

There is no doubt that the work of the well-run producer co-operatives, the rising income and improving well-being of the co-operative membership will also attract, more than ever before, the middle peasants, many of whom are joining the producer co-operatives and taking the path to Socialism because they understand that large-scale collective farming is the road to the continued advance of their well-being.

The policy of restriction must be invariably continued towards the kulaks. If the kulaks do not meet their delivery quotas, do not pay taxes, agitate against the producer co-operatives and the people's democracy, energetic measures must be taken against them; in this sphere it is necessary to get rid of liberalism, which has raised its head in some Party and state organisations and the harmful effects of which are already evident in the village.

In the development of the socialist sector in agriculture we must focus our attention primarily on the producer co-operatives. It must not for a moment be forgotten that precisely this road is inevitable for the building of Socialism in the countryside, that sooner or later every peasant will be convinced of the correctness of this road and embark on it.

It is the task of the Party and the Government to work out detailed, far-reaching measures which will help reveal to the full the superiority of the producer co-operatives so that they may become the models and attractive examples of socialist 32.6 per cent of the hogs, 21 per cent of the beef cattle and 20 per cent of the milk procured by the state in 1953. This means that our state farms already play an important role in supplying the population of the country.

At the same time we must admit that the majority of our state farms work badly.

The central task is to improve farming, to raise the level of management, to improve discipline, to stabilise the labour force, effectively to protect state property against waste and squandering and to introduce strict order in the entire work of the state farms. These are the prerequisites for a rapid increase in yields and productivity, lowering of production costs, raising of labour productivity and ending deficits. To achieve this it is essential that in state farms the principle of material incentive for the workers should also be implemented in a consistent way to ensure the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan, to ensure profitability and the reduction of production costs.

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Our first Five-Year Plan will be completed this year.

In elaborating the second Five-Year Plan we must ensure the complete or partial elimination of the disproportion existing in our national economy. We must ensure that harmony between the development of the national economy and the improvement in the well-being of the population is constantly and consistently realised during the second Five-Year Plan.

In order to prepare our second Five-Year Plan more thoroughly than the first the Central Committee proposes to the Congress that 1955 be utilised for preparatory work; thus the period of the second Five-Year Plan shall be from 1956 to 1960.

In the period of the second Five-Year Plan we must continue in our country, at a slower pace, to carry out socialist industrialisation which at the present stage is also the main means for building Socialism. We must continue building Socialism not only in the town but also in the countryside, in agriculture.

During the period of the second Five-Year Plan the rapid upswing of agricultural production must above all be ensured. The steep and rapid upsurge of agricultural production is the key problem of the second Five-Year Plan. The grain problem must be solved during the second Five-Year Plan in our country and supplies to the population of meat, fats, milk, sugar, vegetables, fruit and wine must be considerably increased. The supply of home-produced raw materials to light industry must be stepped up.

During the second Five-Year Plan we must change the proportion between the development of the production of the means of production (group "A") and the production of consumer goods (group "B") in such a manner that the development of group "B" shall at the beginning be more rapid than that of group "A"; this will liquidate the disproportions in the national economy and improve supplies for the population.

Simultaneously with the slower rate of development of industrial production as compared with the first Five-Year Plan, we must increasingly utilise such basic sources of socialist accumulation as raising labour productivity, reducing the cost of production, as well as overheads in production, construction, transportation, trading and administration, eliminating wastefulness and unnecessary expenditure and in particular the strictest possible enforcement of thrift, not only in the national economy but in all spheres of life of the people's democracy.

During the second Five-Year Plan technical development must be considerably promoted throughout the entire national economy, the technical level must be substantially raised in industry, agriculture, transport and in trade. The second Five-Year Plan must be a plan of high quality work, of higher standards of work in industry, agriculture, transport and trade.

During the second Five-Year Plan the ratio between accumulation and consumption must be changed as compared with the first Five-Year Plan in favour of consumption and, primarily, direct consumption by the working people.

During the second Five-Year Plan we must develop the national economy not primarily by setting up a large number of new plants, but mainly by means of the more extensive and economic use of the existing production and transport equipment and by the modernisation of the transport network, primarily the railways. Thus we must ensure the necessary means for setting up new, up-to-date plants in those branches of the national economy where the pace of development urgently demands this.

During the second Five-Year Plan we must ensure to a greater extent than hitherto the output of such important home-produced raw materials as coke and iron ore, which are required for our industries, especially for ferrous metallurgy and machine building. The regular supply to the population and national economy of electric power, coal and liquid fuel must be regarded as a key problem which must be finally solved by means of a corresponding increase in production.

During the second Five-Year Plan we must increasingly adhere to the principles of the international division of labour, first of all between the countries of the socialist camp, on the basis of mutual interests and reciprocity in the spirit of international solidarity.

During the second Five-Year Plan we must further strengthen and develop our national defence and state security in accordance with the real needs and possibilities of the national economy.

As a result of the realisation of the second Five-Year Plan, our present lagging agriculture will be brought into line with socialist industry; the socialist system of production will predominate in our entire economy and the basic law of Socialism will operate to the full in our national economy. We will thereby lay the foundations of Socialism in our country.

The Party

In the period between the two Congresses our Party acted in conformity with its mission and role: it led and guided the state of the working people, defined the main political line and the most important tasks arising from it, rallied the working masses for the implementation of these tasks and checked up on their realisation. During the past years our Party has proved

ticism is often a form in which the initiative and creative desire of the masses manifest themselves; he who suppresses criticism causes untold harm to our Party.

An atmosphere must be created in the Party in which a rank-and-file member can criticise and submit his complaints or sta-

ing under the yoke of the banks, landlords and kulaks. The majority of them have risen to the status of the middle peasantry.

The intelligentsia has become a powerful new force; the majority has ceased to be a bourgeois intelligentsia, for the bourgeoisie itself, the class upon which the existence of this important social stratum depended, has ceased to exist.

During the past decade the material conditions and well-being of the working people in our country have fundamentally changed. In the first half of 1954 the real wage of a factory worker is on the average 57 per cent higher than in the period preceding the second world war. Unemployment has been eliminated in Hungary. For equal work women receive equal pay with men and young people with adults. Youth enjoys the all-round support of our people's-democratic state.

During the nearly ten years that have passed since the liberation of Hungary, a mighty cultural revolution has developed in our country.

During the last ten years under the wise, far-seeing and purposeful leadership of the working class, for the first time in the history of Hungary, a firm alliance has been formed of the two working classes which are the backbone of our nation, the base of our society—the working class and the peasantry.

Lenin constantly laid emphasis on the interrelation in the alliance of the workers and the peasantry, on the fact that only the dictatorship of the proletariat could save the peasantry and that only an alliance with the peasantry could consolidate the power of the working class. Lenin taught that the chief principle of the Socialist Revolution, of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the power of the working class is the support, constant consoli-

formation took place in Hungary, as a result of which the working class, which is in alliance with the peasantry, took power.

This transformation was made possible by the fact that the glorious Soviet Army, inspired by the Communist Party, smashed the German fascist army, thus clearing the path for the people's democracy.

However, the Soviet Union did not only clear the way for our development. The Soviet Union has given and is continuing to render us constant economic, political, technical, scientific and other aid to enable our people to overcome initial difficulties and remove the obstacles from our path. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its wise policy based on the granite-like foundation of the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin is the guiding star of our entire work.

The utilisation of the possibilities which have arisen from the new situation and the liberation of the country is, however, bound up with an essential and chief condition. This is the existence of a political force, a Party that was capable of standing at the head of the struggle, of setting an example and organising the struggle of the working class, the peasantry, all working masses for a national upswing, for a new, free and independent Hungary, for the rehabilitation of the devastated national economy, for more decent conditions of life, for Socialism.

This Party—our unified Party—has not only proved in the decisive and historic battles of the last ten years that it has no interest other than that of serving the people, but also that it has mastered the fundamentals of the art of the brilliant Lenin-Stalin strategy and tactics and is capable of applying it successfully in the complex conditions of class struggle, revolution and building Socialism!

Development of Hungarian National Economy

Since the Second Congress of our Party, our national economy has developed vigorously. Industrial production, especially heavy industry and the production of the means of production, showed particularly rapid progress.

During the three years since the Second Congress of our Party, from 1951 to 1953, industrial output increased by 73 per cent. In three years the increase in the output of manufactured goods amounted to 37,000 million forints, i.e., in stable prices was 22.5 per cent greater than the value of the entire industrial output of Hungary in 1938.

By the end of the first Five-Year Plan the industrial output of Hungary will already be 3 times greater than that of 1938. This year, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, socialist industry is producing nearly 180 per cent more than in 1949. The output of the mining industry is 109 per cent higher than in 1949; ferrous metallurgy 140 per cent higher; chemical industry about 200 per cent; electric power nearly 120 per cent. Light industry will turn out this year nearly 92 per cent more goods than in 1949 while the output of the food industry will exceed by 160 per cent the 1949 level.

In five years some 65 industrial enterprises have been put into operation and the large-scale reconstruction and expansion of 84 plants was completed. During the Five-Year Plan the first project of the Stalin Iron and Steel Works was built and put into commission. A number of shops in the Lenin Metallurgical Works at Dyösgyor, including a 700 cubic metre blast furnace, were built. The November 7 power station and aluminium smelting works have been put into operation. New socialist cities such as Sztalinvaros, Komlo, Kazincz-borcziko, Oroszlany and Varpalota have sprung up. New up-to-date plants and factories have been built up in such earlier industrially backward places like Bekescsaba, Kiskunfelegyhaza, Debrecen, Gyonguos, Szolnok, Iasbereny, Hodmezo Varsarhely, Zalaegerszeg, Nyiregyhaza, Godollo, Veszprem, Kaposvar, etc.

As a result of the achievements of the first Five-Year Plan our country has been transformed from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial country!

In speaking of the tremendous progress registered by the Hungarian working people under the guidance of our Party we must, however, by no means gloss over the serious mistakes and shortcomings which exist in our economic construction. It is not only a question of disproportions within industry, of a relative lag in the development of light industry and the food industry, in the output of power and basic materials.

The most serious disproportion in the development of our national economy is that between industry and agriculture.

The June 1953 decision of the Central Committee, together with supplementary decisions, clear away obstacles from the path of our development. The Central Committee of our Party thereby opened up a new stage in the building of Socialism in Hungary.

The central question of our entire policy, hence also of our economic policy, in the new stage of building Socialism is the further consistent consolidation of the state power of the working class as well as the foundation of this power—the worker-peasant alliance—the broadening and strengthening of the economic basis of

5. On the basis of all this, the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry will be realised on a higher plane. The leadership of the working class in the worker-peasant alliance will be exercised on a higher level. The state power of the working class, which is in alliance with the working peasantry, will become stronger.

The decisions by which the Central Committee of our Party inaugurated a new stage in the development of our people's democracy define the policy of building Socialism, which alone is correct and leads to the aim. This is the only correct path for promoting the building of Socialism, both in town and countryside. The first significant results, although still only initial ones, are already to be seen.

First of all we have achieved a substantial improvement in the material conditions of the entire population, of all the working people. The two price reductions effected during the second half of 1953 and the reduction in prices of meat and fats effected this March will mean an annual saving of 2,100 million forints for the population.

As a result of the implementation of the Party decisions and the Government measures taken in June 1953 and thereafter, the real wages and real income of the working people, including factory and office workers, are rising considerably.

Our working class and technical intelligentsia gave eloquent proof of their wholehearted support of the policy of the Party and the Government when, despite the difficulties, despite the extremely rigorous and unusually long winter of 1953-54, they ensured the uninterrupted working of industry and transport. At the same time, however, we must point out that not everything is as it should be in the field of industrial production. Far from it. And yet our continued progress, the raising of the material and cultural level depends on putting things in order in a number of spheres of industrial production where things are unsatisfactory at present.

As far as agriculture and the working peasantry are concerned, a considerable change has also taken place in this respect since last June. Primarily as a result of the policy of the Party and the Government and the implementation of the decisions and measures, the income of the peasantry has risen. In accordance with the decisions of the Party, the Government reduced and fixed for a number of years ahead the obligatory deliveries for the peasantry and afforded considerable advantages to the producer co-operatives in the delivery of produce. The Government cancelled the measures which restricted the peasantry in the free marketing of their surplus produce. Likewise, on the initiative of our Party, the Government raised the prices for crops under production contract. Because of the severe drought in 1952 the Government to a large extent cancelled the arrears in taxes, deliveries and MTS charges incurred by the working peasants and especially by the producer co-operatives. The Government took steps to improve supplies to agriculture. Compared with the previous year capital investments in agriculture have increased by nearly 45 per cent in 1954, while total capital investments in the national economy as a whole diminished considerably as compared with last year.

Thanks to all these measures and the entire policy of the Party and the Government, which was very favourably received by the working peasantry, their willingness to increase production became stronger. Commodity exchange between the town and village has gained momentum.

As a result of the correct policy of our Party, the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry has become firmer. The leadership of the working class within this class alliance manifests itself more

many of whom are joining the producer co-operatives and taking the path to Socialism because they understand that large-scale collective farming is the road to the continued advance of their well-being.

The policy of restriction must be invariably continued towards the kulaks. If the kulaks do not meet their delivery quotas, do not pay taxes, agitate against the producer co-operatives and the people's democracy, energetic measures must be taken against them; in this sphere it is necessary to get rid of liberalism, which has raised its head in some Party and state organisations and the harmful effects of which are already evident in the village.

In the development of the socialist sector in agriculture we must focus our attention primarily on the producer co-operatives. It must not for a moment be forgotten that precisely this road is inevitable for the building of Socialism in the countryside, that sooner or later every peasant will be convinced of the correctness of this road and embark on it.

It is the task of the Party and the Government to work out detailed, far-reaching measures which will help reveal to the full the superiority of the producer co-operatives so that they may become the models and attractive examples of socialist large-scale agricultural enterprises and at the same time show a sound numerical growth. Alongside material assistance, mainly along production lines, we must ensure co-operative democracy and the observance of all rights of co-operatives and their members; we must ensure that the income of co-operative members exceeds the average income of the middle peasant.

The most important task at present is the strengthening of the existing producer co-operatives economically and politically, the raising of their income and yields.

The MTS are a decisive means for the economic strengthening of the producer co-operatives, the raising of their productivity and yields and for the socialist transformation of the countryside. The MTS must, of course, help the individual peasants in their production, but their major task is raising the production of the producer co-operatives and the dissemination of a higher level of agrotechnical and general agricultural knowledge in the countryside, particularly in the producer co-operatives.

The decision of the Party and the Government adopted on December 23 last year devoted a great deal of attention to the improvement of the work of the MTS. Last year our machine and tractor stations fulfilled their production plan for the first time. The amount of field work per tractor unit rose considerably. Although the quality of the work also improved there is still much to be done in this connection. The MTS, which a few years ago were quite unknown in our country, are firmly rooted in Hungarian agriculture and today the Hungarian village would be inconceivable without them.

The MTS obtained considerable assistance this year from industrial enterprises. The radical improvement in the work of the MTS, the improvement of discipline in the MTS, better quality of work—this is the central task for the development of agriculture, for the rapid advance of agricultural production and at the same time for the building of Socialism in agriculture.

Our state farms at present account for 12.5 per cent of all the arable land in the country. As far as the grain yield is concerned, our state farms have already exceeded the national average. In 1953 the wheat yield per hectare in state farms was 100 kilograms higher than the average yield in the country; that of rye 170 kgs, winter barley 180 kgs. The state farms supplied 22.5 per cent of the wheat, 20 per cent of the rye,

tion of consumer goods (group "B") in such a manner that the development of group "B" shall at the beginning be more rapid than that of group "A"; this will liquidate the disproportions in the national economy and improve supplies for the population.

Simultaneously with the slower rate of development of industrial production as compared with the first Five-Year Plan, we must increasingly utilise such basic sources of socialist accumulation as raising labour productivity, reducing the cost of production, as well as overheads in production, construction, transportation, trading and administration, eliminating wastefulness and unnecessary expenditure and in particular the strictest possible enforcement of thrift, not only in the national economy but in all spheres of life of the people's democracy.

of the international division of labour, first of all between the countries of the socialist camp, on the basis of mutual interests and reciprocity in the spirit of international solidarity.

During the second Five-Year Plan we must further strengthen and develop our national defence and state security in accordance with the real needs and possibilities of the national economy.

As a result of the realisation of the second Five-Year Plan, our present lagging agriculture will be brought into line with socialist industry; the socialist system of production will predominate in our entire economy and the basic law of Socialism will operate to the full in our national economy. We will thereby lay the foundations of Socialism in our country.

The Party

In the period between the two Congresses our Party acted in conformity with its mission and role: it led and guided the state of the working people, defined the main political line and the most important tasks arising from it, rallied the working masses for the implementation of these tasks and checked up on their realisation. During the past years our Party has proved once more that it can work out the best measures for our people in every situation; that it is not afraid openly and boldly to disclose the mistakes committed, and quickly and resolutely make a change when the interests of our people's democracy demand it. This was done also at the June meeting of the Central Committee, which reviewed all problems of our Party and our country, pointed out the mistakes and the way to remedy them. By this correct policy our Party extended its influence among the working masses, strengthened its unbroken ideological unity and armed itself for the successful tackling of the tasks of the new stage of socialist construction.

The decisions of the June meeting of the Central Committee concerning a fundamental improvement in the internal life of the Party and in methods of leadership have yielded substantial results. We are successfully eliminating the idealist, petty-bourgeois view on the cult of the individual which for many years has been deeply rooted in the Party. The Leninist principle of collective leadership is being increasingly introduced in the leadership of the Party; criticism and self-criticism is developing more boldly. The leading bodies of the Party have drawn closer to the membership and the Party itself to the people. As a result of this our Party has grown in strength; the activity of the Party membership has increased, and Party life in all spheres has taken on a new vitality.

Although undoubtedly there has been considerable improvement in inner-Party life and methods of leadership, we must still state that we have not been successful in effecting a complete change in this sphere as yet. Moreover, in the work of a number of Party organisations, including certain county committees, the old style of leadership has remained or returned: instead of collective leadership, they practice one-person leadership; instead of convincing, they resort to issuing orders and continue to under-rate the importance of elected bodies. Despite the improvement, self-criticism is not yet developing adequately and the higher Party bodies do not sufficiently encourage criticism from below.

Party life in every Party organisation will be healthy if it is permeated with Communist criticism and self-criticism. Where criticism is exercised freely, the Party organisations listen to the complaints of the working people and take the necessary measures, Party democracy develops, the links between the Party and the broad masses become closer and the prestige of the Party organisations is enhanced. Criticism is often a form in which the initiative and creative desire of the masses manifest themselves; he who suppresses criticism causes untold harm to our Party.

An atmosphere must be created in the Party in which a rank-and-file member can criticise and submit his complaints or statements without fear. The new Draft Rules include a number of measures for strengthening and developing Party democracy. Inner-Party democracy, just like the question of collective leadership, is not an ordinary task or campaign, but a constant, organic part of Party work. Consequently, no comrade can hold a responsible position if he cannot work collectively, if he stifles criticism, withholds from the Party the invigorating fresh air of Party democracy.

We must ensure the complete application of the principle of collective leadership in all spheres of Party work. We must not permit anywhere the elected Party organs to be relegated to the background. Therefore we must see to it that the elected bodies thoroughly discuss all important questions and take decisions on them.

The Party activists are of special significance in our Party. The elected leading bodies of the Party are capable of actively involving the overwhelming majority of the members in struggle for the implementation of the policy of the Party, mainly with the aid and assistance of the Party activists. This is why it is necessary for the leading Party bodies to pay a great deal of attention to the development of Party activists.

We must ensure the uniform and correct understanding of the policy of the new stage. This is all the more necessary, because the tendency to cling to the old is still quite strong in our Party. As an example we can cite the work of the Party committee in Bekes county, which tolerated "left", sectarian mistakes in the policy towards peasants; it did not consider the middle peasants to be an ally of the working class and, distorting the Party's policy, the co-operative peasants were counterposed to the middle peasantry.

On the other hand, and this could be noticed especially recently, the policy of the new stage is distorted in a right-wing, opportunist direction. There are some people who believe that the policy of the new stage means a slackening of state and labour discipline. Concern for the working people is interpreted by some to mean that one cannot take such a firm stand against exceeding the wage fund and lowering the norm, that deliveries and tax collection can be neglected because they involve "inconveniencing and molesting" the peasants. These erroneous views and our failure to wage a consistent fight against them have already caused substantial damage to the state. There are also some comrades who have interpreted the policy of the new stage as meaning that there is no longer a kulak danger.

(Continued on page 3)

* From report of Comrade Matias Rakosi to Third Congress of Hungarian Working People's Party, May 24, 1954.

REPORT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THIRD CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

(Continued from page 2)

The correct policy of our Party must be defended against both left-wing and right-wing dangers and distortions. The correct and uniform interpretation of the Party and Government decisions, and their strict and complete implementation in practice must be assured without fail. The Party must, therefore, be educated far more energetically in a spirit of vigilance; we must see to it that Communist vigilance shall increase not only in relation to the enemy, but also in relation to left-wing and right-wing distortions apparent in the implementation of the Party's policy.

Since the Second Congress our Party has grown stronger, put down deeper roots, become more experienced, steeled and united. This unity is more firmly cemented by Marxist-Leninist theory, by the application to Hungarian conditions of the example and practical work of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The development of our Party is also shown by the considerable increase in the number of basic organisations since the Second Congress. We had 12,933 basic organisations on January 1, 1951 and by January 1 this year they had increased to 21,551. The number of basic organisations in the socialist sector of agriculture rose during this period from 2,429 to 4,250; this includes the basic organisations in the producer co-operatives, which increased from 1,681 to 3,122.

The membership of the Party is at present 864,607. Of this figure 810,227 are full members and 54,380 are probationers.

As far as the social composition of the Party is concerned, the number of workers rose from 490,046 to 521,251; the percentage rose from 56.9 to 60.5 per cent. The proportion of intellectuals also increased, the number rising from 34,503 on January 1, 1951 to 43,161 on January 1 this year. The number of peasants declined by one per cent during the three years, and there are now 124,976 peasants in the Party.

In connection with agricultural development and socialist construction in the countryside we must devote special attention to recruitment to the Party branches in the producer co-operatives.

It must also be pointed out that the number of intellectuals in our Party is still low and lags behind the ratio of increase in the number of intellectuals. A change must be made in this respect also, so that the best of the new and old-time intellectuals shall be admitted more boldly and in greater numbers into the Party.

The great tasks confronting us in ensuring an improvement in the well-being of the people and a steep advance of agriculture demand that our agitation and propaganda shall be directed towards the broadest strata of the people, including the working people of the villages and hamlets. Our new objectives call for the activisation and participation of the broadest strata of the people and this demands lively, bold agitation and propaganda which in clear, understandable and popular language answers all questions that arise, which mobilises the working people to surmount difficulties and, at the same time, takes a sharp, militant stand against overt or covert enemy propaganda.

From this point of view we must review and improve not only the work of our agitators, but of the radio and press as well.

Heightened Party activity demands the raising of the level of political leadership. Tens of thousands of tried and tested Communists have left the factories and plants, and the enemy will undoubtedly attempt to carry on his destructive activity among the new workers recruited from the peasantry and other bourgeoisie. It has been repeat-

and hindering the improvement of the living standard of the working people.

Our development increasingly calls for cadres who are not only experienced in Party work but who are educated and have considerable specialist knowledge in one or another field; this, together with theoretical training, enables them to orientate themselves in a complex situation and take the correct decisions. In connection with the development of agriculture the Party demands of its functionaries in the localities a certain amount of agricultural knowledge.

Dealing with cadres is one of the paramount tasks of our Party organs. The Central Committee disbanded the cadres departments two years ago in order to emphasise thereby that dealing with cadres is the obligation of the leading bodies as well as every department and organisation of the Party.

Numerically our mass organisations became considerably stronger in recent years. The trade unions have 1,913,000 members, the Union of Working Youth 577,000, the Union of Hungarian Democratic Women 560,000 and the peasants' co-operatives 1,300,000 members. Strong and respected mass organisations enhance the Party's influence and reinforce its guiding and leading role.

We must therefore intensify the work in mass organisations and improve the guidance given them by the Party. This is above all true of the trade unions, whose work has improved considerably. In our country, too, the trade unions are the schools of Socialism, particularly if we work well in them. Trade unions are educating hundreds of thousands of non-party workers who for the first time begin to work in factories and mines. Trade unions are that mighty reservoir from which our Party continuously draws its new force. The trade unions are the most important transmission belt connecting our Party to the working class.

Our Party bodies and organisations are still not giving sufficient help to the Union of Working Youth and do not always see clearly the important role the Union is playing in the building of Socialism and strengthening the people's democracy.

This must be changed. The Union of Working Youth is the nurseling of the Party and it must therefore help the Union, support it and display constant concern for it.

The future successful work of the Union of Democratic Hungarian Women in educating and mobilising working women makes it necessary for Party organisations and state bodies to show greater understanding and give it more assistance.

Our Party organisations must pay much greater attention than hitherto to the agricultural co-operatives. They must make certain that the working peasantry consider these co-operatives to be their own, that co-operative democracy is not infringed and that their members become materially interested in developing the co-operatives.

And finally, Party organisations must devote greater attention to the councils—the largest mass organisations. Party organisations must help and lead them better without, however, substituting for them or taking over their functions.

The political and organisational strengthening of Party organisations must be carried through primarily where the aims of the new stage demand this. This is chiefly the case in such key industries as the mining industry, metallurgy, electric power and in factories working for agricultural development, as well as in key enterprises of the national economy and foreign trade.

Another decisive field of Party work is the countryside.

The Party has 204,000 members in the countryside; 25 per cent of those working

Speech by Comrade K. E. VOROSHILOV

at Third Congress of Hungarian Working People's Party

Dear Comrades,

Allow me to transmit to your Congress and through you to the Hungarian Working People's Party and to the entire Hungarian people the warm, fraternal greetings of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet people! **(Prolonged applause).**

The Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party is being held at the beginning of the tenth year of the existence of the free people's democratic Hungary. Under the leadership of their own Working People's Party the Hungarian people have during these years accomplished great successes in building a new, free life which have radically changed the face of the country. The successes of the Hungarian people are a striking proof of the great vital force of the people's-democratic system—the power of the working masses led by the working class.

In this connection it is not amiss to think back to the recent past of Hungary which was an oppressed, dependent and backward semi-feudal country. The Hungarian people groaned for over four hundred years under the yoke of foreign conquerors suppressing the vital forces of the nation. The liberty-loving Hungarian people have for centuries led a persistent struggle for the national liberation, the freedom and independence of their homeland. Hungarian soil has been soaked with the blood of its best sons, the heroes of this sacred struggle for liberation. In deep spiritual agony the great Petöfi wrote the following lines:

"Is there a handful of earth
in the Hungarian land
Which was not drenched
in Hungarian blood?"

After the first world war Hungary formally became an independent state. However, this did not bring the Hungarian people liberation from foreign dependence. The Hungarian people continued their heroic struggle for their national and social liberation. However, the then rulers of Hungary, the barons and capitalists, with the help of foreign interventionists drowned in blood the Hungarian proletarian revolution of 1919. Hungary found itself in bondage to the big imperialist powers whose interests were diametrically opposed to the interests of the Hungarian people. These powers tried their hardest to hamper the economic and cultural development of the country; they sought, in pursuance of their robber aims, to doom the country to perpetual backwardness.

The Hungarian people will never forget the dark years of the Horthy regime, the years of the bloody fascist dictatorship, when the Hungarian landlords and capitalists, together with foreign imperialists, ruthlessly exploited and oppressed them. In those years Hungary was notorious as a country of mass unemployment and impoverishment of the popular masses, where hundreds of thousands of working people lived in conditions of starvation and semi-starvation.

The anti-popular Horthy clique, which had forced Hungary, contrary to the country's national interests and against the will and desire of the Hungarian people, into the predatory Hitler bloc, thrust the country into the criminal war against the Soviet Union and thereby brought it to the brink of national catastrophe. It was from this national catastrophe that the heroic Soviet Army rescued the Hungarian people. **(Prolonged applause).** The armed forces of the Soviet Union, in bitter struggles, crushed the German fascist troops that occupied Hungary, and by April 4, 1945 they completely freed the Hungarian land from the Hitlerite invaders. This day saw the birth of the real freedom of the Hungarian people, the beginning of a radical change in their historical destinies. **(Applause).**

Stalin, the great continuer of Lenin's cause, said the following in point-

The Hungarian Working People's Party rightly considers that this task cannot be solved without a big upswing of agriculture.

The great Lenin taught us to find at every given moment in the historical chain of events that particular link of the chain "which we have to grasp with all our force in order to hold the whole chain and firmly prepare the transition to the next link of the chain..."

Such a decisive link in the chain of Hungary's economic development is at present the advance and all-round development of agriculture providing the population with foodstuffs and light industry with necessary raw materials. The solution of this great and complicated task is in the vital interest of all strata of the Hungarian working people. This is the cause of the entire people.

The programme for upsurge of agriculture, laid down by the Hungarian Working People's Party, defines for the coming years the further organisational and economic strengthening and development of the agricultural producer co-operatives as the basis of progress in this branch of the national economy. At the same time it is also mindful of the need to display concern for the requirements of individual peasants in order to increase agricultural production. All of this is bound to strengthen even more the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

We all realise that the new tasks facing the Hungarian Working People's Party are not easy of fulfilment. But there can be no doubt that your Party will overcome all difficulties, for the measures planned correspond to the vital interests of the working class, of the working peasantry and of the intelligentsia and meet with their complete support.

The Hungarian people are not alone in their struggle for the further development of the economy and culture, for the laying of the foundations of Socialism. They enjoyed and will continue to enjoy the fraternal support of all peoples building Socialism, the fraternal aid and support of the peoples of the Soviet Union. **(Prolonged applause).**

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian people have, in the course of their history, more than once supported each other in their struggle for freedom and independence.

In times gone by, the Russians and the Hungarians, together with the other peoples of Eastern Europe, repelled the attacks of the Mongol hordes. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the time of the national liberation movement of the Hungarians against the colonising yoke of the Hapsburgs, many soldiers and officers of Russia fought on the side of the Hungarian people in revolt.

All progressive people of Russia warmly greeted the Hungarian people who rose, under the leadership of Kossuth, Petöfi, Tancsics and other popular heroes, in struggle against the foreign and domestic oppressors in the glorious days of the revolution of 1848-49. The Russian tsar, Nicholas I, "the gendarme of Europe", in deadly fear of the developing revolutionary movement, assisted the Austrian oppressors in quelling the heroic rising of the Hungarian people. The true representatives of the Russian people, the revolutionary democrats in the person of such brilliant Russian people as Herzen and Chernyshevsky expressed the sentiments of the progressive strata of Russian society when they indignantly stigmatised the shameful action committed by Russian tsarism against the Hungarian people. The liberation struggle of the Hungarian people evoked sympathy also among some of the soldiers and officers of the tsarist army. As is known, a group of Russian soldiers and officers, headed by Captain Gusev, refused to participate in suppressing the Hungarian revolution; for this they were

Economic relations between our countries are developing from year to year. As is known, the agreements for economic co-operation and trade between the Soviet Union and Hungary are based on the principle of mutual advantage and have a beneficial effect on the economic development of our countries. The Soviet people value highly the products of Hungarian industries sent to the Soviet Union: the river and ocean-going ships, the locomotives, the steam engines and numerous articles of mass consumption. The quantity of Soviet deliveries, machines and factory equipment sent for the Hungarian plants under construction is growing from year to year and so is the volume of raw materials sent for the growing Hungarian industry. Trade between Hungary and the Soviet Union has increased fourteen fold in the period between 1946 and 1953.

The cause of further extending Hungarian economic relations is served by the long-term trade agreement concluded in 1952 between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic as well as the agreement concerning the delivery of complete factory equipment and on technical aid to Hungary for the years 1952-1955.

The development of economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy makes it possible for them to utilise, on the basis of the co-ordination of the economic plans, their natural wealth and material resources more rationally, effectively and to the mutual benefit and to use the experiences gained by the Soviet Union in socialist construction and its technical achievements for successfully laying the foundations of Socialism in the countries of people's democracy, including the Hungarian People's Republic.

In the field of culture, the friendly relations have been likewise strengthened between the Soviet Union and Hungary since the war. The brilliant works of Franz Liszt, Sandor Petöfi, Mihaly Munkacsy and the other great sons of the Hungarian people are well-known and highly esteemed in the Soviet Union. The books of the Hungarian classics as well as of the present-day writers have a huge circulation in tens of languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union; works of Hungarian art are widely known and enjoy a deserved popularity in our country. **(Applause).** The works of the gifted Hungarian writers, Thomas Acel and Sandor Nagy, have been awarded the Stalin Prize. **(Applause).**

With their creative work for the benefit of their homeland, the Hungarian people are making a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Your successes and accomplishments which convincingly prove the superiority of the people's-democratic system over capitalism fill with sincere joy our Party, the working people of the Soviet Union and every sincere friend of the Hungarian people. This is quite understandable. The relations between the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies are relations of fraternal friendship, of mutual respect, mutual trust and constant mutual aid. **(Prolonged applause).** The basis of this relationship is the principle of equality of all peoples, big and small, a principle which differs radically from the capitalist principle of the enslavement of the weak by the strong.

Each of the peoples in the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is justly proud of the successes and achievements of its brothers and considers them as its own successes and achievements. These relations of the new type, entirely new in the history of mankind, secure for the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism the political, technical and economic independence from the capitalist world and is a sure guarantee of the successful advance of each of the fraternal peoples.

of strength" and of crude pressure and intimidation to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the peace camp. However, these gentlemen must sooner or later understand that their efforts to intimidate the free peoples are utterly vain and ridiculous.

The striving for world domination of the imperialist monopolies of the United States evokes the just indignation of the masses of the people in every part of the globe. The peoples of the world want no war. The struggle of the peoples for peace is increasingly gaining strength and momentum.

Of late a certain relaxation of international tension has come about. However, we must not overestimate the significance of these results. The enemies of peace do not rest, they have not given up their intentions, they are openly threatening the world with hydrogen bombs, extending the network of their military bases, increasing their stockpile of weapons of mass extermination of people.

It is therefore the task of all peace-loving forces indefatigably to expose the intrigues and criminal plans of the instigators of war, to enhance their vigilance and strengthen their organisation in order to thwart all war provocations of the enemies of peace.

Comrades, the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party is deciding the major and important questions of the life of the Party and the entire people, defining the further tasks of the country's economic development, of the development of agriculture, of consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and raising the living standard of the working people.

In the life of the new Hungary the trade unions, the Union of Working Youth and other mass organisations which are unfolding their activity under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party play a great role. I would particularly like to speak about the role of the Hungarian women for whom in the people's-democratic system every opportunity is open to unfold their abilities and talents. Like their sisters in the Soviet Union, China and all people's-democratic countries, the women of free Hungary represent a tremendous creative and cultural force. The task now is further to enhance the role of the Hungarian women in the economic, social and political life of the country, to promote them more boldly to leading positions and more boldly to draw them into the solution of the vital problems confronting the people. **(Applause).**

The successes of the economic and cultural development of the Hungarian People's Republic provide convincing proof of the solidarity of the Hungarian people around the Hungarian Working People's Party and the constantly growing confidence in this Party as a genuinely people's Party whose policy corresponds to the vital interests of the working people. The further rallying of the people around the Party, the extension and consolidation of the ties between the Party and the masses will add to the strength of the Party and the people in the successful struggle for the realisation of the decisions of your Congress.

The experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, gained over more than half a century, like the experiences of many other fraternal Parties, teach the lesson that the indissoluble ties between the Party and the people, the unbreakable unity and solidity of the ranks of the Party constitute the basis of the strength and invincibility of the Party. The present tasks of socialist construction, confronting the Hungarian Working People's Party, insistently require that every Party organisation and every Party member increase his activity and fighting efficiency on the basis of consistent application of the principles of Party building and of the rules of Party life as worked out by Lenin and further developed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by the great Stalin.

shall be admitted more boldly and in greater numbers into the Party.

The great tasks confronting us in ensuring an improvement in the well-being of the people and a steep advance of agriculture demand that our agitation and propaganda shall be directed towards the broadest strata of the people, including the working people of the villages and hamlets. Our new objectives call for the activisation and participation of the broadest strata of the people and this demands lively, bold agitation and propaganda which in clear, understandable and popular language answers all questions that arise, which mobilises the working people to surmount difficulties and, at the same time, takes a sharp, militant stand against overt or covert enemy propaganda.

From this point of view we must review and improve not only the work of our agitators, but of the radio and press as well.

Heightened Party activity demands the raising of the level of political leadership. Tens of thousands of tried and tested Communists have left the factories and plants, and the enemy will undoubtedly attempt to carry on his destructive activity among the new workers recruited from the peasantry and petty bourgeoisie. It has been repeatedly noted that the subversive activity of the enemy takes the form of demagogic and unjustified demands, which undermine discipline, overstrain the capacity of the people's democracy and are raised with the aim of impeding socialist construction.

This phenomenon is all the more dangerous because not infrequently we come up against well-meaning plans and proposals which leave out of account the actual resources and material conditions of the people's democracy. The acceptance of such plans has led to the situation that in quite a few regions instead of economising we live beyond our means, which is causing serious damage to our national economy

and mobilising working women makes it necessary for Party organisations and state bodies to show greater understanding and give it more assistance.

Our Party organisations must pay much greater attention than hitherto to the agricultural co-operatives. They must make certain that the working peasantry consider these co-operatives to be their own, that co-operative democracy is not infringed and that their members become materially interested in developing the co-operatives.

And finally, Party organisations must devote greater attention to the councils—the largest mass organisations. Party organisations must help and lead them better without, however, substituting for them or taking over their functions.

The political and organisational strengthening of Party organisations must be carried through primarily where the aims of the new stage demand this. This is chiefly the case in such key industries as the mining industry, metallurgy, electric power and in factories working for agricultural development, as well as in key enterprises of the national economy and foreign trade.

Another decisive field of Party work is the countryside.

The Party has 204,000 members in the countryside; 25 per cent of those working in producer co-operatives and 22 per cent of those working at machine and tractor stations and state farms belong to the Party. This is a great force. We must increase this force further and above all reinforce the leadership of Communists working in the countryside. Our Central Committee has therefore decided to reinforce rural county Party committees and county councils with politically developed cadres who have a great deal of practical experience. These organs of Party and state power stand closest to the village, and it is primarily they who must ensure the effective carrying through of the Party and the Government decisions.

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The general line of our Party is to lay the foundations of Socialism in our country, together with the consistent raising of the material and cultural standards of our people, and unflagging struggle to ensure that we can continue our work of socialist construction in peace.

In order to realise the general line of our Party, it is first of all necessary to broaden and strengthen still further the Party's bonds with the working people and rally the ranks of our Party still more closely in order to make our Party more united and firmly welded than ever before, since our Party's main strength, apart from the correctness of its policy, lies in its ideological, political and organisational unity, in unity of action of the Party.

The realisation of the general line of our Party depends to a decisive degree on the leading force of our social system, the Hungarian working class, rallying around our Party more united, more consciously and in a more disciplined manner than ever before. We must, with might and main, solidify the ties between the Party and the working class, and we must ensure the leadership of the industrial workers in all fields of socialist construction.

It is essential for the successful realisation of our Party's general line that we also strengthen further and render inviolable the worker-peasant alliance, the foundation of our people's-democratic state, the guarantee of consolidating our achievements and of new victories in the future.

In order successfully to realise the general line of our Party we must expand the foundation on which the policy of the Party and the people's state rests: we must develop the People's Front of Independence as the broadest union in our country

of all patriotic and peace-loving forces, as a united mass movement of all Hungarians of goodwill ready to fight for the happiness and prosperity of their homeland!

The successful realisation of our Party's general line demands that we continuously strengthen our worker-peasant state, the state of people's democracy; that increasingly broader masses play an active part in the work of the state and supervision.

It is indispensable for the victory of our Party's general line that we further extend, consolidate and make closer our bonds with and our people's sincere friendship for the Soviet Union building Communism—liberator of our country and standard-bearer of the struggle for world peace, as well as with the People's Democracies; it is necessary to establish closer ties with all countries waging a struggle against the predatory wars of the imperialists, for their independence and peace!

The decisive change initiated by our Central Committee in June of last year consolidated the ties between our Party and the working class, between our Party and the working peasantry, between our Party and our whole working people. It appears as though the worker-peasant alliance has been regenerated since the June decisions. The June decisions released new forces for the building of Socialism in our country. The path laid down by these decisions is the correct path! This is the path we must unswervingly take! Our working class, working peasantry, intelligentsia, all our people are following our Party along this path!

This is the path of advance, of consolidating the national independence of Hungary, the path for a strong, cultured and flourishing Hungary!

the dark years of the Horthy regime, the years of the bloody fascist dictatorship, when the Hungarian landlords and capitalists, together with foreign imperialists, ruthlessly exploited and oppressed them. In those years Hungary was notorious as a country of mass unemployment and impoverishment of the popular masses, where hundreds of thousands of working people lived in conditions of starvation and semi-starvation.

The anti-popular Horthy clique, which had forced Hungary, contrary to the country's national interests and against the will and desire of the Hungarian people, into the predatory Hitler bloc, thrust the country into the criminal war against the Soviet Union and thereby brought it to the brink of national catastrophe. It was from this national catastrophe that the heroic Soviet Army rescued the Hungarian people. **(Prolonged applause).** The armed forces of the Soviet Union, in bitter struggles, crushed the German fascist troops that occupied Hungary, and by April 4, 1945 they completely freed the Hungarian land from the Hitlerite invaders. This day saw the birth of the real freedom of the Hungarian people, the beginning of a radical change in their historical destinies. **(Applause).**

Stalin, the great continuer of Lenin's cause, said the following in pointing to the just, liberating character of the war fought by the peoples of the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices:

"We have not, and cannot have, any such war aims as that of imposing our will and our regime upon the Slavonic or other enslaved nations of Europe, who are expecting our help. Our aim is to help these nations in the struggle for liberation they are waging against Hitler's tyranny and then to leave it to them quite freely to arrange their lives on their lands as they think fit. There must be no interference whatever in the internal affairs of other nations!"

And, indeed, as a result of the liberation of the country from the Hitlerite occupants and their satellites, the Hungarian people gained, for the first time in their centuries-old history, the opportunity to decide themselves the destinies of their homeland. Their age-old dreams of national independence, of a free and happy life have come true.

Before the Hungarian people, who put an end to the economic and political rule of the landlords and capitalists and completely freed themselves from the domination of foreign capital, there opened up vistas of economic and cultural progress, unprecedented in the course of their entire history. The glorious Hungarian people, known for their love of work, perseverance and talent, have achieved tremendous successes under the people's power.

The Hungarian Working People's Party, rallying the best forces of the people under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, has led the country onto the path of building a new social order, of building Socialism.

Gone forever is the old Hungary, with its system of oppression and exploitation, with its horrors of unemployment and with its "auctions of human beings", the Hungary of "three million beggars" roaming the land in search of work.

In the course of this brief historical period Hungary has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into a country with a developed socialist industry and an advanced culture.

Today in people's democratic Hungary with her highly developed industry all necessary prerequisites exist to ensure a further and substantial rise in the living standard of the working people within the shortest possible time, being mindful that the concern for the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the working people is the supreme law for the Hungarian Working People's Party as it is for every party expressing the true interests of the people.

ples of Eastern Europe, repelled the attacks of the Mongol hordes. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the time of the national liberation movement of the Hungarians against the colonising yoke of the Hapsburgs, many soldiers and officers of Russia fought on the side of the Hungarian people in revolt.

All progressive people of Russia warmly greeted the Hungarian people who rose, under the leadership of Kossuth, Petöfi, Tancsics and other popular heroes, in struggle against the foreign and domestic oppressors in the glorious days of the revolution of 1848-49. The Russian tsar, Nicholas I, "the gendarme of Europe", in deadly fear of the developing revolutionary movement, assisted the Austrian oppressors in quelling the heroic rising of the Hungarian people. The true representatives of the Russian people, the revolutionary democrats in the person of such brilliant Russian people as Herzen and Chernyshevsky expressed the sentiments of the progressive strata of Russian society when they indignantly stigmatised the shameful action committed by Russian tsarism against the Hungarian people. The liberation struggle of the Hungarian people evoked sympathy also among some of the soldiers and officers of the tsarist army. As is known, a group of Russian soldiers and officers, headed by Captain Gusev, refused to participate in suppressing the Hungarian revolution; for this they were tried and executed.

The friendship between the peoples of Russia and Hungary manifested itself with particular force during the years of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people will never forget that thousands of Hungarians fought in the ranks of the Red Army and that many of them gave their lives defending the first Soviet Republic in the world. **(Applause).**

In 1919 the Soviet people received with tremendous joy and enthusiasm the news of the victory of the Hungarian proletarian revolution and of the proclamation of Soviet power. In the name of Soviet Russia, the great Lenin wrote this to the Hungarian workers:

"You are waging the only legitimate, just, truly revolutionary war: the war of the oppressed against the oppressors, the war of the working people against the exploiters, the war for the victory of Socialism. Everything that is decent within the working class the world over is on your side."

At that time the combined forces of the foreign interventionists and Hungarian reaction strangled the Hungarian Soviet Republic, but they could not break the will of the freedom-loving Hungarian people who had the firm conviction that the day would come when they could shake off their domestic and foreign oppressors and become the masters of their country. And this day has arrived.

Since the birth of the new people's Hungary the friendship of our peoples has entered a new historical stage, has acquired a new content. This friendship is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, on the sincere desire to help each other and ensure mutual economic advance.

True to its policy of respecting the rights of the peoples, the Soviet Union was the first to establish diplomatic relations with Hungary after the second world war and made a determined stand in defence of the independence and state sovereignty of Hungary, against the attempts of the imperialist bloc to interfere in the internal affairs of Hungary and to force an unjust peace on the country.

The conclusion in February 1948 of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, based on the respect of the principles of state independence and national sovereignty and serving the cause of peace and security of the peoples, consolidated the friendly relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union. During the six years since the signing of the Treaty the fraternal friendship and alliance of our countries has been even more solidified, the co-operation between Hungary and the Soviet Union has become still closer.

awarded the Stalin Prize. **(Applause).**

With their creative work for the benefit of their homeland, the Hungarian people are making a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Your successes and accomplishments which convincingly prove the superiority of the people's-democratic system over capitalism fill with sincere joy our Party, the working people of the Soviet Union and every sincere friend of the Hungarian people. This is quite understandable. The relations between the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies are relations of fraternal friendship, of mutual respect, mutual trust and constant mutual aid. **(Prolonged applause).** The basis of this relationship is the principle of equality of all peoples, big and small, a principle which differs radically from the capitalist principle of the enslavement of the weak by the strong.

Each of the peoples in the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is justly proud of the successes and achievements of its brothers and considers them as its own successes and achievements. These relations of the new type, entirely new in the history of mankind, secure for the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism the political, technical and economic independence from the capitalist world and is a sure guarantee of the successful advance of each of the fraternal peoples.

The ever-strengthening friendship of the peoples of the democratic camp is an inexhaustible source of strength and invincibility to this camp.

United in the mighty peace camp, the countries of democracy and Socialism consistently conduct the peace policy proclaimed by Lenin and Stalin, which meets with the warmest sympathy and support of all peoples of the world. This policy of peace proceeds from the possibility of long co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems and of establishing normal relations and business contact between all countries.

This policy which has gained the confidence of all peace-loving peoples was brilliantly expressed in the proposals of the Soviet Union on collective security in Europe as well as in the proposals of the delegation of the Chinese People's Republic at the Geneva Conference on the co-operation of the Asian peoples in the preservation of peace.

The forces of imperialist reaction, obsessed by the idea of unleashing a new world war, are trying in every way to prevent the relaxation of international tension, are building up military blocs, carrying on an armaments race and are engaged in the intensified remilitarisation of Western Germany and Japan in order to use these countries as jumping-off grounds for preparing war against the peace-loving peoples of Europe and Asia.

In the field of international relations the aggressive circles counterpose the "policy

tural development of the Hungarian People's Republic provide convincing proof of the solidarity of the Hungarian people around the Hungarian Working People's Party and the constantly growing confidence in this Party as a genuinely people's Party whose policy corresponds to the vital interests of the working people. The further rallying of the people around the Party, the extension and consolidation of the ties between the Party and the masses will add to the strength of the Party and the people in the successful struggle for the realisation of the decisions of your Congress.

The experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, gained over more than half a century, like the experiences of many other fraternal Parties, teach the lesson that the indissoluble ties between the Party and the people, the unbreakable unity and solidity of the ranks of the Party constitute the basis of the strength and invincibility of the Party. The present tasks of socialist construction, confronting the Hungarian Working People's Party, insistently require that every Party organisation and every Party member increase his activity and fighting efficiency on the basis of consistent application of the principles of Party building and of the rules of Party life as worked out by Lenin and further developed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by the great Stalin.

Leninism teaches that the supreme principle of Party leadership is collective leadership in every Party organisation from the bottom to the top. It is only collective leadership, based on the scientific foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory, only the broad application of criticism and self-criticism that safeguard the Party from stagnation, complacency, from haphazard actions and one-sidedness when adopting decisions. Criticism and self-criticism can reach its objectives only if it is concrete and effective, if Party members boldly reveal the shortcomings without regard to personalities and participate in the elimination of these shortcomings. This assures the broad initiative of Party cadres, promotes the strengthening and solidifying of the Party's ranks as well as the successful carrying out of the Party's tasks.

It is our conviction that the decisions of this Congress will further strengthen the ranks of the Hungarian Working People's Party, will increase its fighting efficiency and thereby assure the realisation of its fighting programme for a new upsurge of every branch of the national economy and culture of people's-democratic Hungary. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Congress successful work for the benefit of your people! **(Tumultuous applause).**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union instructed our delegation to transmit to the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party the following greetings:

"To the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party. **(Tumultuous applause, all rise).**

Under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party, the Hungarian people have achieved great successes in the consolidation of the people's-democratic system and are confidently marching along the road to Socialism.

We wholeheartedly wish the Hungarian Working People's Party new successes in the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism, for the development of agriculture, for the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, for constant raising of the material and cultural standards of the working people.

Long live the Hungarian Working People's Party, organiser and leader of the working class and all working people of Hungary! **(Tumultuous applause, all rise).**

Long live the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION."

(Tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise. The ovation in honour of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in honour of the friendship between the Soviet and the Hungarian peoples. Voices resound: "Hurrah!", "Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!").

THIRD CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

On May 24, in Budapest, the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party began its work in the atmosphere of great political upsurge.

The delegates and guests observed one minute's silence in homage to J. V. Stalin and K. Gottwald.

The Congress was opened by Comrade Imre Nagy, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party. In his opening speech Comrade Imre Nagy welcomed the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union composed of K. E. Voroshilov, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the CPSU, M. B. Mitin, member of the C.C. of the CPSU, and I. T. Vinogradov. Comrade Imre Nagy greeted the representatives from the Communist and Workers' Parties of China, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Rumania, the German Democratic Republic and West Germany, Bulgaria, Austria, Albania, Britain, the Mongolian People's Republic, Finland, Spain, Iran, Greece, Belgium, the Free Territory of Trieste, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Argentina, Switzerland, Israel, Australia, Chile and Tunisia.

The Congress then elected the presidium. The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the delegations of other fraternal Parties were invited to the presidium on the proposal of Comrade Imre Nagy. After this the Congress elected the Secretariat and Commissions.

The following agenda was adopted:

1. Report of the Central Committee and tasks of the Hungarian Working People's Party—Comrade Matias Rakosi.
2. Tasks of state and local authority administration—Comrade Imre Nagy.
3. Report of the Central Control Commission—Comrade Karoly Kiss.
4. Amendments to the Rules of the Hungarian Working People's Party—Comrade Lajos Acs.
5. Election of the leading bodies of the Party.

Comrade Matias Rakosi, first Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party, made a detailed report on the first item on the agenda.

In his report Comrade Rakosi summed up the brilliant results achieved in the development of Hungary during the ten years of people's democracy. "A united people, a strong country, a firmly based independence—this is Hungary after one decade", said Comrade Rakosi.

Comrade Rakosi then dwelt on questions of the international situation. "In contrast to the bloc of the capitalist states rent by internal squabbles", said Comrade Rakosi, "the force of attraction exerted by the example of the socialist world, which is undergoing a rapid economic, political and cultural development, by the example of the harmonious relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, based upon mutual respect and assistance, is more and more telling." In this situation, continued Comrade Rakosi, the significance, influence and prestige of the Soviet Union, protector and solid bulwark of world peace, are steadily growing and strengthening. Referring to the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic Comrade Rakosi declared: "The basis of our foreign policy is firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the peace camp... This is the only possible, genuinely national foreign policy."

Comrade Rakosi devoted a considerable part of his report to questions of developing the Hungarian national economy. He spoke about a new stage in building Socialism and about the initial successes achieved in this stage. He dwelt in detail on the policy of the Hungarian Working People's Party in relation to the peasant question, the socialist sector of agriculture, development of agricultural producer cooperatives and the work of leading economic bodies. He then reported to the Congress on the directives for the second Five-Year Plan of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The report showed the further consolidation of the social and state system of people's democracy, cultural upbuilding in the Republic and the development of a new Hungarian art, science and literature.

Comrade Rakosi devoted the concluding section of his report to the Party—leading and directing force of the people's-democratic system.

On May 25, the second day of the work of the Congress, 18 delegates contributed to the discussion on the first item of the agenda, including members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party Comrades Mihaly Farkas, Istvan Hidas, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. Istvan Bata; Laszlo Farkas, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; Jozsef Szalo, secretary of the Party committee of a coach-building works; Laszlo Csato, director of an optical instrument works, and other comrades.

On May 26 the Congress continued with discussion on the report of the C.C. of the Party and heard a speech by Comrade K. E. Voroshilov. The delegates to the Congress greeted the head of the delegation of the CPSU with tumultuous and prolonged applause. Comrade Voroshilov read the message of greeting of the C.C. of the CPSU to the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party. The ovation in honour of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in honour of strengthening Hungarian-Soviet friendship continued in the hall for a considerable time.

The speech made by Comrade Huang Cheng, fraternal delegate from the Communist Party of China, was received with tumultuous and prolonged applause. During the day Comrade Erno Gero, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party, and Comrade Istvan Kovacs, member of the C.C., took part in the discussion. Comrade Istvan Rusznjak, President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Comrade Laszlo Bekesi, Secretary of a Party District Committee in Budapest; Comrade Istvanne Vas, Chairman of the Democratic Women's Union; Comrade Sandor Nagy, writer, Stalin Prize Winner and winner of the Kossuth prize, also took part in the discussions.

The attention of the Congress is focused on the further strengthening of the Party, the consolidation of the indestructible friendship and alliance between workers and peasants and on raising the standard of living of the people. Shortcomings in the work of Party and state bodies are being subjected to criticism, and delegates are putting forward proposals for improvement. They are devoting much attention to questions of political work among the masses.

Greetings were extended to the Congress by Comrade Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, Comrade Franciszek Mazur, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade Julius Duris, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who were warmly received by the delegates. A telegram of greetings from the C.C. of the Viet Nam Party of Labour was read amidst stormy applause.

On May 27 discussion of the report of the C.C., in which over 40 delegates took part, ended. The Congress unanimously adopted a resolution relating to the report of the C.C. of the Party.

A message of greeting from the C.C. of the Korean Party of Labour was read. The Congress was greeted by the heads of delegations from the Italian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Finland, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Spain, the Communist Party of Austria, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Mongolian People's-Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany.

The work of the Congress continues.

Tercentenary of Reunion of Ukraine with Russia
Photo: Monument to Bogdan Khmelnitsky in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Emergency Session of the World Peace Council

The Emergency Session of the World Peace Council opened in Berlin on May 24. Peace supporters from many countries, including delegations from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, France, Britain, India, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries were present.

The Session was opened by **Kuo Mo-jo**, Vice-Chairman of the World Peace Council. A month ago the fifth anniversary of the peace movement was celebrated, he said. This movement has won a number of victories. Our demand that international tension be relaxed by means of negotiations is gradually being realised. The armistice in Korea, for which we made a call, took place last year and the question of a cease-fire in Indo-China, for which we have been calling, is at present under discussion in Geneva.

Despite these successes, continued Kuo Mo-jo, we must exert all our efforts to ensure peace. The danger of a new war is still very great. The demand for banning atomic weapons has not yet been satisfied and the threat to use them is increasing. Obstacles have been put in the way of cultural exchange between countries.

To satisfy the wishes of all peace-loving people it is essential to eliminate the danger of war and to bring about the strengthening of peace by implementing a system of collective security in Asia, Europe and throughout the world, and to prohibit the manufacture and use of weapons of mass destruction.

Kuo Mo-jo announced that the Chairman of the World Peace Council, Professor Joliot-Curie, was, unfortunately, unable to be present owing to the state of his health and in view of this Kuo Mo-jo proposed that a telegram of greetings be sent to him.

Friedrich Ebert, Ober-Burgomaster of Greater Berlin, greeted those taking part in the Session on behalf of the Berlin people.

The participants unanimously adopted the following agenda proposed by **Jean Laffitte**, General Secretary of the Council, on behalf of the Bureau of the World Peace Council:

1. Prohibition of atomic and thermonuclear weapons.
2. Security of nations.

The floor was then given to **D. N. Pritt**, President of the British Peace Committee, who outlined the tasks confronting peace to struggle for the settlement, in the first place, of the most important problems—those of Korea, Indo-China, the unification of Germany; to eliminate barriers and renew contact and co-operation between countries in the sphere of trade, science, the arts, literature, sport and so forth.

Pritt was followed by Professor **Yoshitaro Hirano**, General Secretary of the Japanese Peace Committee; Professor **Leopold Infeld** (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the World Peace Council; Major-General **Sahib Singh Sokhey** (India), International Stalin Prize Winner "For Strengthening Peace Between Nations", and **Max Cosyns**, President of the National Committee, Belgian Peace Union. All speakers pointed to the necessity of intensifying the struggle for banning the A and H-bombs and other weapons of mass extermination.

At the end of the meeting a message was read from Dr. **Saifuddin Kitchlew**, who, because of bad health, was unable to come to Berlin and take part in the Session of the World Peace Council. Kitchlew points out in his message that the very fact of convening the Geneva Conference is a great victory for the forces of peace, as a result of which the People's Republic of China has been enabled to contribute to the work of the Conference as a participant with equal rights.

Remarking on the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic and Pacific military pacts, Kitchlew writes that in the interests of forming a genuine system of security for the peoples these pacts for a so-called "collective defence" must be replaced by a pact for **collective peace.**

At the meetings on May 25, under the chairmanship of **Eugenie Cotton**, speeches on Pritt's report were made by Professor **Petros Kokkalis** (Greece), Academician **Ludmil Stoyanov** (Bulgaria), Professor **W. Friedrich**, President of the German Council of Peace Supporters, Professor **Felix Iversen** (Finland), Professor of International Law **Heinrich Brandweiner** (Austria), **Irgi Pelikan**, General Secretary of the International Students' Union, **Ferenc Bozsoki**, General Secretary of the International Union of Chemical Workers' Trade Unions, **Lotar Rădăceanu**, Professor at Bucharest University, **A. Camarotta** (Argentina), the writer **Nikolai Tikhonov** (USSR), Senator **Emilio Sereni** (Italy), the writer **Jean-Paul Sartre** (France)

GENEVA CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Over May 21-27 the Geneva Conference continued its work.

The closed meeting of nine delegations on May 21 continued discussion on the question of restoring peace in Indo-China.

After a week's interval the Geneva Conference renewed discussion of the Korean question on May 22 under the chairmanship of V. M. Molotov.

It should be recalled that at the session of April 27 the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea alone put forward a concrete programme of measures for consideration by the Conference, aimed at the speediest possible restoration of the national unity of Korea and the creation of a united, independent and democratic Korean state. The proposals made by the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, which were supported by the delegations of the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, provide for the carrying out of all-Korean elections in conditions of the free expression of the will of the population of the whole of Korea. Such elections must be prepared and conducted by the Korean people themselves without foreign intervention or pressure.

Chou En-lai, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, spoke first and convincingly showed that the arguments advanced in discussion against the proposals of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea were groundless and that these proposals should be made the basis for achieving agreement at the present Conference.

The representatives of certain countries, said Chou En-lai, have voiced the view that elections in Korea should be carried through under the supervision of Uno. We cannot agree to this inasmuch as we have already pointed out that Uno is one of the belligerents in the Korean war and has lost all claim to impartiality in the settlement of the Korean question. The delegation of the People's Republic of China believes that such a neutral body should be formed from representatives of neutral countries which have not taken part in the Korean war, the countries to be agreed upon at this Conference. The task of this body of neutral countries would be to assist the all-Korean Commission in carrying out the elections throughout the country on the basis of the all-Korean election law, under conditions that would exclude foreign interference and pressure on the electorate by local authorities and terrorist groups.

Chou En-lai said at the conclusion of his speech that the present Conference should seriously study the concrete proposals made by the delegation of the People's Republic of China, with the agreement of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, regarding settlement of the prisoner-of-war question.

Nam Il, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, who took the floor after Chou En-lai, analysed the position of the US representatives and of certain other states trailing after the USA, who were trying to get the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to recognise the decisions adopted by Uno on the Korean question, and showed that Uno had no right to expect such recognition.

Nam Il then dwelt in detail on the objections raised to the proposals put forward by the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and clarified some additional points in connection with the proposals.

Certain delegates, said Nam Il, although they have expressed the view that the Koreans themselves should decide all the problems connected with the ... people in conditions of the continuance of the occupation regime in South Korea, with foreign armies in the country who for a number of years had sown death and devastation, brought horror on the peaceful population of Korea, had served and continue to serve as a buttress for the police regime in South Korea?

The withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea is an immediate task upon which the Geneva Conference must decide.

Nam Il then dwelt in detail on the question of prisoners-of-war. The allegation of the representatives of Canada and Great Britain that the question of prisoners-of-war has already been solved, said Nam Il, was in contradiction to hard facts.

Nam Il pointed out that a proposal was being made to set up an all-Korean Commission, composed of representatives from North and South Korea, to prepare and conduct free all-Korean elections to the National Assembly of Korea and to carry out urgent measures for establishing close economic and cultural relations between North and South Korea. Our proposal, he said, envisages that the representatives mentioned would accordingly be elected by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the National Assembly of the Korean Republic. Representatives of the largest democratic organisations in both North and South Korea could also be included in this Commission.

The proposals made by the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, continued Nam Il, provide for the simultaneous carrying out of elections throughout the whole of Korea, that is, both North and South. In this we were proceeding from the fact that the all-Korean National Assembly which would be established as the result of the democratic elections would be a genuinely representative body of the entire Korean people. The observance of the representative nature of this body would be ensured by the creation throughout the whole of Korea of election districts which would be equal in population and representation in the future national assembly. It is envisaged that the number of people to be represented by each elected deputy should be determined by the all-Korean Commission.

In conclusion Nam Il stated that the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea agreed to the proposal of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the effect that a commission of neutral countries be set up for supervising the all-Korean elections with the object of assisting an all-Korean Commission in conducting the election over the whole of Korea. We have in mind at the same time, said Nam Il, that the establishment of international supervision would not violate the main principle of our proposals—non-interference by foreign states in the internal affairs of Korea which must be decided by the Koreans themselves.

The last to speak at the meeting was Pyun Yung-tae, the South Korean representative. He put forward for the consideration of the Conference "new" proposals which a few days prior to this meeting were given a big boost by certain newspapers as being in the nature of a compromise and allegedly opening up the path to agreement. Pyun Yung-tae's speech, however, together with his proposals, testified to the fact that the position of the Syngman Rhee Government had in no way changed.

The proposals of the South Korean delegation envisage the carrying through of elections not only in North Korea as the delegation formed ...

world, which is undergoing a rapid economic, political and cultural development, by the example of the harmonious relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, based upon mutual respect and assistance, is more and more telling." In this situation, continued Comrade Rakosi, the significance, influence and prestige of the Soviet Union, protector and solid bulwark of world peace, are steadily growing and strengthening. Referring to the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic Comrade Rakosi declared: "The basis of our foreign policy is firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the peace camp... This is the only possible, genuinely national foreign policy."

Comrade Rakosi devoted a considerable part of his report to questions of developing the Hungarian national economy. He spoke about a new stage in building Socialism and about the initial successes achieved in this stage. He dwelt in detail on the policy of the Hungarian Working People's Party in relation to the peasant question, the socialist sector of agriculture, development of agricultural producer cooperatives and the work of leading economic bodies. He then reported to the Congress on the directives for the second Five-Year Plan of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Greetings were extended to the Congress by Comrade Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, Comrade Franciszek Mazur, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade Julius Duris, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who were warmly received by the delegates. A telegram of greetings from the C.C. of the Viet Nam Party of Labour was read amidst stormy applause.

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The work of the Congress continues.

New Hospitals and Polyclinics in Rumania

The Rumanian Workers' Party and the Government are exercising constant concern for improving medical and sanitary care of the people.

A new hospital and first-aid post, located in a roomy three-storied building surrounded by flowers and trees, was opened recently in the town of Cluj for the workers of the factory named after Herbak Janos. The hospital, equipped with up-to-date medical apparatus, has surgical and therapeutic departments.

A hospital with 45 beds and a polyclinic was opened in Constanta in April for the port workers.

At the tractor plant in the town of Stalin a hospital with 125 beds and a polyclinic with ten departments were recently opened. A hospital with 50 beds and a first-aid post have been opened for the workers of the "Electroputere" factory in Craiova.

still very great. The demand for banning atomic weapons has not yet been satisfied and the threat to use them is increasing. Obstacles have been put in the way of cultural exchange between countries.

To satisfy the wishes of all peace-loving people it is essential to eliminate the danger of war and to bring about the strengthening of peace by implementing a system of collective security in Asia, Europe and throughout the world, and to prohibit the manufacture and use of weapons of mass destruction.

Kuo Mo-jo announced that the Chairman of the World Peace Council, Professor Joliot-Curie, was, unfortunately, unable to be present owing to the state of his health and in view of this Kuo Mo-jo proposed that a telegram of greetings be sent to him.

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The participants unanimously adopted the following agenda proposed by **Jean Laffitte**, General Secretary of the Council, on behalf of the Bureau of the World Peace Council:

1. Prohibition of atomic and thermonuclear weapons.

2. Security of nations.

The floor was then given to **D. N. Pritt**, President of the British Peace Committee, who outlined the tasks confronting peace supporters and dwelt in detail on the problem of disarmament, on the question of Germany and the security of Europe, on the problem of the Far East and security in Asia and on the significance of greater cultural and trade exchange in international relations.

Touching on the tasks facing the peace movement, Pritt emphasised that: it is necessary to bring about the banning of weapons of mass extermination and a considerable reduction in other types of arms;

the World Peace Council. Kitchlew points out in his message that the very fact of convening the Geneva Conference is a great victory for the forces of peace, as a result of which the People's Republic of China has been enabled to contribute to the work of the Conference as a participant with equal rights.

Remarking on the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic and Pacific military pacts, Kitchlew writes that in the interests of forming a genuine system of security for the peoples these pacts for a so-called "collective defence" must be replaced by a pact for **collective peace.**

At the meetings on May 25, under the chairmanship of **Eugenie Cotton**, speeches on Pritt's report were made by Professor **Petros Kokkalis** (Greece), Academician **Ludmil Stoyanov** (Bulgaria), Professor **W. Friedrich**, President of the German Council of Peace Supporters, Professor **Felix Iversen** (Finland), Professor of International Law **Heinrich Brandweiner** (Austria), **Irgi Pelikan**, General Secretary of the International Students' Union, **Ferenc Bozsoki**, General Secretary of the International Union of Chemical Workers' Trade Unions, **Lotar Rădăceanu**, Professor at Bucharest University, **A. Camarotta** (Argentina), the writer **Nikolai Tikhonov** (USSR), Senator **Emilio Sereni** (Italy), the writer **Jean-Paul Sartre** (France), **G. Hanna** (Lebanon) and others.

On May 26 **d'Astier de la Vigerie** (France) opened the discussion on the second item on the agenda—"Security of nations". Those taking part in discussion were **Pandit Sunderlal** (India), **Josef Hromadka** (Czechoslovakia), **Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz** (Poland) and **Kuo Mo-jo** (China).

The Emergency Session of the World Peace Council continues its work.

conditions that would exclude foreign interference and pressure on the electorate by local authorities and terrorist groups.

Chou En-lai said at the conclusion of his speech that the present Conference should seriously study the concrete proposals made by the delegation of the People's Republic of China, with the agreement of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, regarding settlement of the prisoner-of-war question.

Nam Il, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, who took the floor after Chou En-lai, analysed the position of the US representatives and of certain other states trailing after the USA, who were trying to get the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to recognise the decisions adopted by Uno on the Korean question, and showed that Uno had no right to expect such recognition.

Nam Il then dwelt in detail on the objections raised to the proposals put forward by the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and clarified some additional points in connection with the proposals.

Certain delegates, said Nam Il, although they have expressed the view that the Koreans themselves should decide all the problems connected with the creation of a united democratic Korea by peaceful means, have at the same time insisted on the continued occupation of South Korea by American troops. The contradictory nature of such a position was perfectly obvious. And in fact, how could one speak seriously of the free expression of the will of the

of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the effect that a commission of neutral countries be set up for supervising the all-Korean elections with the object of assisting an all-Korean Commission in conducting the election over the whole of Korea. We have in mind at the same time, said Nam Il, that the establishment of international supervision would not violate the main principle of our proposals—non-interference by foreign states in the internal affairs of Korea which must be decided by the Koreans themselves.

The last to speak at the meeting was Pyun Yung-tae, the South Korean representative. He put forward for the consideration of the Conference "new" proposals which a few days prior to this meeting were given a big boost by certain newspapers as being in the nature of a compromise and allegedly opening up the path to agreement. Pyun Yung-tae's speech, however, together with his proposals, testified to the fact that the position of the Syngman Rhee Government had in no way changed.

The proposals of the South Korean delegation envisage the carrying through of elections not only in North Korea as the delegation formerly proposed but also in South Korea. However, the proposals for carrying out the all-Korean elections are hung about with such conditions that these elections are in fact made impossible.

At the closed meetings of the nine delegations on May 24, 25 and 27 discussion of the question of restoring peace in Indo-China was continued.

Dealing with Correspondence from Working People in People's Republic of Bulgaria

★

Mincho Minchev

Secretary, Presidium of People's Assembly, People's Republic of Bulgaria

★ ★

The question of letters, complaints and other correspondence from the working people under the people's-democratic system is indissolubly bound up with the question of socialist law, of enhancing the activity of the working people, of developing their creative initiative and drawing them into governing the state.

In eliminating shortcomings, errors and distortions from the work of particular state bodies, public organisations and functionaries, overcoming the harmful survivals of the past—bureaucracy, careerism, wastefulness and a callous attitude towards the requirements of the working people—an extremely important role is attached to criticism from below, to criticism by the working people. Conscious of being the masters of their country the working people contribute with all their might to its utmost strengthening and development. The requests, complaints and other correspondence from citizens to state and public bodies represent one of the forms of criticism by the popular masses and, what is more, one of its most active and effective forms.

Criticism by the working people of shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of our state bodies and public organisations not only does our people's-democratic state no harm, does not stand in the way of our development, but it prevents stagnation which inevitably arises where there is a liberal attitude towards errors and weaknesses. A keen reaction by state and public bodies to criticism from the working people, timely and proper consideration and settlement of the questions they raise, strengthen still more the links between these bodies and the people, heighten their authority and prestige and effectively promote socialist construction in our country.

The important role played by letters, complaints and other correspondence from the working people determines the particular attention that the people's power and the Party are paying to them. The complaints, applications, letters and suggestions of the working people, even those which relate to their strictly personal interests, to us are documents of public significance. They are considered by responsible functionaries in ministries, institutions, organisations and people's councils who are obliged to ensure a speedy, well considered and correct settlement of the questions raised. The boards in the ministries and executive committees of the people's councils periodically listen to reports on how complaints are being dealt with and take measures to improve this work. The general leadership and control of the work of dealing with letters, complaints and other correspondence from the working people is effected by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

A national meeting of representatives of ministries, central departments and establishments, representatives of regional, district and town people's councils and Bulgarian press representatives has been held recently to discuss the work done in connection with letters and complaints. It summed up the results of the three years' work since the publication of the decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on dealing with letters from the working people. Those at the meeting exchanged their experiences over this period and outlined measures for eliminating weaknesses.

The considerable number of letters from the working people to the various state bodies and public organisations once again testifies to the democratism of our system, to the growing confidence of the population in the state and public organs and to the fact that an ever-increasing number of citizens is not willing to put up with shortcomings, does not keep quiet about muddles and defects but insists on measures being taken for eliminating shortcomings, improving the activities of state bodies and public organisations and their functionaries. The meeting showed that state bodies and public organisations have considerably improved the way in which they deal with the complaints made by the working people and are paying them more serious and careful attention. There is a more consistent check-up on decisions; a more careful attitude displayed towards proposals made by the working people and the reasons for complaints are more thoroughly investigated.

On the basis of the correspondence from the working people there has been a series of amendments and supplements to the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the People's Assembly has given a number of interpretations of the existing laws.

Together with the successes registered, the meeting pointed to a number of shortcomings which still exist in dealing with letters from the working people. Certain chiefs of departments, organisations and institutions underestimate the role of such letters, treating them carelessly, in a bureaucratic manner; this undermines the bonds between the state organs and the people, hinders socialist construction. In a number of cases complaints are not attended to in good time, formal and superficial decisions are adopted on them which are not always in full conformity with the law.

A resolute struggle is being waged in our country for the elimination of these shortcomings by training the workers in the state apparatus in the spirit of strict observance of the socialist law, by improving their qualifications, organising a broad network of courses and seminars to familiarise them with the laws and decrees of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

The work of the meeting showed that executives in ministries, departments and people's councils must radically improve their work in dealing with letters, complaints and other correspondence from the working people, must get rid of any negligent attitude towards them, must carefully listen to criticism from below and take speedy measures to rectify errors and shortcomings.

The meeting moved that the organisations and persons concerned should reply in good time to letters from the working people, satisfy their lawful claims, make a thorough, strict and impartial check-up of the facts cited, boldly utilise the press and radio in dealing with letters and hold responsible all who are negligent in dealing with letters from the working people.

Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said at the meeting: "There is no need to fear that our self-criticism can be used by our enemies. They can derive nothing from it for themselves. Our self-criticism benefits only ourselves.; we draw strength from it, our work improves, and the stronger we become, the better we work, the worse it is for our foes."

By constantly improving the work of dealing with letters, complaints and other correspondence we are contributing to the rapid elimination of shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of state and public bodies, are waging a resolute struggle against stagnation, are extending criticism from below and strengthening in the working people the consciousness that they are the masters of their country; we are thus further strengthening the ties of the Party and the Government with the broad popular masses and the confidence of the masses in their own people's power.

Envoys of French People in Geneva

Not a day passes in France without deputations going to Geneva. Elected in factories, towns and villages these deputations, expressing the will of the French people to restore peace in Indo-China, arrive in Geneva to hand to the representatives of the French Government petitions and resolutions and to let the delegations of the countries participating in the Geneva Conference know what they are demanding.

By the beginning of this week 120 deputations involving over 1,000 people of most diverse convictions had been to Geneva. Among them was the delegation of the National Council of the Movement of Peace Partisans, deputations of metallurgical workers from the town of Audincourt (Doubs Department) and from the "Chausson" plant in Asnieres (Seine Department), of railwaymen from Villeneuve-Saint-Georges (Seine-et-Oise Department), and residents from the towns of Noisy-le-Sec and Vitry (Seine Department). Some 28 deputations have been to Geneva from the Bouches-du-Rhône Department. A conference of peace supporters of the Seine-et-Oise Department, held on May 23 in Savigny-sur-Orge and attended by 1,200 delegates of most varied views, unanimously decided to send a deputation to Geneva.

On returning home the deputations organise meetings at which they report on the work of the Geneva Conference and the reception they were accorded.

Besides all this, the French delegation in Geneva receives from all parts of France many resolutions, messages, letters, postcards and telegrams expressing the demand for an end to the war in Indo-China. Many of the resolutions sent to Geneva were unanimously passed by General and Municipal Councils, an ever-increasing number of whom are voicing their demand for ending the war in Indo-China.

Youth of Europe Oppose EDC

The Conference of youth from European countries, held on May 18-19 in Berlin under the slogan of the struggle against the Bonn and Paris treaties, for peace and friendship adopted an appeal to the youth of European countries, which reads in part:

Responding to the appeal of the French-German preparatory committee we, young men and women from 23 European countries, representing the most diverse political trends and religious beliefs, have come to Berlin to discuss the position of youth in Europe as regards the problem of EDC and the revival of German militarism.

We point out that the "European Defence Community", which leads to the division of Europe, only serves to intensify the international tension. EDC makes for the revival of German militarism and by setting up military groupings seriously increases the danger of war in Europe.

EDC would aggravate our living conditions and menaces the future of the younger generation. We are firmly convinced of the possibility of peaceful co-existence of all countries irrespective of their political, economic or social system.

We appeal to all young men and women, no matter who they are, to unite in the struggle against EDC and the revival of German militarism.

We call upon youth everywhere, wherever it is possible, to establish contact, to organise meetings in all fields of culture, sport, economy and politics both on a national and an international scale.

In Communist and Workers' Parties

ON EVE OF Xth CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The newspaper "Rude Pravo" has published the draft "Directives of the Xth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the essential increase in agricultural production within the next 2 or 3 years" which has been approved by the Presidium of the Central Committee.

The directives, which will be discussed in the course of the pre-Congress discussion by Party committees and branches, point to the necessity for a rapid advance of agriculture. They also outline an extensive programme of concrete measures for the realisation of this task.

It is envisaged that in 1954-57 arable land will be extended by at least 200,000 hectares, yields of wheat increased 12 per cent, rye 10 per cent, potatoes 15 per cent, sugar beet 18 per cent; the directives also provide for an extension of the irrigated area and acreage under vegetables.

During the same period the production of meat is planned to go up 26 per cent and milk 31 per cent. Measures are also envisaged for increasing fodder resources.

In 1954-57 some 320,000 people will go over to permanent work in agriculture. The cadres of the machine and tractor stations, state farms and co-operatives will be substantially reinforced by well-trained specialists. The number of agricultural schools and higher educational establishments is also to be increased.

The mechanisation of agriculture and first of all the equipment of the MTS with machinery will be substantially improved. In 1954-57 the countryside will receive 17,000 tractors, 7,500 combines of various types, 33,000 cultivators, 2,100 automatic threshing machines, 6,100 trucks and many other machines. In 1957 agriculture will receive 127.6 per cent more artificial fertilisers than in 1953.

The directives also outline measures for improving the planning and the effectiveness of leadership in agriculture and the tasks of development of agricultural science.

COMMUNISTS OF EASTERN CHINA IN VANGUARD OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

The key task of Party organisations of Eastern China last year—the first year of large-scale economic construction—was to ensure the successful completion of local construction works and to make an active contribution in the field of national construction. For this purpose many Communists were sent to state-owned factories, pits, finance-economic departments and departments of capital construction. A considerable number of Party cadres were also sent to cultural, educational and medical establishments.

Last year 86,800 leading cadres underwent appropriate training at courses and in Party schools at different levels. A great number of administrative, technical and other workers attended various schools for training cadres in enterprises and offices, studied at courses or went to special evening schools. Some 150,000 workers and peasants studied in short-term schools and went through courses in Party schools and evening schools of general education for raising their cultural level.

During the past year 54,258 people were promoted to leading administrative and Party posts or took higher posts. Many of them became leading Party workers in large administrative regions of the country.

During the same year a great deal was done to strengthen Party organisations in offices, factories, mines and countryside. Some 151,668 people in Eastern China joined the Communist Party between July 1952 and the end of last year. During this period 20,569 branches were set up.

EDUCATING CADRES IN ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour attaches great importance to educating and improving qualifications of Party cadres and government employees. Cadres for Party bodies and local authorities are trained at a two-year school under the auspices of the Central Committee. Its curriculum includes study of the history of the CPSU, the history of the Albanian Party of Labour, political economy, problems of Party and state building and a number of subjects of general education.

In addition to this, some short-term courses, as well as six-month courses for improving the qualifications of Party cadres and government employees and two-month "refresher" courses for heads of departments of district and regional committees of the Party, have been organised at the school. Since November last year the heads of organisation departments, departments of agitation and propaganda and agricultural departments of district and regional committees of the Party have been taking two-month courses. Courses for heads of economic departments of regional and district committees are now in being. The Central Committee has decided that all Party functionaries without secondary education should take correspondence courses with state schools.

District and regional committees conduct constant work to raise the ideological-political and general educational level of their own functionaries and those of the branches. A great number of Party functionaries and local government employees go to the five-month courses which are functioning in eight regions. Two-month courses for training branch secretaries function throughout the country. Party functionaries attend special seminars and there are five-day seminars for secretaries of district committees.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF PUERTO RICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Fourth Congress of the Puerto Rican Communist Party was held in San Juan. The Congress adopted a programme calling for the establishment of a national-libera-

The Congress elected the Central Committee consisting of nine members. Comrade Juan Santos Rivera was elected Chairman of the Puerto Rican Communist

MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM

A meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Belgium held on May 8-16 discussed the results of the Parliamentary election which took place on April 11. Comrade Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Party, gave the report of the Political Bureau. The Central Committee analysed its political line and methods of work in a critical and self-critical manner.

The meeting resolved to convene the XIth Congress of the Party on November 11-14. It called upon Communists to carry forward discussion on the basis of the decisions adopted by the meeting, to assist in the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the C.C., which will discuss questions of the trade unions and the Party press, and to help to draw up the theses for the next Party Congress.

The Central Committee took a decision relating to the organisational strengthening of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Party. It also outlined other organisational measures designed to strengthen the Party's links with the masses, improve Party political work in factories, towns and villages and step up the entire activity of the Party.

The meeting urged all Party members to exert every effort to establish unity of the working people for achieving their immediate demands, safeguarding national independence and maintaining peace.

MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SWISS PARTY OF LABOUR

A meeting of the C.C. of the Swiss Party of Labour, held in the middle of May, heard a report by Edgar Woog, General Secretary of the Party. The meeting stressed the mounting indignation of the Swiss people at government policy and the growing struggle of the champions of peace throughout the country. During the discussion which was carried through under the slogan of constructive criticism and self-criticism the speakers also touched on organisational questions.

The meeting adopted a resolution defining the immediate tasks of the Party in the struggle for peace and the banning of weapons of mass annihilation, for united working class action and the consolidation of worker-peasant alliance as well as the tasks of strengthening Party organisation and, in the first place, strengthening and increasing the number of factory branches.

MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN

An enlarged meeting of the C.C. of the Swedish Communist Party took place on May 16-17. The report on the political situation and the Party tasks in connection with the preparations for the communal elections which will take place in September 1954 was delivered by Comrade Hilding Hagberg, Chairman of the Party. The meeting adopted an appeal to the working people of Sweden calling on them to rally, during the elections, the forces of the entire labour movement and all working people for united action in the struggle for the vital interests of the broad masses.

The meeting also heard a report given

INTELLIGENTSIA IN PEOPLE'S CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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L. Stoll

Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

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Since the revolutionary days of May 1945, when Czechoslovakia was liberated from the yoke of the Hitlerite fascists by the valiant Soviet troops, our people have stepped out along the path of people's democracy. In February 1948, under the leadership of their own Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people frustrated the counter-revolutionary putsch of the bourgeoisie; the working class firmly grasped the helm of the state and, simultaneously with political power, assumed responsibility for the historical destiny of the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

The vast tasks of state, economic and cultural construction, the building of a socialist society demand a correct understanding of many important political questions which appear today in a new light. Such a question is that of the attitude of the working class towards the intelligentsia which, in highly industrialised Czechoslovakia, constitutes a comparatively numerous section of the population.

A consistent clarification of this question has become all the more necessary because of the considerable harm done also on this sector by Slansky's saboteur gang which systematically distorted the policy of the Central Committee of our Party. This gang attempted to distort the fundamental principle of the new state power of the Czechoslovak people, the principle of a firm alliance between the working class and working peasantry. By violating the law, benumbing the ideological life of the Party through sectarian and doctrinaire "theories", it attempted to isolate the working class from the broad non-proletarian sections of the working people and revive the tendency of social-democratism and hypocritical "left" opportunist phrase-mongering.

These fundamental questions were the object of discussion at two Plenums of the Central Committee of our Party in September and December last year and also at the national meeting of secretaries of district Party committees, which took place in January last.

At these Plenums of the C.C. there was severe criticism of the tendency to counterpose the working class to the intelligentsia on the grounds that many of the latter had, so to say, served capitalism in the past.

If the bourgeoisie, pursuing its aims of exploitation, needs its own intelligentsia, its own schools and the creation of its comparatively numerous strata of qualified specialists, then the working class, having become the leading force of the nation, needs new people who are better educated and have an incomparably better and wider knowledge in order to fulfil its gigantic historic task. The entire experience of building Socialism and Communism in the Soviet Union, the flowering of public education, technique, science and culture leave all the achievements of human society under capitalism far behind.

A double task devolves on the working class of Czechoslovakia from this historical experience: on the one hand, to draw the main mass of the intelligentsia which formerly served capitalism into active and conscious participation in the building of Socialism, on the other hand, to train a new intelligentsia which would be indissolubly bound to the people and deeply devoted to them.

Such a task cannot, of course, be solved quickly. The difficulty of training new specialists, the people with a socialist world outlook and boundless devotion to the people, lies above all in the fact that the task of training young specialists can be carried out only with the assistance of the old specialists, that is, the intelligentsia that was trained in capitalist society.

As compared with the proletariat, the bourgeoisie had the great advantage that its own intelligentsia, with strong class ties with the bourgeoisie, sprang from the womb of feudalism. Under feudalism the bourgeoisie already wielded considerable eco-

proletarian intelligentsia under capitalism. This does not, of course, mean that representatives of the intelligentsia did not fight on the side of the proletariat. On the contrary, the best, the most consistent and enlightened representatives of the bourgeois intelligentsia went over to the working class positions and played not a small role in its struggle.

Many outstanding representatives of the intelligentsia, figures in the realm of science and art, who have realised the noble historical mission of the working class and its Communist Party, who have selflessly served our working people in the struggle for their victory and have realised the world-historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, fought in the ranks of the revolutionary working class of Czechoslovakia. These representatives of the intelligentsia have done great service in bringing our peoples and the peoples of the Soviet Union closer together in fraternity. Among these can be named Academician Zdenek Nejedly and a number of the best writers, poets, figures in the realm of science and culture in our land.

It should be emphasised that at present great changes have taken place in the outlook of most of the numerous old intelligentsia, chiefly because they have acquired experience of history. The intelligentsia have understood the treacherous role of the bourgeoisie in the period prior to the coming of the Hitlerites and during the Hitlerite occupation of Czechoslovakia, have realised the national-liberating role of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the glorious liberating mission of the Soviet Union.

In the February days of 1948 after the failure of the counter-revolutionary putsch a very few individuals from among the intelligentsia, mainly people who were weak in character, of a charlatan, pseudo-scientific type, emigrated. Czechoslovak culture has lost nothing with their departure to the American universities. Thus, the great historic experience of broad sections of the patriotically-minded Czechoslovak intelligentsia was of decisive significance for changing it from the pillar of the old regime into a pillar of the new, people's-democratic system. Now we can state that hundreds of thousands of our intellectuals—teachers, scientists, engineers, doctors and office workers—imbued with profound patriotic sentiments are marching along with the working class, with our people, Party and Government in the struggle for Socialism.

The Czech bourgeoisie in the person of such representatives as Masaryk and Benes orientated themselves, in a well thought out and deliberate manner, on the Czech intelligentsia. The bourgeoisie repeatedly sought—unsuccessfully, of course,—to draw the intelligentsia into a special political party, to isolate it from the working people, deliberately orientating it on the West, directing it to the side of the "refined" world of bourgeois clubs and salons, of bourgeois pseudo-democracy and pseudo-humanism. The Czech bourgeoisie suppressed the feeling of democratic patriotism in the intelligentsia, tried to poison it with cosmopolitanism, to evoke the feeling of provincial inferiority, in the course of decades prevented it from getting acquainted with the great Russian revolutionary-democratic and Soviet culture, to learn genuine democratism and humanism.

Though the struggle for drawing the intelligentsia to the side of Socialism continues and the remnants of Social Democratism and the "left" sectarian errors still cause

conscious assistant in the great historic cause of our workers and peasants.

We can cite numerous examples illustrating the fact that in a brief space of time many outstanding representatives of our science and culture have radically changed their attitude to the new system. Proof of this is, for example, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences where the best forces of our country's science are concentrated and where the representatives of the older generation are actively co-operating with gifted young scientific workers, helping the people to solve the great tasks of socialist construction. Beginning with 1951 on the proposal of the Government, the President of the Republic awarded state prizes, to nearly 400 individuals and collectives. Many scientific workers, technicians and cultural workers have been decorated.

There is a radical change in the relations between the workers, and the engineers and technicians in factories. The survivals of the caste seclusion of the intelligentsia are disappearing since, as a result of the revolutionary upheaval, the hostile attitude between the workers and engineers fostered in the factories by the capitalists has disappeared. New relations of friendly co-operation for the good of a society which has shaken off its oppressors are developing.

The advance of higher education testifies to the successes in training and educating the new intelligentsia. While in 1938 the higher educational establishments catered for 19,052 students, in 1953 this figure rose to 46,738. And while in 1938 only roughly 10 per cent of the students were the children of workers and working peasants, in 1953 their numbers exceeded 40 per cent. More than half the students receive allowances from the state. The students who have come from the people have brought about a new morality, a conscientious attitude towards their studies and a high sense of responsibility to their country.

The departments of higher educational establishments are being turned into centres of creative scientific co-operation of old scientific workers with young scientists. The first scientific conferences of the higher educational establishments have been held. Creative discussions, the development of criticism and self-criticism help to overcome the old ideological constraints and dogmatism. Great assistance in this struggle for the liberation of the intelligentsia from the reactionary ideological hangovers were rendered to our higher educational establishments by the department of Marxism-Leninism and above all the rich experience of Soviet science. Our scientists, engineers and technicians are more and more profoundly acquainting themselves with specialist Soviet literature. In their scientific work they are relying more and more on dialectical and historical materialism, on the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

Profound changes are taking place in school education. Last year public education was reorganised on the basis of a single eleven grade system of school. These essential and important changes in structure evoke lively discussion about various questions of school education among hundreds of thousands of people's teachers. The XIXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has opened up a splendid perspective of universal compulsory secondary education in the USSR. This question arouses tremendous interest in our country also. Our teachers are attentively studying classical Russian revolutionary-democratic and Soviet pedagogical science as well as the national democratic traditions of Czech pedagogy.

The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia are aware that the working class building Socialism is creating for the intelligentsia not only incomparably better conditions for creative labour but also a more dignified position in society, that the social system which is being laid down by our people under the leadership of the Communist Party on the basis of the experience of the Soviet people is incomparably more

Party of Labour attaches great importance to educating and improving qualifications of Party cadres and government employees. Cadres for Party bodies and local authorities are trained at a two-year school under the auspices of the Central Committee. Its curriculum includes study of the history of the CPSU, the history of the Albanian Party of Labour, political economy, problems of Party and state building and a number of subjects of general education.

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The Congress elected the Central Committee consisting of nine members. Comrade Juan Santos Rivera was elected Chairman of the Puerto Rican Communist Party and Comrade Ramon Mirabal General Secretary.

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The meeting also heard a report given by Comrade Erik Karlsson, Secretary of the Party, on questions of Party organisational work.

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Such a task cannot, of course, be solved quickly. The difficulty of training new specialists, the people with a socialist world outlook and boundless devotion to the people, lies above all in the fact that the task of training young specialists can be carried out only with the assistance of the old specialists, that is, the intelligentsia that was trained in capitalist society.

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The working class, having no such economic power, was unable to rear its own

democratic system. Now we can state that hundreds of thousands of our intellectuals —teachers, scientists, engineers, doctors and office workers—imbued with profound patriotic sentiments are marching along with the working class, with our people, Party and Government in the struggle for Socialism.

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Though the struggle for drawing the intelligentsia to the side of Socialism continues and the remnants of Social Democratism and the "left" sectarian errors still cause harm, we can say that the vast majority of the working intelligentsia in the country has become not only a loyal but also a

with specialist Soviet literature. In their scientific work they are relying more and more on dialectical and historical materialism, on the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

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The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia are aware that the working class building Socialism is creating for the intelligentsia not only incomparably better conditions for creative labour but also a more dignified position in society, that the social system which is being laid down by our people under the leadership of the Communist Party on the basis of the experience of the Soviet people is incomparably more just and democratic than any other social system.

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH COUNTRYSIDE

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Roman Zambrowski
Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

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The entire experience of the ten years of people's power in Poland shows that the role of the people's councils, as a political form of this power, has grown as its base —the alliance between workers and peasants—has strengthened. All its historic achievements people's Poland owes to the fact that our Party has invariably been guided in its activity by the great Leninist ideas on the worker-peasant alliance.

The contribution of the people's councils to the building of Socialism assumed greater significance the more their political, economic and cultural activity became imbued with concern for consolidating the alliance between workers and peasants. The more actively they drew the broad masses of the working people of town and country into the job of governing the state and running the national economy, the better did the people's councils carry out their main task—that of ensuring state leadership of the peasantry by the working class.

The broad programme for regrouping the forces for the purpose of ensuring a great upsurge in agricultural production and in the output of mass consumption goods as an essential condition for rapidly raising the standard of living of the working people as well as for the purpose of ensuring the continued industrialisation of the country—the programme which was outlined by the Second Congress of the Party—opens up a new period in the work of the people's councils, places before them great tasks, presents them with greater possibilities and enhances their role and significance.

The struggle for rapidly raising the standard of living of the working people, for an upsurge in agriculture and the manufacture of mass consumption goods, the struggle to strengthen the economic bonds between town and country in the interests of ever fuller satisfaction of the daily needs of the working people—these are the main tasks of the present time. These tasks also determine the direction of the further activity of the people's councils.

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A characteristic feature of the present time is the eve-increasing political and economic activity of the working people of our country for the implementation of the decisions of the Second Congress of the Party.

The growing political and production activity of the working class and the broad masses of the working peasantry have contributed to fulfilling the national economic plan for the first three months of the year by 102.5 per cent and to increasing the quantity of goods coming from the town to the countryside.

The latest cuts in prices of food and manufactured goods, decreed by the C.C. of the PUWP and the Council of Ministers on the eve of May Day, will mean a saving of 6,000 million zloty a year for the working people of the country. This is the second price reduction during the last six months.

The aid given to agriculture by the people's power, which has been increased in conformity with the decisions of the IXth Plenum of the C.C. and particularly of the Second Congress of the Party is being effected to a large extent through the people's councils. The countryside is better supplied with agricultural machinery and implements, fertilisers and building materials. Obligatory deliveries have been established at a fixed level. The system of benefits and aid to peasants possessing little land and to agricultural producer co-operatives has been extended. Political and organisational work aimed at intensifying the production activity of the broadest masses of the individual peasants, members of agricultural producer co-operatives and workers on state farms has been unfolded, with the people's councils playing a more active part than hitherto. All this has already yielded the first fruitful results in the spring sowing campaign.

These results have primarily found expression in the economic and organisational strengthening of the producer co-operatives, in the fact that the state farms and the state machine and tractor stations (SMTS) prepared in a better way for the spring sowing than in past years. Also characteristic is the undoubted growth of the production activity of the small peasants and middle peasants, whose production still plays a decisive role in our agriculture, the increased interestedness of the peasants in the development of their farms.

Not for a long time has there been such a demand on the part of individual peasants for artificial fertilisers as this year and deliveries of fertilisers to individual peasants have increased in comparison with last year by 30 per cent. All the surplus lime for neutralising high soil acidity has been taken up whereas during the past years the demand for lime was always below supply. In spite of unfavourable conditions created by the late spring, sowing in drills is being carried out more extensively. The peasants are striving to extend the areas sown to crops and are more readily than in previous years bringing unused land, which is still to be found here and there, under cultivation.

The individual peasants are now making wider use of the machines of the SMTS and district machine-hire points. The peasants are showing more interest in cattle and pig breeding, in making better use of meadows and pastures and in increasing their productivity. The people's councils are receiving more and more requests from the peasants for aid in carrying out melioration work.

Thanks to extended state credits small and middle peasants are putting more capital into their farms. Agricultural knowledge is being more broadly popularised and is evoking more and more interest among the peasants. The criss-cross method of sowing grain crops and the square-cluster method of sowing potatoes are being more widely applied, not only in the state farms and producer co-operatives but also in the individual peasant households.

The broad movement for undertaking production pledges testifies to the big changes which are taking place among the peasant masses. This movement has embraced not only the state farms, the SMTS and the producer co-operatives, but also the individual peasants.

The initial successes on the front of the struggle for an upsurge in agricultural production show the results which can accrue from a broad mobilisation of the peasant masses for the implementation of the decisions of the Second Congress of our Party.

Under conditions of a growing economic and political upswing in town and country the contribution of the people's councils towards strengthening the economic bonds between town and country, strengthening the alliance between the workers and peasants will grow to the extent to which the people's councils improve the leadership of agriculture, to the extent to which their production aid to the producer co-operatives and peasant households becomes more effective, to the extent to which they raise discipline among the peasants with regard to the fulfilment of obligations to the state. The role of the people's councils will be the greater, the bigger their achievements in satisfying the daily material and cultural needs of the working population and the more energetically they struggle for an improvement in the quality of manufactured products, for improved work of the trading network, for the full utilisation of all local reserves for developing local industry, for extending the network of communal services, particularly in the village.

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The Second Congress of the PUWP and, before that, the IXth Plenum of the C.C. of the Party placed extremely serious tasks before the people's councils in the sphere of developing agricultural production. Of vital importance for the concretization of these tasks were the sessions of the regional people's councils which were devoted to the elaboration of the two-year plans for developing agricultural production in particular regions. Agricultural experts, scientific workers and active members of the broad public took part in drawing up these plans.

The people's councils have done great organisational work in the cultivation of unused lands; in a more operative manner than in past years the people's councils have reacted to all signs of trouble in the distribution of selected seed and artificial fertilisers. They have shown more solicitude in extending the network of establishments providing communal services in the countryside, the number of which, during the last six months, has grown by 4,074 as against an increase of 2,157 during the first nine months of 1953.

The people's councils, however, do not as yet always display sufficient initiative and activity. In their practical work they often underestimate the significance of helping the small peasants and, primarily, those without horses. However, there are a considerable number of such peasants in Poland. The quality of the field work on these farms is inferior since they are not always in a position to observe the agrotechnical time-limits of work and, in consequence, they also have inferior harvests.

The people's power has enabled the people's councils to render aid to households possessing no horses and to defend them from kulak exploitation.

There is a law which obliges the peasants with surplus horse-power to help those possessing no horses in conformity with the rates established by the local people's councils; there are reserves of machines in the SMTS which could be used to a greater extent for tilling the land of the working peasants; the rate laid down for producer co-operatives is also applicable to groups of peasant households who sign a collective agreement with a SMTS for carrying out field work and who agree that their boundaries be temporarily ploughed. However, the most is not made of these possibilities by the people's councils.

A serious shortcoming in the work of the people's councils is that they fail to combine increased help to individual peasants for advancing agricultural production with intensified work to develop further producer co-operatives.

During the first four months of this year 725 producer co-operatives were set up whereas during the same period last year 2,438 were established. The reason for such a slackening in the rate of increase of producer co-operatives is that, in particular, Party organisations and the people's councils do not sufficiently propagandise the achievements of the existing 8,650 producer co-operatives; that insufficient efforts have been made for the greatest possible broadening of the ties between the members of the agricultural co-operatives and individual peasants, and above all, that there is a rooted underestimation by the people's councils of the role and significance of the SMTS as the lever for strengthening the existing producer co-operatives and setting up new ones. The people's councils, especially, are not displaying sufficient concern for ensuring for the workers of the SMTS the necessary communal and cultural conditions, for raising the qualification of the SMTS specialists—agronomists, mechanics and team-leaders.

It is extremely important that all the executive committees of the people's councils understand of what great importance to the development of producer co-operatives are the strengthening of the SMTS and the enhancing of their role in spreading to producer co-operatives the advanced agrotechnical methods which have been checked and are being applied in the USSR. It is particularly important to increase the efforts of the people's councils in order to enhance the prestige and political activity of the thousands-strong cadres of agronomists, mechanics, team-leaders and tractor drivers of the SMTS, to intensify the activity of the tractor drivers and specialists of the SMTS with a view to enabling them to exert more influence on the producer co-operatives, on associations for joint cultivation of land, on groups for neighbourly aid and on the broad masses of individual peasants.

A serious shortcoming in the work of the people's councils is also that they have recently been paying less attention to the way the peasants are fulfilling their obligations to the people's state.

There was a time when Party organisations and the people's councils considered that their chief task in the countryside was to ensure the fulfilment of obligatory deliveries by the peasants and the collection of taxes, but insufficiently occupied themselves with questions pertaining to the advance of agricultural production. This dangerous distortion of policy in relation to individual peasants was, in the

(Continued on page 6)

PRESS REVIEW

Pre-Congress Discussion in French Communist Party

Serious and lively discussion, distinguished for its bold criticism and self-criticism, is taking place in all the organisations of the French Communist Party on the eve of its XIIIth Congress. The attention of Communists is focused on the most burning problems of the day—the struggle against EDC, for an end to the war in Indo-China, in defence of democratic freedoms and for the satisfaction of the immediate demands of the masses of working people. It is, therefore, quite natural that the most widely discussed question is that of unity of action of the working class and the formation of a proletarian united front—a firm base for uniting all national, democratic forces in the country and essential for the success of the great struggle.

This all finds reflection in the letters and articles of Party members which are now being published in the press. Thus Comrade Raymond G. from the "Gare" Party section, XIIIth district of Paris (Paris Federation), setting out his views on unity, writes in the special section of "l'Humanité" entitled "Tribune of discussion for XIIIth Congress": "In the new, specific conditions we must form a proletarian united front against the bourgeoisie which day by day is more and more betraying the nation and relying on American imperialism which grudges it no help for pursuing the policy of oppression and war." Pointing out that this is not yet perfectly clear to all Communists, Raymond G. proposes that the theses of the Central Committee give a fuller reflection of the definition given by Comrade Thorez of the present situation, which is distinguished from the situation obtaining in 1934-1936 "mainly by the fact that the question of national independence is now being raised with full force and stands in the centre of the entire political life of France".

Having unanimously expressed their agreement with the draft theses and resolutions proposed by the Central Committee, Communists from the Renault works—the biggest in France—note in their resolution, published in "l'Humanité", that the principles of the united front of the working class, which are mentioned in the draft theses, are insufficiently applied at their factory. They emphasise that in view of the fact that there is a considerable number of unorganised workers at the Renault works the principle of electing the basic committees of the united front by democratic means at meetings open to all working people acquires particular importance. The Communists at these works consider it equally necessary to stress in the draft theses the need "...to intensify work not only among the Socialist working people but also among the large number of working people under the influence of social-democratic ideology".

Besides letters from Communists on the united front of the working class "l'Humanité" has published a number of articles by Federation secretaries which give a clear picture of what has been achieved in the departments and the lessons that can be drawn. Thus, in an article entitled "United Front in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department", Pierre Doize, the secretary of this Federation, quotes the example of the sections of the Communist and Socialist Parties in the town of Marignane which set up a unity committee for struggle against the Bonn and Paris military agreements. Soon afterwards ex-servicemen, former prisoners-of-war, sports club members, all the democratic organisations in the town and the chairman of the local organisation of the General Agricultural Confederation joined this committee which became widely representative. The appeal launched by the committee was signed by almost the entire population of the town.

The articles of Federation secretaries which are carried in "l'Humanité" contain the efforts of the Right-wing Socialist leaders of the Guy Mollet type to frustrate united action, Communists and Socialists all over the country are fraternally uniting in the struggle against the "European Defence Community", for the ending of the war in Indo-China, for a peaceful settlement of outstanding international issues. In a number of articles published under the general title of "In Haute Savoie, where Socialists and Communists act together for peace in Indo-China", "l'Humanité" examines in detail how joint action of activists and elected members of the Communist and Socialist Parties in the towns of Thonon, Annemasse and Evian led to the serious success of the rally organised in Annemasse for the success of the Geneva Conference, which sent a delegation to Geneva.

But these initial successes do not prevent the authors of these articles from seeing the difficulties and shortcomings which still exist in the struggle for unity. The secretary of the Federation of the Pyrénées-Orientales Department, Raoul Vignettes, writes, for instance: "If we are able to quote numerous examples of the actions of Socialist activists or examples of joint appeals, examples of joint struggle are still too rare... It is essential to overcome in our ranks any underestimation of the changes which are taking place day by day in all circles, particularly among the working people, the activists in the Socialist Party branches."

During the preparations for the Congress, "l'Humanité" published an article by Marcel Servin, member of the Central Committee, entitled "Factory branch—main form of Party organisation". The author sharply criticised shortcomings in the work of recruitment and organisation. "Many Party members", he writes, "who should be in the factory branches belong to local branches. The winning of new members for the Party and organising Communists in the factories, particularly in the big enterprises, is not the constant concern of our leaders in Federations and sections." It is true that the first steps have been taken to remedy this situation. "In the majority of Federations", states the author, "we already have more factory branches than at the end of 1953." Nevertheless Marcel Servin emphasises: "Only the progress made by the Party in the matter of strengthening its organisations in the enterprises will make it possible to judge whether opportunist tendencies in organisational questions have been corrected. There is no better criterion."

The Central Committee points out in the draft theses: "The Party must make great efforts to establish and ensure the work of factory branches and to strengthen its organisations in the factories, an essential condition for realising its immediate and urgent tasks". Emphasis is also laid on this question in the draft resolution on organisational questions. Many comrades taking part in the discussion approve this point and propose that it should be made stronger. Thus Comrade Geneviève Chapron from the Rochechouart Party section (IXth Paris District) writes that from fear of weakening the local branches the leaders of certain Federations and sections often shirk taking measures to strengthen Party organisations in the factories. She suggests including in the draft resolution on organisational questions the following addition, which was proposed by the delegates of her branch at the section conference: "Having become convinced that the factory branch is the main form of Party organisation and its decisive force, the leadership of Federations and sections and the local branches will take political and organisational measures and will constantly and persistently direct their efforts to the exist, and do their active work chiefly in these branches. Where there are no branches at the factories, they must help to create the conditions for their formation."

"Le Cri de la Loire", weekly paper of the Party Federation, published in its section "Tribune of discussion" an article on branch meetings the significance of which was stressed in the draft resolution on organisational questions. "Experience shows", writes the paper, "that a branch meeting, provided it is well prepared and linked with important and pressing political problems, leads, as a rule, to considerable improvement in the work of Party activists. Furthermore, the opinions, suggestions and critical remarks which come out of branch meetings are always valuable counsel for higher bodies."

In his article "Fight for application of Party principles", published in "l'Humanité", Comrade Léon Feix, member of the C.C., gives a thorough analysis of the situation in the Federation of the Pas-de-Calais and in the branch in which Lecoeur is a member, a situation which arose because of Lecoeur's pernicious activity, and shows how the pseudo-revolutionary phrases and ostentatious steadfastness of Lecoeur concealed a policy, opportunist in essence, the policy of liquidating the positions of the Party. Comrade Léon Feix shows how uncompromising struggle against distortions of the Party policy and manifestations of opportunism helps to strengthen the Party.

While preparing for the XIIIth Congress the French Communists pay great attention also to the work among the youth, to strengthening democratic youth organisations. "Provence Nouvelle", weekly paper of the Federation of the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, has published a number of articles on this subject. Having thoroughly analysed the possibilities of creating a powerful mass youth movement in France in the light of experience of work by the St. Louis and Baille sections (Marseilles) among the youth, the authors stress that the question is one of an extremely responsible task which can be carried out only with the help and guidance of the Party. In an article in "France Nouvelle" Comrade Jean Cagne, Secretary of the Federation in the Rhône Department, writes: "We shall be able to win over a larger number of young workers and make active fighters of them if the whole of the Party carries out the policy defined in the draft resolution and if branch meetings widely discuss political problems concerning various categories of working people including the youth."

However, there are a lot of shortcomings to be overcome in the work among the youth. This is particularly stressed by Comrade E. Ahon, member of the Federation Committee of the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, in his article "The Party and the Youth". He writes that the task is, as formulated by Comrade Billoux, member of the Political Bureau, completely to transform the face of the Union of Republican Youth of France and the Union of Young Women of France in such a way that they become capable of organising, educating and leading hundreds of thousands of young men and women in the struggle.

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The pre-Congress discussion, now under way throughout the whole of the French Communist Party on the basis of the draft theses and resolutions, is a guarantee that the XIIIth Congress of the Party will lead to new successes in the struggle for national independence, for peace and social progress, for democracy; it is a guarantee that the Party will be able to frustrate the plans of the US imperialists and to secure a

Anti-Imperialistic Press Month in Chile

In Chile an anti-imperialistic press month, which has opened with the publication of a special May Day issue of the progressive daily newspaper "El Siglo", is being held throughout the country. The special issue, published in a larger edition than ever before, was sold out in a few hours. In Santiago alone, more than 50,000 copies of this newspaper were sold. Dozens of thousands of copies were also sold in Valparaiso, Rancagua, Coronel and other towns of the country.

The newspaper "El Siglo", founded in August 1940 and banned in 1948 by Gonzalez Videla, a lackey of the American monopolists, resumed publication on October 25, 1952. In May last year it was closed down for 10 days because of its courageous stand in defence of the interests of the workers and the whole people of Chile.

Owing to the activity of the committees of friends of "El Siglo" and the broad solidarity of democrats and patriots of Chile the influence of the newspaper in the country is growing day by day.

Crisis of Education in Algeria

The working people of Algeria are not only mercilessly exploited by the French colonisers, they are also kept in ignorance. Striking evidence of this is the critical state of education.

80 per cent of the Algerian people are illiterate. Only 220,000 Moslem children are in a position to attend school. This means that nearly 2 million children between 6 and 14 years of age get no education and become waifs and strays or, at the best, work as herdsmen, shoeblacks or newsboys.

As for those who manage to go to school they are forced to study in difficult conditions. Due to a great shortage of school buildings the classes are overcrowded and not infrequently have 60-70 pupils. Most schools have no medical service. Many are understaffed with teachers. There is a shortage of buildings for secondary and technical schools and for higher educational establishments. Nevertheless in the 1953-54 financial year allocations for school building have been cut by 14 per cent.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Slave Markets in Brazil

Delegates at a recent conference in Brazil on the question of national liberation called attention to the slave markets in a number of towns. In particular, mention was made of the fact that poor people, chiefly from Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba, are auctioned like animals. At the auctions, which are almost weekly affairs in Itumbiara, Anapolis and other towns in the State of Goias, landowners arrange for physical endurance tests of the future worker, which are an offence to human dignity—muscles are fingered, etc., and the bargaining follows.

President Vargas likes to be known as the "father of the poor". Are not these slave markets a manifestation of his "patern-

The ruling circles of the USA, persisting in their bankrupt policy, pretend not to notice in the Far East a country with a population of more than 500 million and refuse to recognise the People's Republic of China as a sovereign state.

(Press item)

THE GLOBE ACCORDING TO THE US STATE DEPARTMENT
OR
NEW APPLIANCE FOR AMERICAN SCHOOLS

Drawing by J. NOVAK

POLITICAL NOTES

Budget of West German Revanchists

The Bonn Bundestag recently approved the budget for the 1954-55 fiscal year. The Bonn rulers have earmarked more than half the total budget expenditure—27,100 million marks—for military purposes.

The official "contribution of the Federal Republic to the European Defence Community", i.e. first and foremost the cost of maintaining the occupation troops of the Western powers, is given in the budget as 9,000 million marks. More than 1,000 million marks are appropriated for the maintenance of occupation troops in West Berlin and the prolongation of the "cold war" against the German Democratic Republic.

The major part of the 7,000 million marks envisaged for "social expenditure arising from the consequences of war" is earmarked for payments, under the guise of pensions, to former Hitler generals and SS men, as a reserve of the future West German aggressive army.

Enormous sums are also being set aside for war purposes in the budgets of different Bonn ministries and central boards. The budget of the Ministry for Internal Affairs, for instance, makes provision, under the heading of appropriations for the needs of "Federal border guard", for the erection of new and the extension of old barracks and cantonments with well equipped parade grounds for the training of troops. The West German press names about 40 of these military objectives: barracks, and

France in Germany. According to an interim agreement signed in Paris on April 25 last year between the Adenauer Government and the three Western occupation powers, Western Germany has undertaken to spend 950 million marks per month or 11,400 million marks per year on "defence", i.e. on the maintenance of the occupation troops of the Western powers and on raising and equipping the West German army. This agreement expires on June 30 this year. Now, according to the West Berlin newspaper "Der Tagesspiegel", the Bonn Finance Minister has been given to understand during the negotiations that in the future Western Germany "must increase her defence expenditure by a half". In hard cash this means that Western Germany must expend 17,100 million marks or 63 per cent of her 1954-55 budget on war preparations.

We do not yet know what will be the outcome of these negotiations. But even so a great deal is already clear. The will of the peoples prevents the aggressive West German army being raised openly under the signboard of the "European Defence Community". The American aggressive circles and the Bonn revanchists are attempting to do it in a roundabout way and are banking on getting past the vigilance of the peoples. They are not only trying to foist the EDC yoke on the peoples of France and Italy, but they are already hastily putting