

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

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## Concern for Welfare of People in People's Democracies

Within a historically brief space of time the countries of people's democracy have made a great leap forward in their development, a leap that has radically changed the face of these countries. These countries have ceased to be the object of exploitation by foreign capital, the source of profits for the imperialists. They have become free, independent, sovereign countries with developed industry and advanced culture. The life of the working people in all countries of people's democracy in Europe and Asia is, with each passing year, becoming better and finer. The successes achieved by these countries are striking proof of the enormous vital force of the people's-democratic system.

The working people of the People's Democracies owe all their achievements to the tried leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, to the selfless and fraternal aid of the Soviet Union. Guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, using the richest experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and creatively applying this experience in the concrete conditions of their countries the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies are successfully fulfilling their world historic role of inspirers and organisers of socialist construction.

For the Communist and Workers' Parties place the interests of the people above everything else. The supreme law of their activity is concern for satisfying the constantly growing requirements of the working people, for the well-being and happiness of the people. To solve this central task—to achieve a speedier rise in the living standards of the working people—the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies are concentrating to the utmost their forces and means on raising agricultural production. Only the all-round development of agriculture can make it possible to ensure the supply of the population with foodstuffs and light industry with the required raw materials. It is precisely because of this that the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies, alongside the further development of heavy industry, which is the basis of socialist economy, are directing the efforts of the people for an upsurge of agricultural production and rendering every kind of assistance both to the socialist sector of agriculture and to individual peasants.

Nearly a year has passed since the Communist and Workers' Parties turned their main attention to the task of ensuring a speedier rise in the living standards of the working people. The Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bul-

workers and the incomes of peasants are planned to increase at least 35-40 per cent during the second Five-Year Plan. In Poland real wages are to go up 15-20 per cent within the next two years as compared with 1953.

The material conditions of the working peasants are also constantly improving. Thanks to the organisational and economic strengthening of the producer co-operatives their incomes are increasing every year, and the material well-being of the co-operative members is improving. The people's power renders all-round economic, political, organisational and cultural aid to the countryside. The countryside is now receiving more tractors, combines and other agricultural machines which lighten the labour of the peasants and raise the productivity of agriculture. The trade turnover between town and countryside has grown. Thanks to the increase of state credits capital investments in the countryside are growing. With the fraternal support and direct help of the working class the working peasants are successfully fulfilling the tasks of the speediest possible advance of agriculture.

The policy of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies meets with the wholehearted support of the broad masses of the working people who are rallying more closely around the Communist and Workers' Parties and the people's governments. The worker-peasant alliance is being strengthened and the leadership of the working class in this alliance is carried on to a higher level.

The countries of people's democracy are continually strengthening economic, political and cultural co-operation with the USSR and with each other. This co-operation provides them with the necessary conditions for the further development of their economy and culture and is at the same time the guarantee of their national independence and state sovereignty. The working people of the countries of people's democracy realise that the strengthening friendship between the peoples of the socialist camp is the inexhaustible source of their power, that it speeds up and facilitates the fulfilment of the tasks of socialist construction.

The picture is quite different in the capitalist countries. All attempts to evade the oncoming crisis by means of militarisation of the economy have turned out to be vain. Militarisation of the economy has led to an increase in taxes, high prices, the growth of unemployment and a drastic deterioration in the living standards of

## PEOPLES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

### CITY MEETING IN BUCHAREST

Over 2,500 people assembled on June 14 in the Summer Theatre in the Stalin Park of Culture and Rest (Bucharest) for a meeting convened by the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic on the results of the emergency Session of the World Peace Council held in Berlin.

The report on the results of the Session was given by L. Radaceanu, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Peace Committee and leader of the Rumanian delegation to the Session. The meeting was also addressed by Academician Raluca Ripan and Pantazi Cristea, Secretary of the Permanent Peace Committee.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution which declared the readiness of the Rumanian people to fight together with all peoples for the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world.

### STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL OF BULGARIA

The Executive Bureau of the Central Trade Union Council of Bulgaria has released a statement in which it entirely approves the resolutions of the emergency Session of the World Peace Council held in Berlin. The Executive Bureau of the Central Trade Union Council of Bulgaria, the statement reads, has resolved to send a delegation to an all-European Conference of trade unions, including unions affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions and others. The Conference to be held on June 20 in Berlin will discuss the activity and tasks of trade unions in ensuring collective security in Europe.

The Executive Bureau recommended that trade union organisations step up their efforts to popularise the decisions of the World Peace Council among factory and office workers.

### VOICE OF PUBLIC OF CHILE

The public of Chile ardently support the decisions of the Berlin emergency Session of the World Peace Council which are aimed at the achievement of international agreement on prohibiting all types of weapons of mass destruction, ensuring general security, developing national culture and

### National Assembly in France for Defence of Independence and Peace

The national assembly for the defence of independence and peace held in Paris on June 12-13 was testimony to the powerful development of the peace movement in France. More than 10,000 delegates of the most diverse views and representing all the Departments took part in this assembly.

They discussed questions pertaining to the struggle against the "European Defence Community", for peace in Indo-China and the banning of weapons of mass extermination. The chair at the three plenary meetings was taken in turn by a Catholic, a woman Republican and a Socialist activist. With them in the presidium were Communists, De Gaullists and non-party people, members of different trade unions and peasant activists.

The opening address at the assembly was given by Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, member of the leadership of the Peace

Movement. Many delegates took part in the discussions.

An Appeal to the French people to observe a National Peace Day on July 11 was unanimously adopted at the end of the discussions. "National unity", states the Appeal, "must be realised in order to compel the French Government to give up the pursuit of an alien policy, and to take the path of peace."

The overwhelming majority of the French people, the Appeal points out, demand the rejection of the "European Defence Community" treaty, settlement of the German problem by negotiation, the establishment of collective security for all European countries, cessation of hostilities in Indo-China and settlement of all political questions, the ending of atom-bomb tests and outlawing of atomic weapons.

### Successes of Peace Movement in Italy

The Committee of the Peace Movement in Italy has published a communiqué stating that the campaign for banning atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons and against ratification of the "European Defence Community" treaty is spreading all over the country.

In the Provinces of Como and Florence there have been many meetings against the use of atomic weapons and against the "European Defence Community" treaty. The local peace committee in Empoli (Province

of Florence) arranged a popular referendum on the banning of thermo-nuclear weapons and the "European Defence Community". In three villages of the Cerreto Guidi Commune 1,072 out of the 1,096 citizens questioned were against the "European Defence Community" and for banning thermo-nuclear weapons. Many clericals, leaders of the local "Catholic action" organisation and representatives of the intelligentsia have joined the peace campaign.

### Public Opinion of Indonesia Supports World Peace Council Resolutions

The movement in support of the decisions of the emergency Session of the World Peace Council is gaining momentum in Indonesia. Writing of the desire of the Indonesian people to preserve peace and eradicate colonialism in Indonesia and other countries of Asia, the newspaper "Harian Rakjat" (People's Daily) pointed out in the editorial: "It is pleasant to realise that the peace movement is steadily growing, blocking the road to war. This movement has helped to lessen the international tension and frustrate many plans of the warmongers. Thus, the champions of peace have achieved success but they

must be constantly on the alert since the threat of war has not been eliminated and the American ruling circles are striving to extend the war in Indo-China, to fan the flames throughout Asia and cherish dreams of enslaving the peoples of Asia."

The youth of Jogjakarta, large city in Central Java, have demanded the immediate prohibition of weapons of mass annihilation and an end to the production of atomic and hydrogen bombs. The appeal of the youth of Jogjakarta urges the entire people of Indonesia to support these demands.

### XIth Congress of Trade Unions of USSR Ends

The XIth Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR ended its work on June 15. 56 people spoke during the discussion on the reports of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Auditing Commission.

Unanimously approving the work of the All-Union Central Council, the Congress adopted a corresponding decision which indicates practical ways for rapidly eliminating the shortcomings revealed and for raising the level of the entire work. The Congress approved the report of the Central Auditing Commission and discussed the report of N. V. Popova, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. "On changes in the Rules of the Trade Unions of the USSR", and unanimously approved the new Rules.

At the closing meetings greetings were delivered to the delegates on behalf of the following organisations, which were represented at the Congress: the Standing Committee of the Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour, the Confederation of Working People of Cuba, the United Trade Union Centre of the Working People of Chile, the Organisation Committee of the All-India Congress of Trade Unions, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Central Federation of Trade Unions of Indonesia, the General Confederation of the Working People of Guatemala, the "Trade Union Unity" group of the Union of Austrian Trade Unions, the Confederation of Working People of Latin America, the trade union centre of India, "Hind Mazdur Sabha", the "Movement for the Democratisation and Independence of Trade Unions" of Argentina, the Congress of Workers of Syria and others.

The Congress likewise received many telegrams of greetings from various trade union organisations abroad wishing the Soviet trade unions success in building a Communist society, in the struggle for unity of the international workers' movement, for peace throughout the world.

174 members and 55 alternate members were elected to the Council and 17 members to the Central Auditing Commission.

At the final meeting on June 15 a message from the XIth Congress of Trade Unions to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR was adopted with exceptional unanimity and enthusiasm.

Closing the Congress, Comrade N. M. Shvernik said:

The great Lenin and Stalin, the continuer of his immortal cause, pointed out more than once that the Soviet trade unions, being the school of Communism, the school for education and training, must actively draw the broad masses of working people into the job of directing production. This role of the Soviet trade unions as the school of Communism at all stages of the struggle for strengthening the socialist state has found concrete

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Nearly a year has passed since the Communist and Workers' Parties turned their main attention to the task of ensuring a speedier rise in the living standards of the working people. The Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia have confirmed the timeliness and the necessity of measures for improving the material conditions of the working people, eliminating the disproportions in the national economy, putting order into capital investments, advancing agriculture and bringing about an all-round increase in the production of mass-consumption goods. These measures, which fully correspond to the interests of socialist construction in the countries of people's democracy, have had a wholesome effect and are now making for an improvement in the living standards of the working people and facilitating the planned proportionate development of the national economy.

The systematic growth of the national income in the countries of the democratic camp and the policy of reduction of prices for goods of popular consumption lead to a noticeable growth in the real wages of factory and office workers and the incomes of the peasants. As distinct from the capitalist countries in which over half of the national income is appropriated by the exploiters the national income in the countries of people's democracy is, in the main, the property of the working people, the greater part of it being spent for the direct satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the population.

Vivid testimony to the successes of socialist construction and the great concern of the Communist and Workers' Parties for satisfying the growing material and cultural requirements of the people is provided by the repeated price reductions. Two price reductions effected during the past six months in Poland will save the population over 10,000 million zloty a year. Three price reductions took place in Czechoslovakia during the past twelve months, which mean a saving of about 10,700 million crowns a year for the working people. The three price reductions that have taken place in Hungary during the past few months will give the population 2,100 million forints a year. This year considerable price reductions have taken place in Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.

New state plans elaborated in all countries of people's democracy envisage further increases in the real wages of industrial and office workers. In Bulgaria, for instance, real wages of factory and office

workers' Parties of the People's Democracies meets with the wholehearted support of the broad masses of the working people who are rallying more closely around the Communist and Workers' Parties and the people's governments. The worker-peasant alliance is being strengthened and the leadership of the working class in this alliance is carried on to a higher level.

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How drastically the difficult, ever-worsening conditions of the broad popular masses in capitalist countries differ from those of the working people in the camp of Socialism! The steady improvement in the material well-being and cultural level of the working people in the countries of people's democracy is the most striking proof of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system.

The new social system, the socialist system, the foundations of which are successfully being laid down in the countries of people's democracy ensures the all-round development of the productive forces and constant improvement in the well-being and cultural level of the people. The Communist and Workers' Parties of the countries of people's democracy see it as their task to mobilise the working people for achieving fresh success in building Socialism, for the further development of socialist industry, powerful advance of agricultural production, for increasing in every way possible the production of goods of mass consumption, for fulfilling and overfulfilling production plans, raising the productivity of labour and strengthening state and labour discipline. They consider it to be their sacred duty to further strengthen the fraternal alliance between workers and peasants—indestructible basis of the people's-democratic system—to multiply the wealth of their countries and to display all-round, unflagging concern for the working class and all the working people.

The peoples of the world see that in the camp of Socialism, which is engaged in peaceful constructive labour, the life of the people is steadily improving and bright prospects are open to every working man and woman. This inspires all people of good will in the countries of capitalism for a more active struggle for peace, democracy and progress.

## SUCCESS OF NEW LOAN IN USSR

The 16,000 million rouble State Loan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR (1954 issue) was most enthusiastically taken up in the Soviet Union. According to the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, towards the end of June 14 the sum

of 17,492,031,000 roubles had been subscribed.

The Ministry of Finance, on the instruction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has ordered that the Loan shall be closed as from June 16, 1954.

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By adopting these decisions, the Chilean newspaper "El Siglo" notes in an editorial, the World Peace Council "expressed the aspirations of hundreds of millions of men and women, the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the population in all countries... Our republic can derive great advantages from the peaceful co-existence of countries with different political regimes. To achieve these results and end the economic stranglehold on Chile it is essential to change the direction of the policy and to pursue a purely Chilean, independent and anti-imperialist policy".

# Tenth Congress of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Ends Its Work

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took place from June 11 to 15 in Prague. It was held in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm.

On June 11, when the Congress commenced its work, over 2,000 delegates and visitors from all regions of the country assembled in the Prague Palace of Industry. They wholeheartedly greeted members of the Presidium of the Central Committee, the delegation of the CPSU, consisting of Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, first Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU, Comrade I. D. Nazarenko, Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Comrade E. A. Furtseva, Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, and Comrade V. P. Stepanov, head of a Department of the C.C. of the CPSU, as well as the delegations from 36 fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies, capitalist and colonial countries.

On behalf of the Central Committee Comrade Antonin Zapotocky opened the Congress. Then Comrade Zapotocky suggested that all present should rise in homage to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, great continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin, and Klement Gottwald, faithful disciple of Lenin and Stalin.

Then Comrade Antonin Novotny, first Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, delivered a report on the activity of the Central Committee. (An abridged version of the report by Comrade A. Novotny is published in this issue.)

The report on the activity of the Central Auditing Commission was given by Comrade Josef Stetka.

Comrade Viliam Siroky spoke on the third item on the agenda "Directives for the plan for developing the national economy in 1955 and the short-term plan for

of Florence) arranged a popular referendum on the banning of thermo-nuclear weapons and the "European Defence Community". In three villages of the Cerreto Guidi Comune 1,072 out of the 1,096 citizens questioned were against the "European Defence Community" and for banning thermo-nuclear weapons. Many clerics, leaders of the local "Catholic action" organisation and representatives of the intelligentsia have joined the peace campaign.

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## Statement by Kitchlew at Press Conference in Delhi

On June 8 in Delhi, Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All-India Peace Council, held a press conference on the results of the emergency Session of the World Peace Council.

"The recent emergency Session of the World Peace Council in Berlin", Saifuddin Kitchlew said, "has placed before the world a real and practical alternative to the dangerous path of military pacts and alliances now dividing humanity into two rival armed camps."

"The main resolution of the World Peace Council points out that a nation can only

guarantee its own security by ensuring that of every other nation. Security for all must be organised most urgently in Asia and Europe with the participation of all states concerned, whatever their differences of political or social systems. For us, in Asia, of vital significance is the joint statement issued at Berlin by delegations from South-East Asia and the Far East.

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The Congress heard messages from the Party of Labour of Korea, the Communist Party of Japan, the Communist Party of India, the Party of Working People of Viet Nam, the Guatemalan Party of Labour, from the Communist Parties of the Free Territory of Trieste, Mexico, Algeria and from the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus.

Greetings to the Congress were also brought by representatives of the Parties of the National Front of Czechoslovakia.

Some 54 delegates contributed to the discussion, which came to an end on June 15.

The Congress unanimously approved the work of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission between the IXth and Xth Congresses and adopted the report of the Central Committee as a directive determining the further activities of the Party. It unanimously adopted a resolution on the report on the directives for the plan for developing the national economy in 1955 and the plan for a substantial advance of agricultural production within the next 2 or 3 years, together with the Party Rules. At its closed meeting on June 15 the Congress unanimously elected the Central Committee, consisting of 84 members and 28 alternate members, and the Central Auditing Commission.

Afterwards amidst great enthusiasm the Congress approved the text of the message to the Central Committee of the CPSU. The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade Antonin Zapotocky. All delegates and visitors rose and sang the "Internationale". Cries: "Long live the Central Committee!", "Long live the CPSU!", "For ever with the Soviet Union!"

After the Congress thousands of working people of Prague gathered on June 15 in the Staromestske Square for a meeting

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The great Lenin and Stalin, the continuer of his immortal cause, pointed out more than once that the Soviet trade unions, being the school of Communism, the school for education and training, must actively draw the broad masses of working people into the job of directing production. This role of the Soviet trade unions as the school of Communism at all stages of the struggle for strengthening the socialist state has found concrete expression in all the practical activity of the trade unions.

The message of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the USSR is the militant programme for the work of the trade unions in the near future. The trade unions must rally the whole working class, our entire Soviet intelligentsia to the fulfilment of this programme.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, said Comrade Shvernik, the trade unions will rally the workers and the entire Soviet intelligentsia still more closely, will rally them to new feats of labour for the triumph of Communism.

which was attended by all the delegates and visitors to the Congress. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Antonin Zapotocky, President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The speech of Comrade Khrushchev was met with a stormy ovation and cries of "Long live the Soviet Union!", "For ever with the Soviet Union!". His vivid speech was listened to with close attention and was repeatedly interrupted by stormy applause and cries of "Hurrah".

Comrade Khrushchev conveyed to the whole people of Czechoslovakia warm, fraternal greetings from the Soviet people. He stressed that the Xth Congress demonstrated that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is united and rallied, that it continues to be ready loyally and selflessly to serve its people and to fight courageously for the happiness of the working people. The meeting was also addressed by representatives of the Communist Parties of China, Italy, Germany and France.

A meeting of the newly elected Central Committee on June 15 elected the Political Bureau, consisting of Comrades Bacilek, Barak, Cepicka, Dolansky, Fierlinger, Kopecky, Novotny, Siroky, Zapotocky, and alternate members—Comrades Jankovcova and Simunek.

The meeting also elected the Secretariat of the Central Committee consisting of Comrade Novotny (first Secretary) and Comrades Hendrych, Koehler, Krutina and Pašek (Secretaries).

At the meeting of the Central Auditing Commission Comrade Stetka was elected chairman.

# Report of Central Committee of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to Tenth Party Congress, and Further Tasks of the Party\*

The five years that have elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia constitute an extremely important period in the life of our Party and of the entire country; it is also important from the point of view of the development of international relations.

By the Ninth Congress we had already successfully passed through the period of restoring our industry; a mighty and constantly strengthening publicly-owned sector already existed in our economy. In the countryside, under conditions of a bitter struggle with the last remaining and most brutal class of exploiters—the kulaks—the attitude of the working peasants to collective forms of farming, to big co-operative socialist production was, with the support of the working class, undergoing a change.

The international political position of our country likewise favoured the further development of our people's democracy. It favoured such development because we were bound with the closest of ties to the great Soviet Union, our liberator and best friend, mighty bulwark of our freedom, independence and peaceful construction. It favoured such development because we were a firm component of the mighty democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union.

It is perfectly clear that all revolutionary measures carried out in the economic, political and cultural life of our country after its liberation were of such a nature that they were bound to help forward the consistent fulfilment by our people's democracy of all the chief tasks of the socialist revolution.

Of decisive significance for the successful development of the socialist revolution in the country was the fact that we were guided by the Leninist teaching on the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, by the teaching on the socialist revolution and its motive forces.

## International Situation and Foreign Policy of Czechoslovakia

The international situation since the Ninth Congress of the Party has been characterised by the steady growth of the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism.

A decisive factor in the growth of these forces has been the further powerful strengthening of the Soviet Union, the international prestige of which has singularly grown.

The paramount task of our Party and Government in the sphere of foreign policy has been and will be to carry out a policy of struggle for preserving world peace and ensuring the peaceful building of Socialism in our country.

This policy corresponds to the vital interests of our people who yearn for peace with all their hearts.

That is why our Party and Government fully support and will continue to support the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. Our Party and Government, all our people have stood and will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in the struggle against the imperialist instigators of a new world war, in the struggle for world security and co-operation between peoples.

It is with great pleasure that I have to refer to our ties with the People's Republic of China with which we established close friendly relations immediately following its foundation in October 1949. Since then our

The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union was our experienced and wise teacher in the great cause of the socialist transformation of the country.

The Ninth Congress of the Party put forward the building of Socialism in our country as the general line. It decided to carry out, by means of socialist industrialisation, the reconstruction of industry and to build, in the first instance, a powerful heavy industry. In its decisions emphasis was laid on the fact that we must draw the countryside, the small and middle peasants, into the building of Socialism and, by systematically strengthening the alliance between the working class and the main mass of the peasantry, go over from inefficient individual and small-scale farming to large-scale co-operative socialist farming. The job of ensuring a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the working people has been linked up with the struggle for the fulfilment of the tasks of socialist construction in town and country.

Today we can state with pride that the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is taking place at a time when we are successfully advancing, along the whole wide front, in building Socialism in our country.

The ever-increasing tasks of socialist construction and the struggle for their fulfilment have strengthened and tempered the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—the inspirer and organiser of all the victories of our people. The Slansky gang of wreckers was exposed and smashed and thus the extensive plot against the Republic and the people to overthrow the people's-democratic system and restore the old, capitalist regime in our country was frustrated. Having rendered this gang harmless, we decapitated the dangerous fifth column of the imperialists. Our Party thus demonstrated its unshakable loyalty to the working class, the people and Socialism.

At the present time the major part of our borders are borders of peace, friendship and mutual respect. A fact of historical importance is the development of our mutual relations with the German Democratic Republic. Thanks to the fact that in the GDR militarism and fascism, the causes of the oppression of the German people, have been eliminated forever, a new phase in our mutual relations has begun, a phase of friendly co-operation which will constantly develop.

At present Czechoslovakia maintains diplomatic relations with 62 countries. The foreign policy of our Party and Government is based on the principle that co-operation—even between the states with different social systems is quite possible. We shall therefore strive to broaden economic and cultural relations with all capitalist countries on the principle of complete equality.

Our people warmly support the proposals of the Soviet Union for ensuring stable security in Europe and throughout the world. We must continue to oppose all efforts to revive German militarism in Western Germany. We shall combat any attempt at a new Anschluss of Austria and will give every support to the forces fighting for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

We shall support in every conceivable way the struggle for reducing armaments

ment of which is the closely rallied Communist Party, has become tempered.

Under the leadership of our Party the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, the vital foundation of the people's-democratic state, has been forged. The indissoluble worker-peasant alliance, its constant strengthening and reinforcement—this is the guarantee that Socialism will be built in our country.

Our intelligentsia is also undergoing a change. A new, people's intelligentsia is coming into being, an intelligentsia that is linked by class and ideology with the working class.

The consistent application of the principles of the Lenin-Stalin policy on the national question has strengthened the fraternal friendship between the Czechs and Slovaks and ensured the complete equality of all nationalities in our country. The moral and political unity of our people, united in the National Front, is growing day by day.

In accordance with the policy of socialist industrialisation of the country, extensive capital construction has been undertaken with the object of reconstructing and further developing industry and transport. State capital investments during the Five-Year Plan amounted to 83,200 million crowns.

Production of the means of production increased by 118.7 per cent during the first Five-Year Plan and its share in the total volume of industrial output rose from 57.6 per cent to 62.3 per cent. The output of consumer goods during this period went up 79.8 per cent. The fact that we have mainly concentrated on production of the means of production has made possible the rapid development of all branches of our national economy.

Taking production per head, in 1953 Czechoslovakia occupied ninth place in the world in the output of coal, seventh in production of pig iron and sixth place in the production of steel.

In the course of the Five-Year Plan we surpassed France and Italy in the production of electric power, outstripped Sweden and France in steel production and almost caught up with Britain.

In conformity with the general line of the Party heavy industry has developed particularly rapidly. The engineering industry, now producing 3.3 times as much as in 1948, has become the leading branch of our industry.

The metallurgical industry has recorded a big advance. During the Five-Year Plan the production of pig iron has increased 69 per cent, steel 67 per cent and rolled metal 73 per cent.

Despite the fact that during the first Five-Year Plan we concentrated on building heavy industry, light industry continued to develop rapidly.

During the course of the Five-Year Plan, the structure of our industry and the entire national economy radically changed. However, notwithstanding all this, we have not yet eliminated from our national economy the disproportions inherited from capitalist Czechoslovakia, nor have we got rid of the disproportions which arose during the construction period resulting from the fact that we did not sufficiently observe the requirements of the law of planned proportionate development of the national economy.

Our people warmly support the proposals of the Soviet Union for ensuring stable security in Europe and throughout the world. We must continue to oppose all efforts to revive German militarism in Western Germany. We shall combat any attempt at a new Anschluss of Austria and will give every support to the forces fighting for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

We shall support in every conceivable way the struggle for reducing armaments

\*  
**Antonin Novotny**  
First Secretary, Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia  
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tual benefits the results of our work will be reflected even more strongly in the further strengthening of our homeland, the more rapid tempo of raising the living standards of the people and in the further consolidation of peace throughout the world.

Since the Ninth Congress the face of our countryside has changed considerably. Under the leadership of our Party and with the active support of the working class the working peasants have started to set up agricultural co-operatives. Agricultural co-operatives with socialised crop and livestock production are functioning in nearly 47 per cent of the villages and are cultivating about 33 per cent of the entire arable land. Together with the state farms they are cultivating 43 per cent of all arable land. The 256 machine and tractor stations make a substantial contribution to the development of agriculture and particularly of the unified agricultural co-operatives.

The prerequisite and basis for the development of the whole of agricultural production is the development of crop raising. During the Five-Year Plan the total value of the produce of crop raising increased by 12.4 per cent. Nevertheless we achieved neither the planned growth of production nor the planned yield. The immediate task is to increase the output of crop raising. We must concentrate all our attention on the solution of this problem, which is closely linked up with the development of animal husbandry, mainly because this will enable us to provide cattle with the required stocks and supplies of fodder.

We have also succeeded in achieving an advance in animal husbandry. Despite the tremendous damage suffered by our national economy during the occupation, notwithstanding the drought of 1947 which led to a considerable decline in the head of cattle, the production of meat has grown since 1948 as follows: beef 45 per cent, veal 133 per cent and pork 202 per cent. There has been an increase of 26 per cent in the milk yield during the Five-Year Plan. The production of animal husbandry has, during the past five years, risen to 40 per cent of the total gross production of our agriculture.

However, we have not reached our planned targets in animal husbandry, especially as regards increasing the productivity of cattle. Quite naturally, such a situation gives rise to serious shortcomings in supplies to the population and cannot, therefore, satisfy it.

The development of our agriculture still lags behind. The interests of ensuring an improvement in the standard of living of our people demanded that our Party as a whole dealt systematically with the problems of agricultural production. The disproportions between industrial and agricultural production, however, have become even greater. This shows that we have not paid sufficient attention to solving the problems and eliminating shortcomings in agriculture.

The Party and the Government have taken decisive measures to provide all the necessary prerequisites for a substantial upsurge in our agriculture. In the interests of ensuring an advance in agricultural production they are giving ever more

middle peasants, of preventing the penetration of the kulaks into the co-operatives and frustrating their wrecking activity—all this is an integral part of building Socialism in our countryside.

The development of agricultural production within the next 2 or 3 years must be regarded as the main link in the development of the national economy. The attention and efforts of all working people, the entire state apparatus and all Party and mass organisations must be concentrated on achieving a substantial increase in agricultural production.

The main prerequisite for the development of agricultural production is the further political, organisational and economic strengthening of the co-operatives.

The MTS have the decisive role in the development of agriculture, in increasing agricultural production, in the switching of small-scale agricultural production over to large-scale socialist agricultural production and in the mechanisation of agricultural production.

In the drive for the development of agriculture, Party members must be in the van on all sectors.

We shall be successful in carrying out the task of raising agricultural production and building Socialism in the countryside to the extent that we improve the work of

the regional, district and village Party organisations.

We have all the prerequisites needed to carry through these tasks. We have a powerful socialist industry which can provide our agriculture with the necessary machinery, mineral fertilisers and with everything it needs. We have selfless people full of enthusiasm, experienced workers, innovators of agricultural production who by their own example and by the results of their work inspire others and show them the way to victory.

In striving to achieve our aim we have a shining example in the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have stepped along the pathway of resolute struggle for raising agricultural production to the highest level.

A great stride forward has been made in the period under review by our state and co-operative trade. The share of the socialist sector in the retail trade turnover, which in 1948 was 31.3 per cent, in 1953 reached 99.5 per cent.

The total volume of foreign trade increased by one-sixth during the period of the Five-Year Plan. The share of the democratic countries in the total foreign trade turnover increased from 32 per cent in 1948 to 78 per cent in 1953.

## Raising Material and Cultural Standards of the People

The economic successes achieved during the Five-Year Plan created conditions for substantially raising the living standards of the people. In the past five years the national income increased by 59 per cent. In 1954 some 58 per cent of the national income has been allocated for personal consumption, 16 per cent for social consumption; a substantial part has been allocated for the expansion of socialist production.

The three price reductions in one year represent a yearly saving for the people of 10,700 million crowns. Prices of some industrial goods and charges for electricity and gas, for example, are at present substantially lower than prewar. In 1937 the charge for one kilowatt-hour was normally 2.7 crowns, whereas it is now only 80 hellers (1 crown = 100 hellers). Rents in Prague are now on the average a quarter of the prewar level.

During the first Five-Year Plan period the population received over 191,000 new apartments. In addition 46,100 apartments were built privately. Housing has, however, failed to meet the requirements which are growing due to the increasing population, especially in the major economic areas. For this reason capital investments in housing were this year increased to provide the population with not less than 40,000 new apartments. In addition, assistance was given for the building of 10,000 cottages by individuals.

By now 97 per cent of all towns and villages have been electrified. All towns and villages have telephone services.

During the past five years public health has shown a considerable improvement. The number of hospital beds increased by more than 28,000 between 1949 and 1953. Since 1948 the number of physicians has increased by 6,500. Today there is one doctor to each 760 inhabitants while in 1937 there was one doctor to each 1,218. Holidays in sanatoria and rest homes

superiority of the people's-democratic system over the capitalist system.

Great developments are taking place in Czech and Slovak public education. Last year a new law on schools was enacted which provides for a system of public education corresponding to the present high requirements and creating the prerequisites for the transition to universal and complete secondary education.

Czechoslovak science has also registered considerable development in the process of socialist construction. Thanks to the new conditions our science has achieved considerable successes.

We must put an end to the stagnation in social sciences and ensure a decisive change in agricultural science which is at present unsatisfactory.

Literature and art in which our working people are increasingly interested, play a great educational role in our life. This is expressively illustrated by the figures. In the period of the first Five-Year Plan more than 20,000 books were published in a total edition of 333 million copies. In 1953 our permanent theatres were visited by nearly 11 million people. Since 1949 the number of permanent cinemas has increased by 816 and the number of mobile cinemas from 7 to 235.

In the recent period our art has registered successes in the field of literature, the cinema, music and the fine arts. Writers and workers in the realm of art try to give a broad and truthful picture of the life of today which is filled with the labour heroism of our people.

The task of our writers and workers in the realm of art is to carry on a systematic struggle against schematism, for a profound and true reflection of reality.

Recently tendencies towards liberalism have been observed in our literature and

Ninth Congress of the Party has been characterised by the steady growth of the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism.

A decisive factor in the growth of these forces has been the further powerful strengthening of the Soviet Union, the international prestige of which has singularly grown.

The paramount task of our Party and Government in the sphere of foreign policy has been and will be to carry out a policy of struggle for preserving world peace and ensuring the peaceful building of Socialism in our country.

This policy corresponds to the vital interests of our people who yearn for peace with all their hearts.

That is why our Party and Government fully support and will continue to support the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. Our Party and Government, all our people have stood and will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in the struggle against the imperialist instigators of a new world war, in the struggle for world security and co-operation between peoples.

It is with great pleasure that I have to refer to our ties with the People's Republic of China with which we established close friendly relations immediately following its foundation in October 1949. Since then our mutual economic, political and cultural ties have been constantly growing stronger. Indissoluble fraternal and friendly relations bind us to Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. We shall tirelessly continue to strengthen mutual relations with these countries which, together with us, stand in the firm front of peace.

The Czechoslovak people have enthusiastically welcomed the great victory won by the Korean people and the Chinese People's Volunteers. We are helping heroic Korea to rehabilitate its economy which suffered severely from the war. We fully support the efforts of the Korean and all peace-loving peoples for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. We shall continue to strengthen our friendly relations with the Mongolian People's Republic.

Our Government has recognised and established friendly relations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We wish the peoples of Indo-China great success in their struggle for a better future for their homeland.

## Internal Situation of Czechoslovakia

The results achieved in building Socialism are the most striking proof of the immense vitality, the indestructible strength and the steadily growing force of our people's-democratic system. The face of our country is changing; the life of our nations, which are becoming socialist nations, is also undergoing changes.

The basis of the strength of our people's-democratic system is the powerful, publicly-owned socialist sector of the national economy. The socialist sector has become the single dominating sector in all branches with the exception of agriculture. We have laid an unshakable foundation for the socialist re-organisation of our agriculture. The material and technical base for large-scale socialist production in the countryside is the dense network of state machine and tractor stations. The idea of united agricultural co-operatives has found a firm place in the hearts and minds of hundreds of thousands of the working peasantry.

On all sectors the socialist mode of managing the economy has proved its complete superiority over the old, capitalist mode of production and the unprecedented growth of the productive forces in our country bears witness to this fact.

Guided by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia the working people have

our borders and borders of peace, friendship and mutual respect. A fact of historical importance is the development of our mutual relations with the German Democratic Republic. Thanks to the fact that in the GDR militarism and fascism, the causes of the oppression of the German people, have been eliminated forever, a new phase in our mutual relations has begun, a phase of friendly co-operation which will constantly develop.

At present Czechoslovakia maintains diplomatic relations with 62 countries. The foreign policy of our Party and Government is based on the principle that co-operation even between the states with different social systems is quite possible. We shall therefore strive to broaden economic and cultural relations with all capitalist countries on the principle of complete equality.

Our people warmly support the proposals of the Soviet Union for ensuring stable security in Europe and throughout the world. We must continue to oppose all efforts to revive German militarism in Western Germany. We shall combat any attempt at a new Anschluss of Austria and will give every support to the forces fighting for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

We shall support in every conceivable way the struggle for reducing armaments and for banning the production and use of weapons of mass extermination.

We clearly see that there are forces in the world that do not desire agreement or peace. From this it follows that we must continue to strengthen the defence capacity of the Republic, to prevent any interference by the imperialists in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia.

The foremost fighters for peace and friendship between peoples are the Communist and Workers' Parties. By consolidating friendship with these Parties we shall develop a feeling of fraternal solidarity with the working people of the whole world.

The idea of peace among the peoples has given rise to the powerful world peace movement which is actively supported by all our people.

Together with all peace-loving forces the Czechoslovak people too, under the leadership of their Communist Party, will fight to the very end for the cause of peace.

successfully reached the targets set in the first Five-Year Plan. Under the conditions of the people's-democratic system our industry has, in the course of five years, surpassed the 1937 level by more than 100 per cent and its rate of development has by far outstripped that of industry in the major capitalist countries.

Slovakia, which was deliberately converted by the capitalists into an agrarian appendage to the Czech lands and a source of cheap labour, is rapidly becoming a highly developed industrial region. The total volume of industrial production in Slovakia is more than 4.5 times above the prewar level.

As a result of radical changes in the national economy major social and class changes have taken place. The exploiting class of manufacturers and bankers has been abolished, together with the landlord class.

With regard to the remaining capitalist class in the country—the kulaks—our policy is one of restricting and dislodging.

The working class—the most progressive force of society—has grown and strengthened in our country. During the years of socialist upbuilding the consciousness of the working class has grown and the unity of the working class, the leading detach-

ment of electric power, outstripped Sweden and France in steel production and almost caught up with Britain.

In conformity with the general line of the Party heavy industry has developed particularly rapidly. The engineering industry, now producing 3.3 times as much as in 1948, has become the leading branch of our industry.

The metallurgical industry has recorded a big advance. During the Five-Year Plan the production of pig iron has increased 69 per cent, steel 67 per cent and rolled metal 73 per cent.

Despite the fact that during the first Five-Year Plan we concentrated on building heavy industry, light industry continued to develop rapidly.

During the course of the Five-Year Plan, the structure of our industry and the entire national economy radically changed. However, notwithstanding all this, we have not yet eliminated from our national economy the disproportions inherited from capitalist Czechoslovakia, nor have we got rid of the disproportions which arose during the construction period resulting from the fact that we did not sufficiently observe the requirements of the law of planned proportionate development of the national economy.

Towards the end of the Five-Year Plan the production of electric power increased to three times the 1937 figure, coal output to 22 per cent and brown coal to 91 per cent above the 1937 level. The development of the raw material and power base is not, however, keeping pace with the ever-increasing requirements of our national economy and the population. We must therefore concentrate all efforts and means on expanding the fuel, raw material and power base as rapidly as possible.

A decisive prerequisite for the steady upsurge of production and the development of the national economy is an increase in the productivity of labour which, during the years of the Five-Year Plan, rose by 60 per cent in industry and by 52 per cent in building.

The Central Committee is submitting for the consideration of the Tenth Congress draft directives on the elaboration of the state plan for developing the national economy in 1955 and draft directives for substantially increasing agricultural production within the next 2 to 3 years.

In just the same way as the state plan for 1954, these drafts have as their aim the elimination of the disproportions in industry and the disproportion between industry and agriculture with the object of creating the prerequisites for the even development of the national economy in the years to come.

State capital investments will be directed, primarily, at further advancing agricultural production, expanding the raw material and power base and developing housing.

Thanks to the introduction of improved technological processes, to increased mechanisation, the growth in the productivity of labour and the substantial reduction in the cost of production, prerequisites will be created for an increase of not less than 9 per cent in the volume of industrial output in 1955 as compared with the level planned for 1954. The rate of producing the means of production and that of producing articles of mass consumption will be almost the same.

An increase in the areas under cultivation, the full utilisation of arable land, further mechanisation, an improvement in the planning and guidance of agricultural production and in ensuring the supply of agriculture with labour and experts will make it possible, within 2 or 3 years, to increase crop production by 19.7 per cent as compared with the 1953 level and the products of animal husbandry by 39.4 per cent.

yield during the Five-Year Plan. The production of animal husbandry has, during the past five years, risen to 40 per cent of the total gross production of our agriculture.

However, we have not reached our planned targets in animal husbandry, especially as regards increasing the productivity of cattle. Quite naturally, such a situation gives rise to serious shortcomings in supplies to the population and cannot, therefore, satisfy us.

The development of our agriculture still lags behind. The interests of ensuring an improvement in the standard of living of our people demanded that our Party as a whole dealt systematically with the problems of agricultural production. The disproportions between industrial and agricultural production, however, have become even greater. This shows that we have not paid sufficient attention to solving the problems and eliminating shortcomings in agriculture.

The Party and the Government have taken decisive measures to provide all the necessary prerequisites for a substantial upsurge in our agriculture. In the interests of ensuring an advance in agricultural production they are giving ever more effective support and aid to the agricultural co-operatives and working peasants.

Thousands of agricultural co-operatives have sprung up in our villages and proved the advantages of large-scale socialist agricultural production over individual small-scale production. In 1953 agricultural co-operatives gathered on the average 150 kgs of wheat and 180 kgs of barley more per hectare than the individual peasants. The yield of wheat, barley and sugar beet per worker in the agricultural co-operatives, where the farming is carried on jointly, is three times higher than that of the individual peasants. The incomes of the co-operative members are also increasing.

The co-operatives have withstood the onslaught of the kulaks and the enemies of our democratic system.

We cannot, however, overlook the fact that alongside the good and the very good agricultural co-operatives there are backward ones which manage their economy badly and do not achieve even satisfactory results. The reason for this is that at the time they were set up insufficient attention was paid to local economic and political conditions and the necessary requisites were not created to enable each agricultural co-operative to flourish. There were not a few cases of distortions and of deviations from the correct line of the Party when co-operatives were set up. This was manifest above all in the drive to set up as many co-operatives as possible. Not infrequently patient day-to-day work and persuasion of our peasants by example were replaced by harmful administration and various measures of compulsion.

It has been fully confirmed that conscientious work yields rich fruits and good results in those co-operatives in which the work is properly organised and planned, in which proper principles of farming are observed and the village Party branch and national committee are functioning well.

There are as yet many small and middle individual peasants in our countryside. Henceforth we must ensure that these peasants also obtain good results and that their farms are productive. Hitherto we have paid insufficient attention to this matter.

At the present moment the middle peasant is becoming the central figure in our countryside. We want to and we must draw the middle peasants into co-operatives. A middle peasant who joins the co-operative represents effective help since, as a rule, he is an experienced, good, sober-minded farmer and organiser. The policy of consistently restricting and dislodging the kulaks, of systematic political and economic isolation of the kulaks from the small and

the charge for one known head of cattle normally 2.7 crowns, whereas it is now only 80 heller (1 crown = 100 heller). Rents in Prague are now on the average a quarter of the prewar level.

During the first Five-Year Plan period the population received over 131,000 new apartments. In addition 46,100 apartments were built privately. Housing has, however, failed to meet the requirements which are growing due to the increasing population, especially in the major economic areas. For this reason capital investments in housing were this year increased to provide the population with not less than 40,000 new apartments. In addition, assistance was given for the building of 10,000 cottages by individuals.

By now 97 per cent of all towns and villages have been electrified. All towns and villages have telephone services.

During the past five years public health has shown a considerable improvement. The number of hospital beds increased by more than 28,000 between 1949 and 1953. Since 1948 the number of physicians has increased by 6,500. Today there is one doctor to each 760 inhabitants while in 1937 there was one doctor to each 1,218. Holidays in sanatoria and rest homes belonging to the trade unions also help to improve the health of the people. Nearly 300,000 working people spent their holidays in trade union recreation centres last year, which is double the number in 1948.

The care displayed by the people's-democratic state for the family, mother and child is growing. There are some 3,000 mother-and-child welfare centres. In the course of the Five-Year Plan the number of creches increased more than four times and new kindergartens were opened. In comparison with 1937, infant mortality was reduced by 62 per cent. Every year the population in our Republic increases at a rate 3.3 times higher than the rate of increase under capitalism. This is fresh testimony to the

## Further Strengthening of People's-Democratic Social and State System

Since the Ninth Party Congress the people's-democratic state, the most important weapon in the hands of the working people in building Socialism and defending the country from foreign and internal enemies, has continued to strengthen.

The working people, united in the National Front as one whole, repelled all overt and covert attacks of foreign and internal reaction seeking to disturb and frustrate our peaceful labour.

The political basis of the National Front, as well as the necessary condition and guarantee of the successful transition from capitalism to Socialism, is the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry.

The question of the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry is the cardinal question of the people's-democratic state. The worker-peasant alliance, in which the leading role is played by the working class, is the highest principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of which people's democracy is a form. Without this alliance it is impossible to retain and strengthen state power and to build Socialism. Henceforth the unremitting strengthening of the alliance of the workers and the working peasants is the most important task of the Party.

The development of our socialist economy and the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance have represented the basis for the flowering of the friendship of the peoples of our country in the past few years. The worker-peasant alliance represents the fertile soil from which springs the new socialist patriotism. The strength and the invincibility of our state system lie in its profound democracy. Through the national committees the working people

in social sciences and in agriculture which is at present unsatisfactory.

Literature and art, in which our working people are increasingly interested, play a great educational role in our life. This is expressively illustrated by the figures. In the period of the first Five-Year Plan more than 20,000 books were published in a total edition of 333 million copies. In 1953 our permanent theatres were visited by nearly 11 million people. Since 1949 the number of permanent cinemas has increased by 816 and the number of mobile cinemas from 7 to 235.

In the recent period our art has registered successes in the field of literature, the cinema, music and the fine arts. Writers and workers in the realm of art try to give a broad and truthful picture of the life of today which is filled with the labour heroism of our people.

The task of our writers and workers in the realm of art is to carry on a systematic struggle against schematism, for a profound and true reflection of reality.

Recently tendencies towards liberalism have been observed in our literature and art, tendencies which have their roots in the failure to understand the lofty social role of art. Some workers in the realm of art stick to the beaten track, keeping away from themes of modern life, and some of them overestimate form at the expense of content. In poetry a superficial sentimentalism is observed which is alien to the people. We reiterate what has been said earlier that we need more satirical works that would sharply criticise everything that is outworn in our life.

So far our clubs and lecture centres have not yet properly developed cultural and educational work. It is our duty to carry on mass cultural work on a broad scale so that with its help the life of the working people may become richer and more beautiful.

directly participate in the running of the state, in the handling of all political, economic, social and cultural questions.

The elections were of great importance for the further successful development of the national committees. The great election victory won by the regenerated National Front under the leadership of our Party demonstrated the unity of the working people and their devotion to the people's-democratic system.

An important political task for us will be the elections to the National Assembly, which will take place in the autumn. They will signify a further strengthening of our people's-democratic system.

In the interests of the final victory of Socialism and of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people, the work of the Party must be concentrated on the following very important tasks in the field of internal policy:

to ensure the fulfilment of the plan for the development of the national economy in 1954-1955 and to create prerequisites for the even development of the national economy in the period of the second Five-Year Plan;

to ensure, within the next 2 or 3 years, a substantial increase in agricultural production;

rapidly to remedy the situation in which the fuel, power and mining base does not keep pace with the requirements of the national economy;

to increase the volume and improve the quality of mass-consumption goods;

to lower production costs and observe the strictest possible regime of economy in all branches of the national economy and in state administration;

(Continued on page 3)

\* From report by Comrade Antonín Novotný at the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on June 11, 1954.

## Report of Central Committee of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to Tenth Party Congress, and Further Tasks of the Party

(Continued from page 2)

further to develop and make use of the creative initiative of the working people through socialist emulation;  
unflinchingly to strengthen the defence capacity of the country, to educate all the

### The Party

Our Communist Party has come to its Tenth Congress united, tempered and closely rallied around the Central Committee. The ideological and organisational unity of the Party, its unswerving loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism constitute the basic features of the life of our Party.

Some 1,385,610 Party members and 103,624 probationers are represented at this Congress.

The social composition of the Party testifies that ours is a Party of the working class. Some 60 per cent of its membership are of working class origin. Some 68 per cent of the peasant Party members are from agricultural producer co-operatives.

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The unity of the Party and the moral and political unity of the people is being forged in a complex international and internal situation, in new social conditions rich in important events and changes, in a situation in which it is essential creatively to apply the teaching of Marxist-Leninist science illuminating by it our way forward. This explains the great demands that are made on the educational and theoretical work of the Party.

It would be a great mistake to think that the bourgeois ideology and its influence have an effect only outside the Party. The Communist Party is not separated from the rest of the world by a high unsurmountable wall. The class enemy is all the time seeking to penetrate the Party from outside and to influence some of its members.

At its meeting in December last the Central Committee advanced some problems to which the workers on the ideological front must pay the greatest attention. Unfortunately these important problems have hitherto been insufficiently and incompletely elaborated and elucidated.

The main question, the significance and actuality of which are increasingly growing, is the question of the role of the masses in history. Incorrect theoretical understanding of this question has harmful effects on practical work since it weakens the development and utilisation of the creative abilities of the popular masses.

Party propaganda and agitation must imbue the working people with confidence in and conviction of the inexhaustible forces of the people, explain to them the leading role of the Communist Party and the superiority of the people's-democratic state and of the socialist social system.

In connection with clarifying the question of the decisive role of the popular masses, the December Plenum of the Central Committee criticised manifestations of the cult of the individual in our ideological and practical work. The Party leadership again directs the attention of the entire Party to these questions because the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee are not being carried out consistently. The cult of the individual still persists in our public life, in our literature and art and in scientific work.

The highest principle of Party leadership is the collective method of leadership. Hence it is proposed that the Tenth Party Congress inscribe this Leninist principle in the

people in the spirit of further enhancing political vigilance.

We shall continue the all-round strengthening of our people's-democratic state and social system and to draw the working people into active participation in exercising state power and running the state.

in the passivity of certain Party members towards the decisions of Party bodies.

An essential prerequisite for a successful struggle against opportunism is the constant raising of the ideological level of Party members and the purging of vacillating and dishonest elements from the ranks of the Party.

Ideological work must be given first place in the activities of Party organisations. Wherever the ideological work of the Party is underestimated, fertile soil is created for hostile ideology.

Party propaganda is a mighty weapon in ideological work. Its strength lies in its ideological content, its indissoluble link with life, with the policy of the Party and the Government. Evaluating from this point of view the level and state of our agitation and propaganda work, it must be noted that it still owes a great deal to the Party and the people. Its content is still of an insufficiently lively and militant nature.

The further tasks of socialist construction demand that the Party intensify political work among the masses. The Party has recently begun to rectify the shortcomings in mass political work. We have, however, not yet succeeded in ensuring systematic agitation work, with Party organs and branches guiding this work daily.

Alongside the ideological reinforcement of the Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, the strict observance of the Leninist principles and norms of Party life are of decisive significance for strengthening the unity and increasing the fighting efficiency of the Party. These principles are embodied in the Rules of the Party which were adopted at the National Party Conference.

In ensuring the implementation of the line of our Party the correct selection, training and allocation of cadres plays a decisive role. Despite all the measures that have been taken, it must be noted that work with cadres has not yet become one of the chief components of the work of Party organs and their apparatus. Not enough has yet been done to improve the qualitative composition of our leading cadres. Red-tape and bureaucratic methods of verifying, selecting and allocating cadres are still deeply rooted in the Party organs and apparatus. There must be more live work with people, we must get to know their real capabilities and qualities better, as only they can ensure the realisation of the tasks confronting us.

The Rules of the Party oblige every member and probationer to unfold criticism and self-criticism, to disclose shortcomings in work and to see that they are eliminated. Nevertheless it does happen that criticism is only talked about instead of favourable conditions being created for putting it into practice. Criticism and self-criticism in our Party are not developing rapidly enough mainly because although criticism is listened to, it is not followed by a decisive elimination of the shortcomings.

It is essential in the forthcoming period to exert great efforts to reinforce the factory branches because success in the economic

## Speech by Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV At Tenth Congress of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on June 12, 1954

Dear comrades and friends,

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, wholeheartedly to greet you and through you the glorious Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and to convey the feelings of cordial fraternal love and friendship cherished by the peoples of the Soviet Union for the peoples of Czechoslovakia. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause growing into ovation).

Let me extend ardent greetings to the working people of the beautiful capital of the Czech and Slovak peoples—Prague, (applause) which is one of the most ancient cities of Europe and which has been famed since olden times for its high culture and glorified in the militant freedom-loving folk songs.

For us, Communists, Prague is of particular significance. Here, in Prague, some 42 years ago a conference of Russian Bolsheviks under the leadership of the great Lenin, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, expelled from its ranks the opportunists and laid the groundwork for the final organisation of the Bolsheviks into an independent revolutionary workers' Party, a Party of a new, Leninist type. (Applause). That was an important event not only in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The decisions of the Prague Conference of the Bolsheviks set an example of uncompromising struggle against opportunism and helped create and strengthen in many countries Marxist workers' parties—true and consistent defenders of the interests of the working masses.

Comrades, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has come to its Tenth Congress still more consolidated and monolithic. It has over 30 rich years of experience of struggle for the state independence of its country, for the freedom of the Czech and Slovak peoples, for the triumph of Socialism. It is to this noble cause that Klement Gottwald, loyal son of the peoples of Czechoslovakia, outstanding leader of the international revolutionary movement, dedicated his whole life and energy. (Applause).

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as it always has done, is consistently defending the vital interests of the working class, the interests of the working people and by its selfless struggle has earned the full trust and support of its entire people.

Between the first and second world wars your Party headed the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the working peasantry of Czechoslovakia against the bourgeoisie. In the grim years of Hitler occupation the Communist Party was the true organiser and leader of the working masses in their struggle for the liberation of their native land from the fascist yoke.

The Communists of Czechoslovakia fought courageously for the freedom of their people and won eternal glory. All freedom-loving people of the world know and highly revere the glorious names of Julius Fucik and Jan Sverma. The Communists were always in the van of the brave fighters for the liberation of their homeland from the odious German-fascist invaders. (Applause).

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of Czechoslovakia have put an end to the bourgeois regime, liberated their country from the rule of

struggle for raising productivity of agriculture but also one of easing the peasants' labour and drawing the peasants, particularly the women, on a larger scale into active participation in public life and into the governing of the state. There is no doubt that the agricultural co-operatives will continue to grow and become stronger and will obtain still heavier yields, setting an example to the peasantry as a whole. From the experience of the existing agricultural co-operatives the working peasantry of Czechoslovakia will see for themselves the advantages of co-operative farming and will take the path of co-operative development of agriculture.

It stands to reason that while working for the co-operation of peasant households based on the full observance of the voluntary principle more attention and help must be given to individual peasant farms.

The industrial progress achieved by Czechoslovakia, which has always been famous for a high level of industrial efficiency, provides the necessary requisites for the further and still more rapid advance of agriculture, for increasing the aid given by the working class to the agricultural co-operatives and the working peasantry as a whole. The peasants of Czechoslovakia, who know how to achieve good results in crop and livestock production, are making, and will no doubt make on an immeasurably greater scale in the future, their valuable contribution to the cause of socialist construction.

It is only with the fraternal support of the working class that the working peasants will be able to accomplish their tasks in agricultural production. The workers and peasants, as well as the intelligentsia are equally interested in building a new, socialist society which will ensure the further development of the country's productive forces and the steady rise in the material and cultural level of the people.

A powerful social force is needed to build up a socialist system. There is such a force. This force, as Marxism-Leninism teaches, is the worker-peasant alliance. If the workers and peasants, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population and produce all necessities of life, take the cause of socialist reconstruction of society into their own hands, no capitalists, landlords or reactionaries will hold any terrors for them. (Applause). The experience of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is ample evidence of the fact that success depends entirely on the correct economic and political relations between town and countryside, on the alliance of the workers and peasants, led by the working class.

History has proved that the path of fraternal alliance between the workers and peasants, indicated by Lenin, the economic bond between town and country, has entirely justified itself and is the only possible and correct path to ensure the victory of Socialism. The worker-peasant alliance is the unbreakable foundation of the people's-democratic system. We wholeheartedly wish you fresh success in the further consolidation of this alliance. (Applause).

The greatest achievement of the Czechoslovak people is the free and independent people's-democratic state they have created. This historic victory crowned the age-old national-liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak peoples. The activities of the progressive sons and daughters, the best minds

of a bourgeois republic with the exploiters in power.

Not until the victory of the people's-democratic system under which the people became the complete master of the country was a truly independent state, a genuine people's Republic of Czechoslovakia created.

In conditions in which power belongs to the people the great principle of equality and friendship of the free peoples is really being put into practice. Unlike the patchwork Austro-Hungarian empire which was rent asunder by national contradictions and finally disintegrated, and in which Czechia and Slovakia were forcibly included, in present-day people's Czechoslovakia relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation have been established between the Czech, Slovak and other peoples who have united in a single really democratic state. Consolidating and developing their own state the peoples of Czechia and Slovakia are with each passing day realising more profoundly what a great vital force is the friendship and fraternity of the free and equal peoples under the democratic system. (Applause).

The Soviet people rejoice at the glorious victories of the Czechoslovak people, regarding them as an important contribution to the common cause of the struggle of the entire democratic camp for peace and friendship between peoples. The working people of the Soviet Union admire the heroic record of struggle of Czechoslovakia for its freedom and profoundly respect the progressive national traditions of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

We can observe with great satisfaction that the relations between the peoples of our countries have, from ancient times and to the present day, been based on sincere and ardent friendship. Friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples became particularly strong during the second world war. We remember the battles in the areas of Sokolovo, Belaya Tserkov, Zhashkov and other towns and villages of the Soviet Union where Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. (Applause).

The Soviet people recall that the heroic Czechoslovak soldiers, together with our glorious Soviet Army, took part in the liberation of the ancient city of Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine. It is a particular pleasure for me to recall the selfless fight put up against the fascists by the sons of the Czechoslovak people, first as members of the brigade and then of the Czechoslovak corps which fought on the Voronezh and then on the First Ukrainian Front where I happened to be, on the order of the Party, a member of the War Council of the Front.

More than once I saw the Czechoslovak units in action and I well know with what gallantry they fought. (Applause). The guerrillas of Czechoslovakia, jointly with the Soviet guerrillas, waged heroic struggle against the invaders. In the struggle against our common enemy the Czechoslovak soldiers covered themselves with a glory that will never die.

The mountains of Slovakia, the streets and squares of Prague, the valleys of Hron, Vah, Vltava and Labe, the fields and forests of Czechoslovakia are drenched with the blood of Czech, Slovak and Soviet warriors in the common struggle for the honour, free-

Democracies, engaged in peaceful constructive labour, are vitally interested in the preservation and consolidation of world peace. The Governments of our countries are consistently and steadfastly pursuing a peaceful foreign policy aimed at broadening and strengthening business relations on the basis of mutual advantage. In this we base ourselves on the possibility of prolonged peaceful co-existence of the two systems, Socialism and capitalism. Pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, the countries of the democratic camp make every effort to bring about a relaxation in international tension, the expansion of business relations, trade with all interested countries and the further strengthening of peace.

The whole world knows the efforts we have made to broaden economic and cultural relations between the peoples and to lessen international tension. The Soviet Union has given numerous proofs of its sincere desire to avert another war and to preserve peace. The Soviet Union adopted and put into operation a law prohibiting war propaganda and incitement to war on pain of heavy penalties; the Soviet Union took the initiative for ending the war in Korea; we have made a proposal that a solemn undertaking be given that the atomic weapon will not be used, so that agreement may later be reached for completely prohibiting the use of this weapon of mass extermination of human beings; we have also proposed a considerable reduction in conventional armaments. At the Berlin Conference the Soviet Union took every possible step to bring about the relaxation of international tension and to settle European problems. At present the representatives of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are doing all in their power at the Geneva Conference to bring about the restoration of peace in Indo-China and a just settlement of the Korean question and thereby strengthen the positions of peace. (Applause).

At the same time everybody sees that many statesmen in the United States are kindling war passions and openly calling for a new war. One such warmonger and enemy of the peaceful settlement of international problems is Senator Knowland, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, who calls for a mass attack on the Soviet Union. Is it not clear that such appeals do not contribute to the peaceful settlement of international problems?

The camp of imperialism and reaction is torn by internal contradictions. Unemployment is mounting in the capitalist countries, the material conditions of the working people are deteriorating, internal economic difficulties are increasing. The imperialists are trying to overcome all these contradictions by means of an unrestricted armaments drive and intensified exploitation of the working class and working peasantry.

This explains why war hysteria is whipped up in the United States and enormous sums are spent on armaments. Even the bourgeois press cannot conceal its anxiety over the fact that the unbridled advocates of a new war are turning the United States into a police and fascist state.

The American journal "A. F. Stone's Weekly" recently carried an editorial saying that the atmosphere in Washington is such that only a few congressmen dare to come out against the police state at home

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In connection with clarifying the question of the decisive role of the popular masses, the December Plenum of the Central Committee criticised manifestations of the cult of the individual in our ideological and practical work. The Party leadership again directs the attention of the entire Party to these questions because the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee are not being carried out consistently. The cult of the individual still persists in our public life, in our literature and art and in scientific work.

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Our education in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism is being carried on amidst the struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois nationalism with which our enemies would like to undermine the unity of our country and the friendship of its peoples and nations.

The successful struggle for carrying through the decisions and for overcoming all obstacles demands from the Party members ideological staunchness and clarity on theoretical questions. Manifestations of opportunism are, however, observed in certain Party members. Opportunism in practice manifests itself in the lack of staunchness in relation to the propaganda of the class enemy, in conciliatory sentiments on questions of the class struggle, in slipping down to the position of spontaneity, in passivity, and in the fact that Party organisations merely passively register certain negative phenomena instead of combating them.

In connection with the elections incorrect opportunist views were expressed as regards a certain "pure" non-class democracy although it is perfectly clear that such a democracy does not exist in a class society. Our democracy is the broadest one, a democracy for the working people, that is, for the overwhelming majority of the population of our country, a democracy that is spear-headed against the handful of the dislodged exploiters, traitors, all those who would like to encroach on the achievements of the people. It is precisely in this way that the broad masses of the working people understand our democracy and they fully uphold it.

Sectarian social-democratic tendencies are likewise being displayed in relation to the masses. Certain Party members refer to the working peasantry and the remaining non-proletarian sections as a "solid reactionary mass". Opportunism is also manifest in wage-levelling, in an incorrect wage policy, in lack of discipline, a negative attitude towards criticism and self-criticism.

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In the period that has elapsed since the Ninth Party Congress, we have achieved great successes in the struggle for the realisation of the general line of our Party, in the struggle for Socialism. Our people's-democratic homeland has become even mightier and the life of the people more beautiful and happy.

training and allocation of cadres plays a decisive role. Despite all the measures that have been taken, it must be noted that work with cadres has not yet become one of the chief components of the work of Party organs and their apparatus. Not enough has yet been done to improve the qualitative composition of our leading cadres. Red-tape and bureaucratic methods of verifying, selecting and allocating cadres are still deeply rooted in the Party organs and apparatus. There must be more live work with people, we must get to know their real capabilities and qualities better, as only they can ensure the realisation of the tasks confronting us.

The Rules of the Party oblige every member and probationer to unfold criticism and self-criticism, to disclose shortcomings in work and to see that they are eliminated. Nevertheless it does happen that criticism is only talked about instead of favourable conditions being created for putting it into practice. Criticism and self-criticism in our Party are not developing rapidly enough mainly because although criticism is listened to, it is not followed by a decisive elimination of the shortcomings.

It is essential in the forthcoming period to exert great efforts to reinforce the factory branches because success in the economic sphere depends to a great extent on these branches working properly.

Constant and great attention should be paid, in particular, to rural Party organisations, the work of which is a weak link in the activities of our Party.

The trade unions, the Czechoslovak Youth Union and other mass organisations of the working people are important driving belts and levers without which Socialism cannot be built.

As Lenin said, the trade unions must be the school of Communism. But our trade unions are still insufficiently carrying out this main task of theirs.

The principal reason is that both the basic and the leading Party organs devote little attention to the work of Communists in the trade unions. This underestimation of the trade union movement sometimes leads to the fact that Party organisations substitute for the trade unions, thus weakening their significance and activities.

Great attention must be paid to the Youth Union. It must be noted that the attention recently devoted to the Youth Union by the Central Committee of our Party has led to the activation of the Union. The Youth Union, however, is not as yet sufficiently coping with its chief task—that of training inspired and fearless fighters for Socialism from among our working youth.

In view of the important tasks in the sphere of agriculture the Union must intensify its influence on the youth of the countryside and help to draw young people into agricultural work. No less important is the task of training those who will follow us—the pioneers. The Union must pay constant attention to this matter.

A great number of women are working in Party and mass organisations, the national committees, the national economy, consumer co-operatives, public health and cultural establishments. We have distinguished women workers in industry and agriculture, women who have been awarded state prizes and decorations. This is testimony to the fact that women are taking an ever more active part in the building of Socialism. It is essential to conduct regular work amongst the women and to create conditions enabling them to improve their political and specialist training.

Our people are justly proud of the results of their work, results they have attained under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

A task which confronts us is to continue the struggle for the final victory of Socialism in our country.

Our cause, the cause of Socialism and peace, is invincible.

life and energy. (Applause).

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as it always has done, is consistently defending the vital interests of the working class, the interests of the working people and by its selfless struggle has earned the full trust and support of its entire people.

Between the first and second world wars your Party headed the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the working peasantry of Czechoslovakia against the bourgeoisie. In the grim years of Hitler occupation the Communist Party was the true organiser and leader of the working masses in their struggle for the liberation of their native land from the fascist yoke.

The Communists of Czechoslovakia fought courageously for the freedom of their people and won eternal glory. All freedom-loving people of the world know and highly revere the glorious names of Julius Fucik and Jan Sverma. The Communists were always in the van of the brave fighters for the liberation of their homeland from the odious German-fascist invaders. (Applause).

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of Czechoslovakia have put an end to the bourgeois regime, liberated their country from the rule of the reactionary classes, rid themselves of the domination of foreign capitalists and set up a people's-democratic state and social system, thus establishing the true power of the people headed by the working class.

The Czechoslovak people can be justly proud of their historic gains. The people's Republic of Czechoslovakia has set out on the bright highway of socialist construction and is confidently marching ahead. The socialist sector has firmly consolidated itself in industry and in home and foreign trade. Surmounting difficulties and the resistance of their enemies, the working people of Czechoslovakia have successfully completed the Two-Year Plan for the rehabilitation of their national economy and the Five-Year Plan for the economic and cultural development of the Republic.

The volume of industrial production as a whole more than doubled in the years of the Five-Year Plan, between 1949 and 1953, and the productivity of labour increased 60 per cent. During the same period the volume of industrial production in Slovakia increased nearly 2.5 times or 4.5 times above the prewar level.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has set itself a vital task—unswervingly to bring about a constant increase in the well-being of the people and for this purpose to pay more attention to the advance of agriculture.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union wishes you success in the further advance of agriculture, with a view to achieving a substantial improvement in the supply of the population with all necessary foodstuffs, in particular, bread, meat, fats, dairy products, etc. The Czechoslovakian Republic has great potentialities for such development.

What is required for the further powerful upsurge of agriculture? First of all it is necessary to raise the level of mechanisation and to provide agriculture with the required number of tractors, ploughs, seeders, harvesters and, in particular, grain combines and sugar-beet harvesting combines for greater mechanisation of farm work. Only by all-round mechanisation of agricultural production will it be possible to lighten the labour of the peasants, increase the productivity of labour and create conditions for the peasants to raise their cultural level higher. A high level of mechanisation can be attained only in large-scale co-operative farms in which the leading section of the Czechoslovak peasantry is already united. The question of drawing peasant households into co-operatives is not merely a question of the

ing majority of the population and produce all necessities of life, take the cause of socialist reconstruction of society into their own hands, no capitalists, landlords or reactionaries will hold any terrors for them. (Applause). The experience of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is ample evidence of the fact that success depends entirely on the correct economic and political relations between town and countryside, on the alliance of the workers and peasants, led by the working class.

History has proved that the path of fraternal alliance between the workers and peasants, indicated by Lenin, the economic bond between town and country, has entirely justified itself and is the only possible and correct path to ensure the victory of Socialism. The worker-peasant alliance is the unbreakable foundation of the people's-democratic system. We wholeheartedly wish you fresh success in the further consolidation of this alliance. (Applause).

The greatest achievement of the Czechoslovak people is the free and independent people's-democratic state they have created. This historic victory crowned the age-old national-liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak peoples. The activities of the progressive sons and daughters, the best minds of the Czech and Slovak peoples are indissolubly linked up with this struggle. The development of the national culture of Czechoslovakia is also bound up with this struggle. The idea of national and social liberation has been the source of life for the people's art, it permeates the works of many outstanding Czech and Slovak men of letters, artists and composers. The Czechoslovak people can be justly proud of the great contribution they have made to the development of world culture.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia gave rise to a powerful upsurge of the national-liberation and revolutionary movement throughout the world. Under the beneficial influence of the Socialist Revolution in Russia the peoples of Czechoslovakia stepped up the struggle for their freedom and independence. The Czechoslovak Republic was established in 1918. But power was seized by the exploiting classes. The economy of Czechoslovakia and its home and foreign policies were subjected to the interests of foreign imperialists. In conditions in which power was in the hands of the bourgeoisie, Czechoslovakia did not retain her independence, nor could she do so. Striking proof of this is the history of the Czechoslovak bourgeois republic in the period between the two world wars. The leaders of the Western capitalist states, while expressing themselves in words for friendship with the Czechoslovak Republic, actually considered it as an object of exploitation and a strategically important area for realising their aggressive aims.

The real attitude of the Western bourgeois states towards Czechoslovakia was fully revealed in 1938, in the shameful days of the Munich betrayal. Guided by their imperialist interests, the tycoons of the capitalist states handed over Czechoslovakia to be torn to pieces by the fascist beast. It was the Soviet Union that alone remained faithful to the treaty with Czechoslovakia. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise, the delegates chanting "Long live the Soviet Union!" and shouting "Hurrah!"). Our armed forces were ready to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia and to discharge their duty. But the Czechoslovak bourgeois government of the day rejected the Soviet Government's offer of help. In addition, the Polish reactionary government refused to let Soviet troops pass through Polish territory.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia have become convinced that it is impossible to achieve full national independence and firm independent statehood within the framework

of the imperialist system. (Applause). The Soviet people recall that the heroic Czechoslovak soldiers, together with our glorious Soviet Army, took part in the liberation of the ancient city of Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine. It is a particular pleasure for me to recall the selfless fight put up against the fascists by the sons of the Czechoslovak people, first as members of the brigade and then of the Czechoslovak corps which fought on the Voronezh and then on the First Ukrainian Front where I happened to be, on the order of the Party, a member of the War Council of the Front.

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The mountains of Slovakia, the streets and squares of Prague, the valleys of Hron, Vah, Vltava and Labe, the fields and forests of Czechoslovakia are drenched with the blood of Czech, Slovak and Soviet warriors in the common struggle for the honour, freedom and independence of our peoples. (Applause).

The friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples began to develop and strengthen with renewed force in the post-war years when the working people of the Czechoslovak Republic, freed from the fetters of Hitlerism, set about laying the foundations of Socialism, hand in hand with the working people of the other People's Democracies and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet people.

Economic and cultural relations between our countries are becoming stronger and wider day by day. Most precious in the relations between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Soviet Union is the friendship of our peoples. Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, tempered in the flames of the liberation war, is unbreakable. (Prolonged applause).

The working people of Czechoslovakia can rest assured that the Soviet Union will continue to be their reliable friend and will in every way possible help and support their struggle for the consolidation of the people's-democratic system and the further strengthening and development of their state. (Tumultuous applause rising into ovation. All rise and shout: "Long live the Soviet Union!").

Close economic, political and cultural co-operation between Czechoslovakia and the countries of the democratic camp ensures the necessary conditions for the further steady development of Czechoslovakia's national economy and culture and, for the first time in Czechoslovak history, provides a support and real guarantee of the sovereignty and national independence of the country. (Applause).

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies develop their relations on the basis of deep mutual respect, genuine equality and fraternal aid. The working people of the People's Democracies realise that as long as the fraternal friendship of the countries of the socialist camp continues and prospers no foes can deprive them of their great gains. (Applause). It is our sacred duty to cherish and strengthen friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, to strengthen friendship and co-operation between all the People's Democracies. Therein lies our strength and our invincibility. (Prolonged applause). There is no doubt that despite all the enemy's intrigues this friendship will grow stronger and broader for the good of our peoples. (Tumultuous applause).

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many statesmen in the United States are kindling war passions and openly calling for a new war. One such warmonger and enemy of the peaceful settlement of international problems is Senator Knowland, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, who calls for a mass attack on the Soviet Union. Is it not clear that such appeals do not contribute to the peaceful settlement of international problems?

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This explains why war hysteria is whipped up in the United States and enormous sums are spent on armaments. Even the bourgeois press cannot conceal its anxiety over the fact that the unbridled advocates of a new war are turning the United States into a police and fascist state.

The American journal "A. F. Stone's Weekly" recently carried an editorial saying that the atmosphere in Washington is such that only a few congressmen dare to come out against the police state at home or war abroad for fear of being accused of supporting Communism. We are moving towards war and fascism, the editorial says, although there are only a few madmen who crave for war or fascism... A great nation is being drawn into disaster like a flock of sheep driven by the barking and howling of a few mad dogs. History knows few examples, the editorial states, when a free people has had less power over its own fate.

This is the kind of hysterical atmosphere that the American imperialists are creating. And the purpose of all this is to squeeze out maximum profits, to enslave the working people to an even greater degree.

Hatching up plans for world domination, the American imperialists try to suggest that in our times national sovereignty of the big countries and even more so of small countries is a harmful survival of the past. Posing as "defenders" of peace they seize control of the economy in West European and other countries, convert them into their vassals and implant a pro-American order there. They strangle the people's finest sentiments—love for their motherland, for its freedom and national independence.

The fierce hatred of the imperialists for the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is understandable. The imperialists cannot reconcile themselves in any way to the fact that the peoples of these countries have taken power into their own hands and established democratic rule and refuse to allow the American and other imperialists to rule the roost in the people's-democratic countries.

Facts show that certain ruling circles of imperialist states refuse to give up their illusion that we can be intimidated by the notorious "positions of strength" policy.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned we have always replied to threats of the imperialists by saying that the Soviet people have never feared and do not fear threats. (Applause). This is not the first time that the methods of threats have been tried against the Soviet people. As is known, Hitler also hoped to destroy the Soviet Union by means of force. But everyone remembers that this ended in the destruction of Hitler and his henchmen. Our people are fully aware of their strength and will be able to rout any aggressor when they are compelled to do so. (Tumultuous applause). And the People's Democracies are no longer what they used to be. They have grown and become strong and if attacked will be able to stand up for themselves and defend their achievements. (Prolonged applause).

(Continued on page 4)

The main question, the significance and actuality of which are increasingly growing, is the question of the role of the masses in history. Incorrect theoretical understanding of this question has harmful effects on practical work since it weakens the development and utilisation of the creative abilities of the popular masses.

Party propaganda and agitation must imbue the working people with confidence in and conviction of the inexhaustible forces of the people, explain to them the leading role of the Communist Party and the superiority of the people's-democratic state and of the socialist social system.

In connection with clarifying the question of the decisive role of the popular masses, the December Plenum of the Central Committee criticised manifestations of the cult of the individual in our ideological and practical work. The Party leadership again directs the attention of the entire Party to these questions because the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee are not being carried out consistently. The cult of the individual still persists in our public life, in our literature and art and in scientific work.

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It is essential in the forthcoming period to exert great efforts to reinforce the factory branches because success in the economic sphere depends to a great extent on these branches working properly.

Constant and great attention should be paid, in particular, to rural Party organisations, the work of which is a weak link in the activities of our Party.

The trade unions, the Czechoslovak Youth Union and other mass organisations of the working people are important driving belts and levers without which Socialism cannot be built.

As Lenin said, the trade unions must be the school of Communism. But our trade unions are still insufficiently carrying out this main task of theirs.

The principal reason is that both the basic and the leading Party organs devote little attention to the work of Communists in the trade unions. This underestimation of the trade union movement sometimes leads to the fact that Party organisations substitute for the trade unions, thus weakening their significance and activities.

Great attention must be paid to the Youth Union. It must be noted that the attention recently devoted to the Youth Union by the Central Committee of our Party has led to the activation of the Union. The Youth Union, however, is not as yet sufficiently coping with its chief task—that of training inspired and fearless fighters for Socialism from among our working youth.

In view of the important tasks in the sphere of agriculture the Union must intensify its influence on the youth of the countryside and help to draw young people into agricultural work. No less important is the task of training those who will follow us—the pioneers. The Union must pay constant attention to this matter.

A great number of women are working in Party and mass organisations, the national committees, the national economy, consumer co-operatives, public health and cultural establishments. We have distinguished women workers in industry and agriculture, women who have been awarded state prizes and decorations. This is testimony to the fact that women are taking an ever more active part in the building of Socialism. It is essential to conduct regular work amongst the women and to create conditions enabling them to improve their political and specialist training.

Our people are justly proud of the results of their work, results they have attained under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

A task which confronts us is to continue the struggle for the final victory of Socialism in our country.

Our cause, the cause of Socialism and peace, is invincible.

tionary movement, dedicated his whole life and energy. (Applause).

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as it always has done, is consistently defending the vital interests of the working class, the interests of the working people and by its selfless struggle has earned the full trust and support of its entire people.

Between the first and second world wars your Party headed the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the working peasantry of Czechoslovakia against the bourgeoisie. In the grim years of Hitler occupation the Communist Party was the true organiser and leader of the working masses in their struggle for the liberation of their native land from the fascist yoke.

The Communists of Czechoslovakia fought courageously for the freedom of their people and won eternal glory. All freedom-loving people of the world know and highly revere the glorious names of Julius Fucik and Jan Sverma. The Communists were always in the van of the brave fighters for the liberation of their homeland from the odious German-fascist invaders. (Applause).

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of Czechoslovakia have put an end to the bourgeois regime, liberated their country from the rule of the reactionary classes, rid themselves of the domination of foreign capitalists and set up a people's-democratic state and social system, thus establishing the true power of the people headed by the working class.

The Czechoslovak people can be justly proud of their historic gains. The people's Republic of Czechoslovakia has set out on the bright highway of socialist construction and is confidently marching ahead. The socialist sector has firmly consolidated itself in industry and in home and foreign trade. Surmounting difficulties and the resistance of their enemies, the working people of Czechoslovakia have successfully completed the Two-Year Plan for the rehabilitation of their national economy and the Five-Year Plan for the economic and cultural development of the Republic.

The volume of industrial production as a whole more than doubled in the years of the Five-Year Plan, between 1949 and 1953, and the productivity of labour increased 60 per cent. During the same period the volume of industrial production in Slovakia increased nearly 2.5 times or 4.5 times above the prewar level.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has set itself a vital task—unswervingly to bring about a constant increase in the well-being of the people and for this purpose to pay more attention to the advance of agriculture.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union wishes you success in the further advance of agriculture, with a view to achieving a substantial improvement in the supply of the population with all necessary foodstuffs, in particular, bread, meat, fats, dairy products, etc. The Czechoslovakian Republic has great potentialities for such development.

What is required for the further powerful upsurge of agriculture? First of all it is necessary to raise the level of mechanisation and to provide agriculture with the required number of tractors, ploughs, seeders, harvesters and, in particular, grain combines and sugar-beet harvesting combines for greater mechanisation of farm work. Only by all-round mechanisation of agricultural production will it be possible to lighten the labour of the peasants, increase the productivity of labour and create conditions for the peasants to raise their cultural level higher. A high level of mechanisation can be attained only in large-scale co-operative farms in which the leading section of the Czechoslovak peasantry is already united. The question of drawing peasant households into co-operatives is not merely a question of the

and peasants, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population and produce all necessities of life, take the cause of socialist reconstruction of society into their own hands, no capitalists, landlords or reactionaries will hold any terrors for them. (Applause). The experience of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is ample evidence of the fact that success depends entirely on the correct economic and political relations between town and countryside, on the alliance of the workers and peasants, led by the working class.

History has proved that the path of fraternal alliance between the workers and peasants, indicated by Lenin, the economic bond between town and country, has entirely justified itself and is the only possible and correct path to ensure the victory of Socialism. The worker-peasant alliance is the unbreakable foundation of the people's-democratic system. We wholeheartedly wish you fresh success in the further consolidation of this alliance. (Applause).

The greatest achievement of the Czechoslovak people is the free and independent people's-democratic state they have created. This historic victory crowned the age-old national-liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak peoples. The activities of the progressive sons and daughters, the best minds of the Czech and Slovak peoples are indissolubly linked up with this struggle. The development of the national culture of Czechoslovakia is also bound up with this struggle. The idea of national and social liberation has been the source of life for the people's art, it permeates the works of many outstanding Czech and Slovak men of letters, artists and composers. The Czechoslovak people can be justly proud of the great contribution they have made to the development of world culture.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia gave rise to a powerful upsurge of the national-liberation and revolutionary movement throughout the world. Under the beneficial influence of the Socialist Revolution in Russia the peoples of Czechoslovakia stepped up the struggle for their freedom and independence. The Czechoslovak Republic was established in 1918. But power was seized by the exploiting classes. The economy of Czechoslovakia and its home and foreign policies were subjected to the interests of foreign imperialists. In conditions in which power was in the hands of the bourgeoisie, Czechoslovakia did not retain her independence, nor could she do so. Striking proof of this is the history of the Czechoslovak bourgeois republic in the period between the two world wars. The leaders of the Western capitalist states, while expressing themselves in words for friendship with the Czechoslovak Republic, actually considered it as an object of exploitation and a strategically important area for realising their aggressive aims.

The real attitude of the Western bourgeois states towards Czechoslovakia was fully revealed in 1938, in the shameful days of the Munich betrayal. Guided by their imperialist interests, the tycoons of the capitalist states handed over Czechoslovakia to be torn to pieces by the fascist beast. It was the Soviet Union that alone remained faithful to the treaty with Czechoslovakia. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise, the delegates chanting "Long live the Soviet Union!" and shouting "Hurrah!"). Our armed forces were ready to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia and to discharge their duty. But the Czechoslovak bourgeois government of the day rejected the Soviet Government's offer of help. In addition, the Polish reactionary government refused to let Soviet troops pass through Polish territory.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia have become convinced that it is impossible to achieve full national independence and firm independent statehood within the framework

ought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. (Applause).

The Soviet people recall that the heroic Czechoslovak soldiers, together with our glorious Soviet Army, took part in the liberation of the ancient city of Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine. It is a particular pleasure for me to recall the selfless fight put up against the fascists by the sons of the Czechoslovak people, first as members of the brigade and then of the Czechoslovak corps which fought on the Voronezh and then on the First Ukrainian Front where I happened to be, on the order of the Party, a member of the War Council of the Front. More than once I saw the Czechoslovak units in action and I well know with what gallantry they fought. (Applause). The guerrillas of Czechoslovakia, jointly with the Soviet guerrillas, waged heroic struggle against the invaders. In the struggle against our common enemy the Czechoslovak soldiers covered themselves with a glory that will never die.

The mountains of Slovakia, the streets and squares of Prague, the valleys of Hron, Vah, Vltava and Labe, the fields and forests of Czechoslovakia are drenched with the blood of Czech, Slovak and Soviet warriors in the common struggle for the honour, freedom and independence of our peoples. (Applause).

The friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples began to develop and strengthen with renewed force in the post-war years when the working people of the Czechoslovak Republic, freed from the fetters of Hitlerism, set about laying the foundations of Socialism, hand in hand with the working people of the other People's Democracies and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet people.

Economic and cultural relations between our countries are becoming stronger and wider day by day. Most precious in the relations between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Soviet Union is the friendship of our peoples. Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, tempered in the flames of the liberation war, is unbreakable. (Prolonged applause).

The working people of Czechoslovakia can rest assured that the Soviet Union will continue to be their reliable friend and will in every way possible help and support their struggle for the consolidation of the people's-democratic system and the further strengthening and development of their state. (Tumultuous applause rising into ovation. All rise and shout: "Long live the Soviet Union!").

Close economic, political and cultural co-operation between Czechoslovakia and the countries of the democratic camp ensures the necessary conditions for the further steady development of Czechoslovakia's national economy and culture and, for the first time in Czechoslovak history, provides a support and real guarantee of the sovereignty and national independence of the country. (Applause).

The Soviet Union and the People's Democracies develop their relations on the basis of deep mutual respect, genuine equality and fraternal aid. The working people of the People's Democracies realise that as long as the fraternal friendship of the countries of the socialist camp continues and prospers no foe can deprive them of their great gains. (Applause). It is our sacred duty to cherish and strengthen friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, to strengthen friendship and co-operation between all the People's Democracies. Therein lies our strength and our invincibility. (Prolonged applause). There is no doubt that despite all the enemy's intrigues this friendship will grow stronger and broader for the good of our peoples. (Tumultuous applause).

The peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the People's

at the same time everybody sees that many statesmen in the United States are kindling war passions and openly calling for a new war. One such warmonger and enemy of the peaceful settlement of international problems is Senator Knowland, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, who calls for a mass attack on the Soviet Union. Is it not clear that such appeals do not contribute to the peaceful settlement of international problems?

The camp of imperialism and reaction is torn by internal contradictions. Unemployment is mounting in the capitalist countries, the material conditions of the working people are deteriorating, internal economic difficulties are increasing. The imperialists are trying to overcome all these contradictions by means of an unrestricted armaments drive and intensified exploitation of the working class and working peasantry.

This explains why war hysteria is whipped up in the United States and enormous sums are spent on armaments. Even the bourgeois press cannot conceal its anxiety over the fact that the unbridled advocates of a new war are turning the United States into a police and fascist state.

The American journal "A. F. Stone's Weekly" recently carried an editorial saying that the atmosphere in Washington is such that only a few congressmen dare to come out against the police state at home or war abroad for fear of being accused of supporting Communism. We are moving towards war and fascism, the editorial says, although there are only a few madmen who crave for war or fascism... A great nation is being drawn into disaster like a flock of sheep driven by the barking and howling of a few mad dogs. History knows few examples, the editorial states, when a free people has had less power over its own fate.

This is the kind of hysterical atmosphere that the American imperialists are creating. And the purpose of all this is to squeeze out maximum profits, to enslave the working people to an even greater degree.

Hatching up plans for world domination, the American imperialists try to suggest that in our times national sovereignty of the big countries and even more so of small countries is a harmful survival of the past. Posing as "defenders" of peace they seize control of the economy in West European and other countries, convert them into their vassals and implant a pro-American order there. They strangle the people's finest sentiments—love for their motherland, for its freedom and national independence.

The fierce hatred of the imperialists for the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is understandable. The imperialists cannot reconcile themselves in any way to the fact that the peoples of these countries have taken power into their own hands and established democratic rule and refuse to allow the American and other imperialists to rule the roost in the people's-democratic countries.

Facts show that certain ruling circles of imperialist states refuse to give up their illusion that we can be intimidated by the notorious "positions of strength" policy.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned we have always replied to threats of the imperialists by saying that the Soviet people have never feared and do not fear threats. (Applause). This is not the first time that the methods of threats have been tried against the Soviet people. As is known, Hitler also hoped to destroy the Soviet Union by means of force. But everyone remembers that this ended in the destruction of Hitler and his henchmen. Our people are fully aware of their strength and will be able to rout any aggressor when they are compelled to do so. (Tumultuous applause). And the People's Democracies are no longer what they used to be. They have grown and become strong and if attacked will be able to stand up for themselves and defend their achievements. (Prolonged applause).

(Continued on page 4)

# Speech by Comrade N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

## At Tenth Congress of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on June 12, 1954

(Continued from page 3)

We have every reason to declare that the mighty camp of democracy and Socialism, consisting of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Czechoslovak Republic and all the other People's Democracies welded together by strong friendship, is capable of properly rebuffing those who like to engage in military adventures. (Applause). If the imperialists unleash a new, third world war they will choke on it and it will end in catastrophe for the capitalist world. (Prolonged applause).

The peoples of the countries of the democratic camp won their freedom and national independence, their right to build a better life without capitalists and other exploiters in a fierce struggle against fascism and the forces of reaction. They will never surrender these gains to anyone. (Applause).

Over many centuries the Czechoslovak people suffered from the yoke of the German landlords and capitalists, who threatened their very existence as a nation, and waged a selfless struggle against them. The freedom and independence of the people's-democratic Czechoslovak state, its right to build the new socialist life has been won at a high price, at the price of the blood and lives of many of the finest sons of the Czechoslovak people. Can the Czechoslovak people be expected to agree with the policy of the revival of German imperialism that is being pursued by the ruling circles of the United States of America and their European henchmen? Certainly the Czechoslovak people who have suffered so much at the hands of the German fascists cannot agree to this. The peoples of Czechoslovakia are working hard for the security of Europe and acting hand in hand with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, with all peace champions throughout the world. (Applause).

Duty to mankind obliges all peace champions to prevent a new war, to frustrate the plans of the aggressive circles so as, in the words of the well-known Czech writer Karel Capek, to prevent serpents from using their poison and tigers from using their teeth.

There are sound forces in the world and they constitute the overwhelming majority. These forces are the masses of the people. They stand on the positions of strengthening peace and restraining the aggressors who are trying to let loose a new war. Progressive forces are acting not only in Europe but also in America, in all parts of the world.

It is the urgent task of all peace-loving forces to fight for the consolidation of European security, for the establishment of lasting peace in Asia, for the prevention of any imperialist aggression, for the unconditional prohibition of the use of the atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass extermination, for the further relaxation of international tension and for the improvement of friendly relations between the peoples and governments.

Comrades, the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is solving important problems. It is summing up the work of the Party in the five years that have elapsed since the Ninth Congress and outlining the ways for the further building of the foundations of Socialism in free and democratic Czechoslovakia. All contemporary history of the development of your country and the work

of the Communist Party are for the well-being of the people and are carried on exclusively in their interests. The Party has won the confidence and support of the people. Vivid proof of this, among other things, is the victory of the candidates of the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks led by the Communist Party in the recent elections to local organs of people's power—the national committees. The elections were another demonstration of the solidarity of the working people of Czechoslovakia around their Communist Party.

In 1921, speaking of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the great Lenin pointed out the need for the Party to gain the support of the majority of the working people, to continue to draw the workers into the Party in order to create an invincible force.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has now become a really great force. It has won the confidence of the Czechoslovak working people, the respect and love of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties. It has achieved this because it has always remained loyal to the vital interests of its entire people, to the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has always waged a stubborn struggle for the purity and unity of its ranks. Even in the period of the bourgeois republic it routed and threw overboard the right and left opportunists, the Trotskyists and other enemies of the Party and the people. In recent years the Party exposed a gang of contemptible agents of the imperialist bourgeoisie who had got into its ranks.

In the course of struggle for the consolidation of the people's-democratic state the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia became a mass Party uniting in its ranks the best, the advanced forces of the people. Marxism-Leninism teaches that the strength of the revolutionary Party of the working class lies in the unity of its ranks, in the political tempering of Party cadres and of all Communists, in their correct understanding of the Party's policy. Therefore painstaking and persistent work to educate Party members who come to the Party from different sections of the population, to educate them in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist Party consciousness, in order to make the Party still more consolidated and monolithic, is the most im-

### "To the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. (Stormy, prolonged applause swelling into an ovation. Standing, the delegates listen to the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the CPSU).

Relying on the confidence and support of the broad masses of the working people, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has made great progress in consolidating the people's-democratic state and in building the foundations of Socialism. Under the guidance of the Communist Party the first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy has been successfully carried out and all the necessary conditions for a substantial advance of agriculture and improvement in the living standards of the working people have been created. People's Czechoslovakia is an active fighter for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wholeheartedly wishes the Communist Party and the entire working people of Czechoslovakia fresh success in socialist construction, in the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia, in the development of the national economy and culture, in the steady raising of the living standards of the working people and in the struggle for strengthening world peace.

Long live the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—the vanguard of the working class and all working people of Czechoslovakia!

Long live the inviolable fraternal friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union!

portant task of the Communist Parties. As the experience of Communist and Workers' Parties has shown, the education and tempering of the Party activists who constitute a considerable core of the Party is of particular importance. A broad circle of Party activists united around the Central Committee, with constant work among them, is an enormous organising force for accomplishing the tasks set by the Party. (Applause).

There is no doubt that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue religiously to cherish the purity and strengthen the militant unity of its ranks, to enhance political vigilance, develop criticism and self-criticism in the Party, constantly implement the principle of collective leadership and strengthen its ties with the people—the working class, the working peasantry and the intelligentsia. Displaying day-to-day solicitude for the well-being of the people, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will ensure the further steady advance of the national economy, the development of the country's agriculture and an increase in labour productivity. This will enable the Communist Party and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic successfully to carry out the planned policy of systematic price reductions and fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the people.

The experience of the world Communist movement has proved that a revolutionary proletarian Party is invincible as long as it relies on the people and is able to guide itself in its work by the Marxist-Leninist theory, applying it in a creative way to the historical situation and to the conditions of its country.

Allow me to wish your Congress, which is an important event in the life of Czechoslovakia, success and fruitful work. The decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will rally the Party still closer, will enhance the role of collective leadership and will chart the next paths for the advance of the Czechoslovak Republic towards Socialism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has instructed our delegation to convey the following message of greetings to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia:

# In Communist and Workers' Parties

## STUDY OF MATERIALS OF THIRD CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party has adopted a decision concerning forms and methods of studying the decisions of the recent Third Party Congress in all links of Party education in the 1954-55 study year. The decision points out that the Third Party Congress, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, made a penetrating analysis of the development of the Party and the Hungarian people's democracy. The Congress ascertained the character and motive forces of this development, gave a clear perspective and principled and practical directives for carrying out the tasks facing the Party and the people in the years to come.

The Third Congress, the decision goes on, showed that the patriotism of our people, friendship with the Soviet Union—our liberator—and with the People's Democracies, international solidarity with the peoples fighting for peace and national independence are the requisite and motive force of our further advance. The Congress adopted the new Party Rules, which are based on the Leninist principles of Party building and considerably broaden inner-Party democracy. At the same time the Rules make higher demands on the members and enhance their responsibility for the cause of the Party and the people.

The C.C. urges the Party organisations to mobilise all their forces for carrying out the Congress decisions. To this end it is essential that the members and in the first place all Party activists profoundly study the wealth of Congress materials. The 1954-55 study year, therefore, must become a year of thoroughgoing creative study of the decisions adopted by the Congress. Study of the Congress materials, the decision reads, helps forward the understanding and implementation of the policy of the Party and will strengthen still more its ideological-political unity.

Study of the Congress materials in the basic and higher links of Party education will be conducted on the following subjects: social, political and cultural development of the Hungarian people's democracy during its ten years of existence; the development, present position and tasks of the national economy; tasks of state apparatus and local councils; questions of Party work and the new Rules.

The decision stresses that the important task of Party organisations is to ensure that classes are conducted on a high level, to raise still higher the consciousness of Party members and non-party masses and to ensure the successful carrying out of the Congress decisions by thorough preparations for a new study year, by checking up on and improving the leadership of the courses, classes and seminars.

## PUBLISHING POLITICAL LITERATURE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

The Publishing House "Szikra" (Hungary) has published Volume 8 of V. I. Lenin's works in the Hungarian language. (To date 20 volumes of V. I. Lenin's works have been issued). A considerable part of the material in this volume appears in the Hungarian language for the first time.

The Publishing House of Political Literature of the Rumanian People's Republic has released the third edition of V. I. Lenin's "The State and Revolution".

## PREPARATION FOR STUDY YEAR IN SUPG

Party organisations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have begun to prepare for the 1954-55 study year in the Party education network. In this connection the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Party recently held a meeting of the functionaries of regional and district propaganda departments and factory propagandists.

Comrade Fred Oelssner, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., delivered a report in which he clarified the tasks of Party propaganda in connection with the decisions of the Fourth Party Congress. The main attention in the new study year, he pointed out, must be directed towards pre-

paring Party members for profound individual study of the materials.

Those taking part in discussion exchanged experiences and put forward a number of suggestions for improving the content and methods of propaganda work. They pointed out that propagandists must use in their work the theses "Fifty Years of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1903-1953)" and J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR". They also stressed that the systematic leadership of propaganda work by Party bodies was a vital prerequisite for raising the level of Party education.

## INITIATIVE OF RURAL COMMUNISTS IN RUMANIA

The collective farm in the village of Pechea (Galati district) successfully completed the spring sowing by May 11. Next day the Party branch committee convened a general meeting which discussed the preliminary results achieved in the course of the sowing work. Many comrades who took part in discussion spoke about the enthusiasm with which the Communists worked and about their mobilising example in the emulation for wide implementation of advanced agrotechnical methods and the timely completion of sowing. At the same time they pointed out the shortcomings of the bureau and of some Party members in carrying out mass political work and in the leadership of socialist emulation.

The suggestions and criticisms of Party members helped to organise emulation more effectively and to mobilise all forces for the exemplary tending of crops. The Party branch focused its attention on the improvement of political agitation by means of more effective use of the wall-newspaper, regular instruction of agitators

and the holding of talks with every collective farmer.

The branch recommended the board of the collective farm to hold a general meeting of collective farmers to discuss measures necessary for the timely tending of crops. At the meeting on the basis of the report of the board collective farmers analysed the first successes and revealed shortcomings in the work. It was decided to ensure better tending of crops by means of greater utilisation of machines in inter-row cultivation. The collective farm of the Pechea village challenged all the collective farms of the region to emulation for increasing the yields per hectare and for better application of advanced agrotechnical methods.

From the very first day rural agitators succeeded in mobilising the collective farmers to tend the crops.

The collective farmers of the Pechea village, led by their Party branch, are developing emulation on a still wider scale striving to reap bumper yields this year.

## GENERAL MEETINGS—SCHOOL FOR EDUCATING CHINESE COMMUNISTS

General meetings are playing an increasingly important role in the life of the Party organisation in our workshop. They bring the creative energies of the rank-and-file members into play and increase the fighting strength of the Party branches. They provide the conditions for basic Party organisations to play a leading role in production and in the political life of the masses and play an important role in supervising production and ensuring the fulfilment of production tasks.

Our Party branch holds a general meeting at the beginning of every month. If necessary, another meeting is held in the middle of the month. Each meeting is thoroughly prepared. When the Party branch committee receives the monthly plan drawn up by the management of the works and co-ordinated with the Party committee, it first discusses the plan at the joint meeting of responsible cadres from the Party, the management, the trade union and the Youth League. Having studied this plan in the light of the specific conditions prevailing in the workshop, the Party branch committee proceeds to formulate the monthly plan for the Party political work. At the same time the Party branch committee arranges the agenda of the general meeting, prepares the report to be delivered at the meeting and draws up its draft resolution. When the general meeting opens, the

fold and had fulfilled a month's quota of work in two and a half days, with quality entirely measuring up to specifications. The meeting criticised those comrades who had failed to carry out the decisions on improving the quality of products and grumbled about the "strictness" of the checking personnel. The speakers pointed to the losses caused to the state by low-quality products, suggested concrete methods for improvement and fulfilment of production plans and criticised the leadership of the Party branch and the management for the shortcomings in directing the Party political and production work.

Responsible cadres in the management (mostly leaders of workshops) were requested by the general meeting to solve quickly all questions concerned with the improvement of the production management that were raised by the rank-and-file members. The meeting adopted a decision setting schedules for the fulfilment of suggestions put forward by Party members, appointed the personnel charged to carry them out and elected a group of comrades entrusted with the task of assisting the Party branch committee in examining how each Party member implements the decisions adopted by the general meeting. The Party branch committee appointed persons to explain the contents of the



There are sound forces in the world and they constitute the overwhelming majority. These forces are the masses of the people. They stand on the positions of strengthening peace and restraining the aggressors who are trying to let loose a new war. Progressive forces are acting not only in Europe but also in America, in all parts of the world.

It is the urgent task of all peace-loving forces to fight for the consolidation of European security, for the establishment of lasting peace in Asia, for the prevention of any imperialist aggression, for the unconditional prohibition of the use of the atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass extermination, for the further relaxation of international tension and for the improvement of friendly relations between the peoples and governments.

Comrades, the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is solving important problems. It is summing up the work of the Party in the five years that have elapsed since the Ninth Congress and outlining the ways for the further building of the foundations of Socialism in free and democratic Czechoslovakia. All contemporary history of the development of your country and the work of this Congress bear witness to the fact that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is the recognised and tested leader of the peoples of Czechoslovakia. Their long years of experience have convinced them that all the activities of the Com-

the Marxist-Leninist Party consciousness, in order to make the Party still more consolidated and monolithic, is the most im-

portant message of greetings to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia:

## "To the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia"

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The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wholeheartedly wishes the Communist Party and the entire working people of Czechoslovakia fresh success in socialist construction, in the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia, in the development of the national economy and culture, in the steady raising of the living standards of the working people and in the struggle for strengthening world peace.

Long live the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—the vanguard of the working class and all working people of Czechoslovakia!

Long live the inviolable fraternal friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union!

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

(Stormy, prolonged ovation resounds throughout the hall. The delegates shout: "Long live the Soviet Union!", "Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!", "Long live peace!", "Friendship with the Soviet Union forever!". Shouts of "Hurrah". The delegates and visitors sing the "Internationale").

## FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

# Eve of Fourth Congress of Communist Party of Brazil

"Voz Operaria"—Weekly Journal of the Communist Party of Brazil

The Communist Party of Brazil is making active preparations for its forthcoming Fourth Congress, to be held this year, which will be a historic event in Party life and for the entire people of Brazil. The Congress will sum up the results of the struggle waged by the Brazilian proletariat since the Third Party Congress in 1929.

The Congress will adopt a new Programme and Party Rules. The draft Programme published last January met with wide response amongst various sections of the population of the country. Members of the Communist Party and the masses of working people are most actively participating in discussion of this historical document and the draft Rules. Discussion is taking place all over the country. The draft Programme has been read out in a number of municipal councils in the country. Roberto Morena, Deputy to the Federal Congress, read out the complete text of the draft Programme in the Chamber of Deputies.

Since the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil decided in December last to convene the Fourth Congress of the Party, the weekly "Voz Operaria" and other democratic newspapers have unfolded a broad campaign of preparations for the Congress. Each issue of "Voz Operaria" has a special supplement entitled "Forum of Fourth Congress". In it many Party members and leaders of Party organisations express their views on questions relating to the two principal documents which will be discussed at the Congress—the drafts of the Programme and Rules of the Communist Party of Brazil. Sections have also been introduced into the paper itself under the heading of "People Discuss Programme of the CPB" and "Questions and Answers" in which articles dealing with the different problems raised in the drafts of the Programme and the Party Rules are regularly published. In particular, problems concerning the domination of American imperialism in the country and the struggle for nation-

al independence, the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the agrarian reform, various aspects of inner-Party life, the position of the intellectuals, women, young people, etc. are widely elucidated.

"Voz Operaria" published in the supplement to one of its recent issues a leading article on the question of strengthening the

## VOZ OPERARIA

Party branches. In this article the newspaper explains that branches are the backbone of the Party because on their unity, fighting efficiency and close links with the masses depends the implementation of the Programme of the Party. In this connection the paper recalls the instructions of Comrade Prestes to the effect that it is not sufficient simply to conduct agitation and propaganda in order to ensure the realisation of the Programme of the Communist Party. It is also essential, writes the paper, that we conduct extensive organisational work and that the Communists work constantly amongst the millions of Brazilians with the aim of winning them over to the side of the Party, of ensuring the formation of a mighty Democratic Front of National Liberation and ensuring the victory of the struggle against American imperialism, latifundists and the Vargas Government.

"Work among the masses", writes the newspaper, "must be carried out daily and hourly in all spheres—from work in the trade unions or the strike struggle to the rallying of anti-imperialist forces or election campaigns. This activity therefore calls for a leading force which is perfectly well trained, capable of standing at the head of the masses and leading them firmly and confidently. This leading force is the Party of the working class... Party branches, as stated in the Rules of the Communist Party of Brazil, establish living ties between the

Party leadership, the working class and the popular masses."

On the basis of experience of the struggle of the Communist Party "Voz Operaria" points out that the day-to-day Party work amongst the working people must be carried out not only by the leading functionaries and small groups of Party activists but by the whole membership. The paper writes that Communists must be closely united in their organisations and must have concrete Party assignments. To increase the militant efficiency of the Party branches it is essential to display daily concern for raising the ideological and political level of the Party membership, to see to it that every member studies the Programme of the Communist Party of Brazil. For this purpose, talks, Party meetings, etc. should be held more frequently in the Party branches. The newspaper stresses that special attention should be paid to educating and training branch secretaries.

All this, "Voz Operaria" goes on, will help to extend and consolidate the ties of the basic Party organisations with the masses, the prerequisite for their successful work. "Success in winning the masses over to the Party's Programme", writes the newspaper, "depends on how the Party branches work in the mass organisations and take up the vital problems of the working masses and the people."

In conclusion the newspaper writes that the formation of Party branches in all major enterprises, the strengthening of these branches and the raising of their activity constitute an important task of all Party committees and of every Communist.

"One of the most valuable results of the work in connection with the IVth Congress of the Communist Party of Brazil", the newspaper points out, "will be the strengthening of Party branches, which is the reliable guarantee for the implementation of the Party's Programme for the salvation of our country and the happiness of our people."

the creative energies of the Hungarian people during its ten years of existence; the development, present position and tasks of the national economy; tasks of state apparatus and local councils; questions of Party work and the new Rules.

The decision stresses that the important task of Party organisations is to ensure that classes are conducted on a high level, to raise still higher the consciousness of Party members and non-party masses and to ensure the successful carrying out of the Congress decisions by thorough preparations for a new study year, by checking up on and improving the leadership of the courses, classes and seminars.

## PUBLISHING POLITICAL LITERATURE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

The Publishing House "Szikra" (Hungary) has published Volume 8 of V. I. Lenin's works in the Hungarian language. (To date 20 volumes of V. I. Lenin's works have been issued). A considerable part of the material in this volume appears in the Hungarian language for the first time.

The Publishing House of Political Literature of the Rumanian People's Republic has released the third edition of V. I. Lenin's "The State and Revolution".

The Chinese edition of Volume 9 of J. V. Stalin's Collected Works has come off the press in the People's Republic of China. The Publishing House "People's Inner Mongolia" has published Volume 1 of Mao Tse-tung's Collected Works in the Mongolian language, which in addition to the materials contained in the Chinese edition of this volume includes Mao Tse-tung's "Concerning Contradictions".

The Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party has put out the first volume of the two-volume edition of G. Dimitrov's Selected Works, which includes articles, speeches and reports by G. Dimitrov in the period up to September 9, 1944. The volume has been issued in 40,000 copies.

The Publishing House has also published in an edition of 80,000 copies Volume 10 of Georgi Dimitrov's Collected Works, which includes his writings in the period between February 1935 and November 1938.

members into play and increase the fighting strength of the Party branches. They provide the conditions for basic Party organisations to play a leading role in production and in the political life of the masses and play an important role in supervising production and ensuring the fulfilment of production tasks.

Our Party branch holds a general meeting at the beginning of every month. If necessary, another meeting is held in the middle of the month. Each meeting is thoroughly prepared. When the Party branch committee receives the monthly plan drawn up by the management of the works and co-ordinated with the Party committee, it first discusses the plan at the joint meeting of responsible cadres from the Party, the management, the trade union and the Youth League. Having studied this plan in the light of the specific conditions prevailing in the workshop, the Party branch committee proceeds to formulate the monthly plan for the Party political work. At the same time the Party branch committee arranges the agenda of the general meeting, prepares the report to be delivered at the meeting and draws up its draft resolution. When the preparatory work has been done, the secretary of the Party branch calls a meeting of the leaders of the Party groups, at which they discuss the questions that the Party branch committee will submit to the forthcoming general meeting. After this, the leaders of the Party groups acquaint in detail the rank and file and ask them to take an active part in the general meeting. Preparations thus made not only help to hold meetings in an organised manner but also ensure the business-like discussion of problems raised at these meetings.

Take for instance the Party general meeting which had been convened to discuss the improvement of the quality of products. The leaders of the workshop and of the checking team and the secretary of the Party branch each made a report to the meeting. Those who took part in discussion commended section head Comrade Liu Chao-lan for the initiative he had displayed in production. The Communists of the section led by Liu had raised its working efficiency thirteen-

ing the quality of products and grumbled about the "strictness" of the checking personnel. The speakers pointed to the losses caused to the state by low-quality products, suggested concrete methods for improvement and fulfilment of production plans and criticised the leadership of the Party branch and the management for the shortcomings in directing the Party political and production work.

Responsible cadres in the management (mostly leaders of workshops) were requested by the general meeting to solve quickly all questions concerned with the improvement of the production management that were raised by the rank-and-file members. The meeting adopted a decision setting schedules for the fulfilment of suggestions put forward by Party members, appointed the personnel charged to carry them out and elected a group of comrades entrusted with the task of assisting the Party branch committee in examining how each Party member implements the decisions adopted by the general meeting. The Party branch committee appointed persons to explain the contents of the discussion and the decisions adopted to those comrades who, for some reason, had not been able to attend the meeting.

After each general meeting the Party branch committee regularly holds a meeting of propagandists and agitators, a meeting of the members of the Youth League in order to bring home the decisions of the Party meetings to every worker and staff member at the workshop.

Intensification of the activities of the Party groups is also of great importance in ensuring the implementation of decisions. In addition to holding regular meetings to discuss organisational questions, the groups deal with questions as they arise from time to time in the course of everyday work.

FENG LING-HSIN

Secretary of the Party branch of the Communist Party of China at the wagon workshop of the Dairen Locomotive and Wagon Works.

# Protests in Latin America Against US Intervention in Guatemala's Affairs

The open preparations that are being made by the ruling circles of the United States for intervention against Guatemala have given rise to a wave of indignation and protest in the countries of Latin America.

A "National Movement of Solidarity with Guatemala" has been organised in Uruguay and is headed by senators, deputies and public figures belonging to different political parties in the country. The initiators of this movement have published an appeal to the people of Uruguay in which they express "their entire solidarity and sympathy with the fraternal Republic of Guatemala which is at present being subjected to shameful alien pressure in retaliation for her courageous behaviour in defending her sacred rights to independence and self-determination". The leaders of this movement have made a call to the Uruguayan people to give their ardent support to the democratic cause of the people and Government of Guatemala.

The US plans for an armed attack on Guatemala and its attempts to convene a "consultative" conference of the Latin-American countries in Montevideo so as to give this intervention the appearance of "collective action" by the states of the American continent have called forth pro-

tests in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Uruguayan Parliament. Angel Cusano, Senator of the Herrerista Party, made an accusation against the USA that in defending private commercial interests they were committing a scandalous injustice against one of the most noble countries of the American continent—Guatemala. Dubra, Socialist Deputy, declared: "We are coming up against insolent, predatory imperialist aggression on the part of a big power—the United States." It is clear to everybody that the US "is attempting to prepare public opinion in the countries of the American continent and the whole world for brazen intervention similar to that perpetrated by the American marines in landing at Nicaragua" (1927-33.—Ed.).

A broad movement of solidarity with Guatemala headed by the masses of working people has unfolded in Bolivia. The Bolivian Trade Union Centre—"Central Obrera Boliviana", the Trade Union Confederation of Building Trade Workers of Bolivia, the Federation of Factory Workers in La Paz, the Confederation of Small Business Men and others have come out in defence of Guatemala.

The press of Brazil is severely censuring the US State Department plot against

Guatemala. The newspaper "O Popular" enumerating examples of open US intervention in the home affairs of Guatemala writes: Facts testify that "Dulles, reviving dollar diplomacy...is openly intervening in the internal affairs of the countries of the American continent, promoting war, and arming dictators with the object of establishing Wall Street domination in these countries... Dulles' stupid policy in relation to Guatemala is creating a menace to the whole of Latin America, including ourselves, because this is a direct attack on the sovereignty of countries, on the principle of non-intervention by one state into the internal affairs of others..."

The democratic press of Brazil points out that the repeated and insolent provocations of the US against Guatemala are day by day giving rise to ever more resolute protests not only on the part of the peoples of the American continent, but of the whole world. The peoples of Latin America are not allowing themselves to be deceived by the howls of the mouthpieces of Wall Street. They know that when the American rulers speak of "defending the hemisphere" they mean, in fact, the defence of the privileges of American monopolies and trusts.

## Draft Constitution of People's Republic of China

The 30th session of the Central People's Government Council took place on June 14 under the chairmanship of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The session heard the report of the Commission on Drawing up the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. In its report the Commission stated that in drawing up the Draft Constitution it was guided by the proposals made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on this matter. More than 8,000 people took part in the preparation of the Draft Constitution that was before the Central People's Government Council for consideration.

Representatives of democratic parties and public organisations who spoke during the session expressed their unanimous approval and support of the Draft Constitution.

The Central People's Government Council unanimously adopted the Draft Constitution elaborated by the Commission on Drawing up the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and decided to publish it. All the central newspapers published the text of the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China on June 15.

In the "Introduction" to the Draft Constitution it is said that the basis of the Constitution is the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of 1949. At the same time the Constitution is a further development of this programme. It consolidates the results of the people's revolution in China as well as the new gains in the field of politics and economics since the establishment of the People's Republic of China; it reflects the basic demands of the state during the transition period and also the common aspirations of broad masses of the people in relation to the building of socialist society.

Article 1 of the Draft Constitution reads: "The People's Republic of China is a state of people's democracy led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance." Article 2 points out that "all power in the People's Republic of China is in the hands of the people. The organs of people's power are the All-China Congress of People's Representatives and local People's Congresses of all levels. The All-China Congress of People's Representatives and local People's Congresses of all levels as well as the other state organs adhere to the system of democratic centralism".

Under the Draft Constitution the People's Republic of China is a single multinational state in which all nationalities have equal rights.

According to Article 4 the People's Republic of China, relying on the state organs and social forces, ensures through socialist industrialisation and socialist transformations the gradual elimination of the system of exploitation and the building of socialist society.

The Draft Constitution stresses that the state-owned sector of the economy is the leading force in the national economy and constitutes the material basis for the socialist transformations effected by the state. The state ensures preferential development of the state-owned sector.

The Draft Constitution lays down the system of state structure of the People's Republic of China. The supreme body of state power in the Republic is the All-China Congress of People's Representatives which is the only body in the Republic with legislative power. The permanent organ of the All-China Congress of People's Representatives is the Permanent Committee of the All-China Congress of People's Representatives elected by the Congress.

The All-China Congress of People's Representatives elects the Chairman of the People's Republic of China for a period of four years. The Chairman of the People's Republic of China heads the armed forces of the entire country and acts as Chairman of the State Defence Committee.

The supreme executive body of state power in the Republic and the supreme administrative body of the state is the State Council of the People's Republic of China which at the same time is the Government of the Republic.

The Draft Constitution proclaims universal suffrage for all citizens of the Republic of 18 years and over. Women enjoy equal rights with men to elect and to be elected.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association and assembly as well as freedom of street processions and demonstrations. The state ensures these freedoms for the citizens by placing at their disposal the necessary material means. Citizens of the Republic are guaranteed freedom of conscience, freedom to live where they like and freedom of movement. The Constitution proclaims and guarantees the rights of citizens of the Republic to work, the right to rest and leisure, the right to education and the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

"The defence of the homeland", Article 103 reads, "is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China: military service in conformity with the law is an honorable duty of the citizens of the People's Republic of China."

## For Unity of Cuban People, for Cuba's National Independence

### I.

The policy of war pursued by the American imperialists, their efforts to bolster up the colonial system and exploitation and to involve the Latin American countries in the realisation of US aggressive aims have made themselves perceptibly felt in Cuba likewise.

Since the second world war American imperialism has intensified the offensive against our country, particularly against the working class and its Party. With a view to carrying out their plan for "reorganising the economy of Cuba", which would enable the American monopolies to maintain their fabulous war-time profits by exploiting and starving the working people, by ruiing and plundering Cuba, the US imperialists needed first of all to abolish the rights won by the working class in our country.

As is known, the working class of Cuba, organised in a united trade union centre, has secured the satisfaction of a whole series of demands for improving labour conditions and increasing wages. Such important gains as the establishment of an eight-hour working day, the recognition of the principle "equal pay for equal work", holidays with pay, maternity protection and others have been won by the overwhelming majority of the proletariat. Legislation has been achieved for the protection of the working people from arbitrary dismissals, from lock-outs and staff reductions. The working class of Cuba had the right to strike and this right was recorded in the Constitution of the Republic.

So as to abolish all these rights and develop a broad offensive on the national economy, the imperialists, with the co-operation of the venal Cuban rulers, split the Confederation of the Working People of Cuba, seized the trade unions and killed Jesus Menendez, outstanding leader of the workers in the sugar industry, as well as other leaders.

The chief aim of the coup of March 10, 1952, which brought the present Government of General Fulgencio Batista to power, was precisely to facilitate the implementation of the plans of imperialism.

However, the rebuff given by the masses to the military coup and the difficulties which the Batista Government came up against hindered it from carrying out the demands of the US imperialists with the required speed and the events which took place on July 26, 1953, therefore, served as an excuse for its further offensive on the democratic rights and freedoms of the people.

It is known, on July 26, 1953 a group of young people, mainly members of the Orthodox Party and students, made an unsuccessful attack on the military barracks in Santiago with the object of developing an insurrection movement over the entire country and of overthrowing the Batista Government. This attack, which was prepared in complete isolation from the mass popular movement, was a venture predestined to failure. The Government immediately utilised this event to abrogate the constitutional guarantees, completely to abolish civil freedoms, to declare the People's Socialist Party outlawed and to ban the democratic press. All these measures, undoubtedly have helped the Batista Government to carry through a policy of national betrayal.

The leadership of the Confederation of the Working People of Cuba and the National

aimed at maintaining for the monopolists the fabulous war-time profits in the face of the crisis. The leadership of the Confederation and of the National Federation are

striving to convince the working masses that there is nothing left for them to do but resign themselves to lower wages and dismissals called forth by the alleged "unprofitableness" of enterprises. They are simultaneously doing everything in their power to divert the masses from the struggle for their chief aims, putting forward such slogans as that of nationalising the sugar industry, which, being correct in general, is absolutely unreal in present conditions.

The popular masses are continuing to oppose the schemes of the Government; in view of this it is compelled to pursue its policy with the exercise of a certain degree of caution. It is also undeniable that the Government is continuing its work of national betrayal, dealing blow after blow against the working people and on an ever-increasing scale handing the riches of Cuba over to foreign monopolies.

Alongside considerable wage cuts there have already been numerous dismissals of railway workers, city transport workers and port workers. In consequence of the government effecting a direct wage cut of 6 per cent, withholding or underpaying bonuses for additional output and because of the restrictions imposed on sugar production, the incomes of workers engaged in this branch of industry have already been reduced by 120 million dollars in the course of the last year. As a result of these measures the wages of the workers at some sugar enterprises have fallen by 50 per cent.

Poverty, unemployment, steadily increasing prices and the lack of freedom to protect their right to bread and work are making the popular masses more and more indignant with the Batista Government and the treacherous leadership of the Confederation of the Working People of Cuba.

### II.

Not only are the interests of the working class being affected by the implementation of the "reorganisation plan"; the measures it envisages are infringing on the interests of the nation as a whole.

Our people are paying dearly for the policy of curtailment of the sugar industry, of economic isolation, which is hindering the establishment of trade relations with the USSR and the countries of people's democracy, the policy of intensifying Cuba's dependence on American capital and of abandoning our national independence. A fall in the price of sugar alone can mean a reduction of 250-300 million dollars in the national income. This policy is simultaneously threatening the Cuban cattle-breeders with ruin because stock-raising is being handed over to two powerful American companies—the "King Ranch of Texas" and the "Manati Sugar Co." And, finally, this policy has ruined our tobacco, textile, footwear, cardboard, woodworking and a number of other branches of industry.

To defeat this treacherous policy of the Government it is necessary in the first place to forge national unity. Only a rallied united front of the proletariat, peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie in towns and that part of the national bourgeoisie which is not directly connected with imperialism can guarantee the successful outcome of the

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Joaquin Ordoqui

Organising Secretary,  
People's Socialist Party of Cuba

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people and of integrity of the administrative apparatus.

The leaders of the bourgeois and the petty-bourgeois opposition political parties who, in practice, are sticking to a position of subservience to imperialism and intend to continue carrying out its "reorganisation plan" have rejected united action proposed by the People's Socialist Party. They want to inflict a defeat on the present Government but only on condition that no changes whatsoever will take place in the economic and social structure of the country.

The leaders of the bourgeois political parties do not want unity. They know full well that if unity is attained the masses will want to go further, that they will strive for united action to achieve higher aims which will really change their present conditions of life.

The leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Party ("Partido Autentico") headed by Carlos Prío Socarras and operating from outside are banking its calculations on a so-called insurrection or an armed coup. The Orthodox Party has been split into three factions, each pursuing its own policy. But all these calculations and policies boil down to one and the same thing—the desire to find a way out of the present political situation behind the backs of the popular masses. The Party led by ex-President Grau San Martín is striving by all means in its power to participate in the election; this in point of fact would only help the existing Government. In one way and another the other less important opposition parties share these political tendencies.

The passivity, that some leaders of the opposition work for, the putsch actions advocated by others and the tendency for collusion with the Government, which manifested itself in the ranks of the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois opposition,—all this has but one aim—to mislead the masses, discourage and force them into hopeless actions, divert the masses from the path of unity and mobilisation of their forces—the only right path which can lead them to victory.

### III.

But despite the stand taken by the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois opposition and government parties the striving for unity is growing and is increasingly manifest among the masses. Even in the above mentioned parties the rank and file are, in one form or another, expressing more and more their dissent with the policy of their leaders.

The movement for unity is growing and strengthening at numerous sugar refineries and plantations. This movement has also assumed wide proportions among the working people in the tobacco industry, at the docks, among building, textile, railway and other workers. Steps towards unity are also being made among the petty bourgeoisie, students and professionals.

The setting up of United Front committees throughout the country, the formation of municipal and provincial bodies of the Front and its intention to take part in the elections as the United National Front show that despite all the efforts of imperialism and its local hirelings the idea of unity

at present in the hands of American companies, to put an end to racial discrimination and pursue a policy of peace, democracy, increased well-being of the

people and of integrity of the administrative apparatus.

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that the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois political trends, their tactics of putschism and passivity, still have a great influence not only in the ranks of the petty bourgeoisie but in the ranks of the proletariat likewise.

To bring an end to these harmful tendencies and to win the masses over to the policy of the People's Socialist Party it is essential to overcome certain shortcomings in our own work. Analysing these shortcomings, the Party leadership has shown what a hindrance in our struggle for unity are sectarianism, on the one hand, and the compromise and opportunism to be seen in the Party in relation to bourgeois tendencies, on the other.

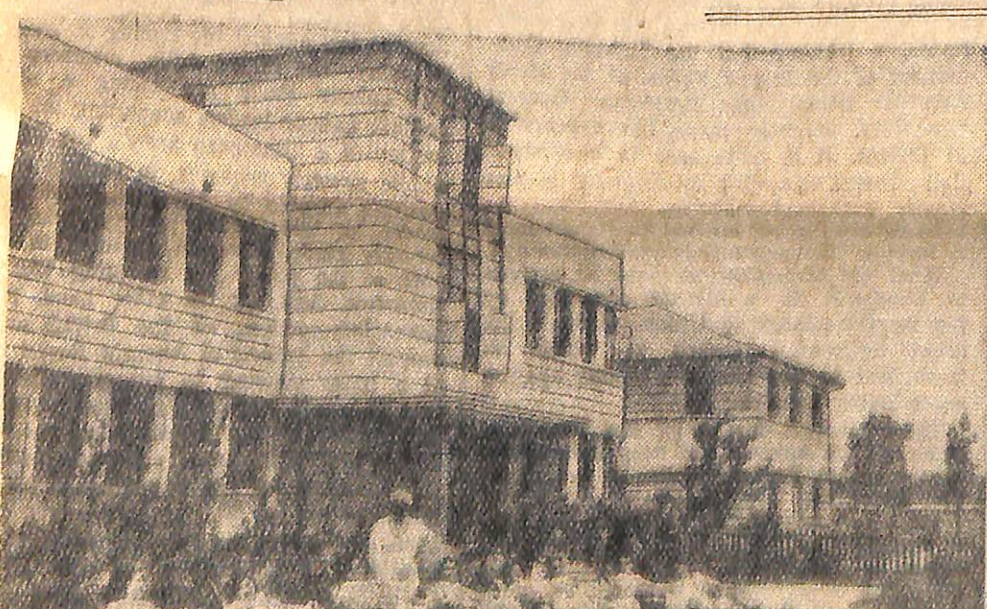
The first trend is expressed in the wrong opinion that the masses are, allegedly, not yet prepared to achieve unity. This trend likewise finds reflection in the evasion of discussion on the programme of the Democratic Front of National Liberation due to lack of confidence in its adoption by the masses. The second trend is revealed in the thought that we must not openly criticise the bourgeois leaders who are opposing the Government since criticism of these leaders will preclude their parties joining the United Front. The people adhering to this trend fail to understand that it is only by exposing these bourgeois leaders, by making it clear to the masses that these leaders have sold themselves to imperialism, that we can forge national unity.

The leadership of the People's Socialist Party has pointed to the necessity of resolutely uprooting these false views from our ranks and has called upon the entire Party to study the programme of the Democratic Front of National Liberation, to arm itself with the required knowledge in order more successfully to carry through discussion of this programme among the broad masses and win them over to our side.

We must also step up all our work among the working class. That is why we have proposed, as a most urgent task of the Party, to set up new branches at places of work, to strengthen the existing branches, to draw new members into the Party, to hold political discussions and to render, day by day help to the working-class movement in its ever-broader activities.

In view of the economic structure of Cuba, the role played by the sugar industry in the economy of the country and the role the proletariat in this branch plays in the ranks of the Cuban working class, we must carry out our political and organisational work primarily amongst this category of the working people. Proceeding from this, the Party leadership held a special meeting on the question of work amongst the workers of the sugar industry and pointed to the necessity of strengthening Party organisations at the refineries and on the plantations in this industry. Subjecting existing shortcomings to severe criticism, the meeting took a decision to increase activity for the establishment of new Party committees, to step up the activities of existing committees and to embark on a campaign for recruiting new members to the Party from among the sugar workers. "Unless the present condition of our Party bodies is changed", states the decision, "we shall be unable... either to organise serious opposition on the part of the workers to the plan of reorganisation or to create conditions for inflicting a heavy and palpable defeat on the imperialists, the magnates and their governments."

The meeting called for the utmost popularisation of the programme of the workers of the sugar industry—"For preserving the status quo, not a centavo reduction, not a single dismissal!" The meeting also called for these demands to be



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of sickness or disability. "The defence of the homeland", Article 103 reads, "is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China: military service in conformity with the law is an honorable duty of the citizens of the People's Republic of China."



People's China displays great solicitude for the rest and leisure of the working people, extends the network of sanatoria and rest homes. Photo: Sanatorium belonging to the Trade Union of Post and Telegraph Workers.

to the military coup and the difficulties which the Batista Government came up against hindered it from carrying out the demands of the US imperialists with the required speed and the events which took place on July 26, 1953, therefore, served as an excuse for its further offensive on the democratic rights and freedoms of the people.

It is known, on July 26, 1953 a group of young people, mainly members of the Orthodox Party and students, made an unsuccessful attack on the military barracks in Santiago with the object of developing an insurrection movement over the entire country and of overthrowing the Batista Government. This attack, which was prepared in complete isolation from the mass popular movement, was a venture predestined to failure. The Government immediately utilised this event to abrogate the constitutional guarantees, completely to abolish civil freedoms, to declare the People's Socialist Party outlawed and to ban the democratic press. All these measures, undoubtedly have helped the Batista Government to carry through a policy of national betrayal.

The leadership of the Confederation of the Working People of Cuba and the National Federation of the Working People of the Sugar Industry have, on their part, openly begun to co-operate with the Government in the implementation of the so-called "re-organisation plan" which envisages a reduction in workers' wages, mass dismissals, intensification of labour and other measures

held that month the Syngman Rhee clique received less than 20 per cent of the popular vote and only 45 out of the 210 seats in the Assembly. The South Korean puppets thought that the only way out under the circumstances was an attack, with US armed assistance, against North Korea.

Our people are paying dearly for the policy of curtailing the sugar industry, of economic isolation, which is hindering the establishment of trade relations with the USSR and the countries of people's democracy, the policy of intensifying Cuba's dependence on American capital and of abandoning our national independence. A fall in the price of sugar alone can mean a reduction of 250-300 million dollars in the national income. This policy is simultaneously threatening the Cuban cattle-breeders with ruin because stock-raising is being handed over to two powerful American companies—the "King Ranch of Texas" and the "Manati Sugar Co." And, finally, this policy has ruined our tobacco, textile, footwear, cardboard, woodworking and a number of other branches of industry.

To defeat this treacherous policy of the Government it is necessary in the first place to forge national unity. Only a rallied united front of the proletariat, peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie in towns and that part of the national bourgeoisie which is not directly connected with imperialism can guarantee the successful outcome of the struggle against the country's present semi-colonial status. Only such unity will enable us to set up a government of the Democratic Front of National Liberation which will be able to put an end to latifundism, carry out an agrarian reform and the free division of land among the peasantry; to nationalise public utility undertakings,

in the ranks of the Cuban working class, we must carry out our political and organisational work primarily amongst this category of the working people. Proceeding from this, the Party leadership held a special meeting on the question of work amongst the workers of the sugar industry and pointed to the necessity of strengthening Party organisations at the refineries and on the plantations in this industry. Subjecting existing shortcomings to severe criticism, the meeting took a decision to increase activity for the establishment of new Party committees, to step up the activities of existing committees and to embark on a campaign for recruiting new members to the Party from among the sugar workers. "Unless the present condition of our Party bodies is changed", states the decision, "we shall be unable... either to organise serious opposition on the part of the workers to the plan of re-organisation or to create conditions for inflicting a heavy and palpable defeat on the imperialists, the magnates and their governments."

III. But despite the stand taken by the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois opposition and government parties, the striving for unity is growing and is increasingly manifest among the masses. Even in the above mentioned parties the rank and file are, in one form or another, expressing more and more their dissent with the policy of their leaders.

The movement for unity is growing and strengthening at numerous sugar refineries and plantations. This movement has also assumed wide proportions among the working people in the tobacco industry, at the docks, among building, textile, railway and other workers. Steps towards unity are also being made among the petty bourgeoisie, students and professionals.

The setting up of United Front committees throughout the country, the formation of municipal and provincial bodies of the Front and its intention to take part in the elections as the United National Front show that despite all the efforts of imperialism and its local hirelings the idea of unity is gaining more ground among the masses.

The policy of the People's Socialist Party, which is for national unity that would make possible the formation of a democratic government and the implementation of its programme, is however not being carried through with the energy and speed called for by the circumstances. It should be noted

The meeting called for the utmost popularisation of the programme of the workers of the sugar industry—"For preserving the status quo, not a centavo reduction, not a single dismissal". The meeting also called for these demands to be more closely co-ordinated with the struggle against the policy of curtailing the sugar industry, for restoring trade relations with the USSR and the countries of people's democracy, for reducing prices of imported goods, for democratic freedoms, for peace.

Street is utilising the racket about the defence of the "free world" as a skeleton-key for intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. The present American leaders are seeking allies among the newly-hatched Quislings of the Bonn, Madrid, Istanbul type and other rulers, each of whom is striving to out-crie the others in that precisely he, more than anyone else, is threatened by the "Communist menace". One of the main considerations for including Turkey in NATO, that is, in the category of "free nations", writes H. Meyer, is, for instance, the consideration that five times less money is required for the maintenance of a Turkish soldier than for an American one.

Much space in the book is devoted to exposing the fraudulent methods of the apologists of American capitalism lauding the notorious "American way of life". In order to conceal the real conditions in the USA the "Voice of America" and other means of the US propaganda machine present the living standards of the upper 15 or 20 per cent of the population as typical of the country as a whole. Most people abroad and those in the United States, H. Meyer writes, do not realise that "even in 1951, the year of 'Korean war prosperity', 53 per cent of American families earned less than 3,000 dollars (or about 1,700 in 1938 dollars). This, according to the Heller Committee, was 1,275 dollars below the sum needed by a family of four for sufficient food, clothing, shelter and medical care".

What the "American way of life" actually means is shown in a letter by James David, a worker, published in March of Labor for January 1951. This letter, quoted by the author, gives a picture of the real life of the toiling people in the United States. "During 1950 I worked eight months and received a wage total of 1,352 dollars. Two of my boys have never tasted butter, and three of them have eaten so little beefsteak that they won't understand what the word steak actually means."

In the USA, the land of "equal opportunities" the upper 20 per cent of the

families, according to the US Department of Commerce, receive nearly 50 per cent of the national income while the lowest 20 per cent receive only about 4 per cent.

Pitiable too is the picture of public education and health in this citadel of the "free world". "Instead of schools, health and cultural centres", the author says, "big business provides American children with comic books whose gospel is sex, murder and war." As the children grow into youths they are presented with the same kind of "literature". The language of their heroes, Masses and Mainstream recently wrote, "is that of gangsters and criminals: 'kill'em left and right'—such is the most widespread literature in the USA. As for the American theatres their "art" was vividly described by the New York Times which wrote that "No one should venture into the theatre nowadays without a psychiatrist... What you need in the theatre is a normal, healthy murderer who enjoys his work and has no misgivings or regrets".

The deliberate policy of the US ruling circles aimed at morally corrupting the younger American generation and at preparing them for the role of murderer yields fruit. In 1952 a total of 2,036,510 crimes of violence were registered in the USA. In the first half of 1953, an F.B.I. release on September 1953, reported, there was "one murder every 40 minutes, one rape every 29 minutes, a robbery every 8.8 minutes, an assault every 5.7 minutes, an auto theft every 2.3 and a burglary every 1 minute". The New York Times wrote in April 1953 that the population of the state and federal prisons has increased 7 times as fast as the national population in the last 25 years.

The lie that it is impossible to do without war production and that a turn towards a peace economy would inevitably result in mass unemployment is constantly foisted upon the American people. And all this is being done at a time, the book says, when "millions of Americans still live in basements, hovels, ghettos and overcrowded slums. The United States needs at least 10 million homes at a cost of about 100 billion

(Continued on page 6)

### BOOK REVIEW

## US MONOPOLIES—ENEMIES OF PEACE AND FREEDOM OF PEOPLES

Hershel Meyer's book

"The Last Illusion. America's Plan for World Domination"

In his recent book "The Last Illusion" Hershel Meyer, well-known American progressive publicist, on the basis of numerous documents shows up those who work to create international tension and prevent its relaxation; he convincingly exposes the misanthropic designs of the enemies of peace and freedom of the peoples.

H. Meyer provides an irrefutable proof that US foreign and internal policy is now completely dominated by the reactionary aggressive forces striving to unleash a world war of extermination.

An idea of the inevitability of a new world war is constantly being foisted upon the confused Americans with the aid of the huge propaganda machine. "We must arm to the teeth!", "Peace through strength!"—these are the slogans of the US present day policy-makers, H. Meyer writes.

Way back during the second world war the US monopolists "in their narrow circle" expressed the fear that the end of the war could terminate the flow of super-profits and even then they began a frantic search for new "stimulus" to give new life to the economy. The word "peace" became synonymous for them with slumps, clogged markets and panic at the Stock Exchange.

\* Hershel D. Meyer. The Last Illusion. America's Plan for World Domination. New York. 1954.

The intensified militarisation of the economy and a certain rise in business activity was lauded in the USA as the beginning of the era of "prosperity". The Wall Street propagandists cried from the house tops about the alleged "unrestricted" possibilities of American capitalism. However, despite the huge dollar injections at the expense of the state into the war industry and despite the attempts of the US monopoly groups to better their position by plundering the peoples of other countries, at the end of 1948 clear signs of a new economic crisis appeared on the US horizon. The postwar "boom" was on the downgrade. Industrial output fell 14 per cent between November 1948 and June 1949 alone, and the number of unemployed grew catastrophically.

The level of the militarisation of the economy based on the cold war no longer satisfied the appetites of the US aggressive monopolies. A new "more powerful stimulus" for maintaining profits at a higher level was found in the unleashing of war in Korea, which helped to carry through the policy of the arms drive, the war which subsequently was openly called a "blessing". "Actually", H. Meyer says, "Wall Street's war against the Korean people began in September 1945, at the very moment its generals set foot in South Korea."

As is known, a National Congress of the representatives of the people's committees was held in Seoul way back in September 1945 attended by representatives from all parts of Korea. The Congress proclaimed the establishment of a People's Republic. The formation of an independent democratic state, however, was not in keeping with the plans of those who sought to convert Korea into a colony of the American imperialists, into their military strategic base in Asia and a source of profits for the monopolists. On September 8, that is after Japan signed the Act of Surrender, American troops landed in Korea and the notorious General Hodges lost no time in declaring that "military government is the only government for Korea". Hodges dissolved the people's government elected by the Congress, declaring that "the Japanese officials, including the police, must be restored to their positions in Korea to prevent chaos".

From that time events in the south of Korea began to develop in full conformity with the wishes and interests of the US monopolies. In April 1946 Syngman Rhee, who arrived at Korea in the rear of the US troops and propped up by American bayonets, arrested the leaders of all the democratic organisations, formed a government to Wall Street's liking and restored in South Korea the regime which existed under Japanese domination. As a result of the anti-popular policy pursued by the reactionary clique in South Korea the Rhee regime which maintained itself in power with the aid of the fascist terror and American hand-outs found itself, by May 1950, on the verge of breakdown. At the election

THE LAST ILLUSION AMERICA'S PLAN FOR WORLD DOMINATION

Hershel D. Meyer

AVON, AVON PUBLISHERS 1954

# AT GENEVA CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

On June 15 the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers, the work of which is being closely followed by the peoples of all countries, completed discussion of the first item on the agenda—the Korean question. Thus it is already possible to sum up some results of this discussion which lasted more than a month and a half.

What has the discussion of the Korean problem at the Geneva Conference shown? What conclusions can be drawn from this discussion?

Let us look at the facts.

As is known, right at the beginning of the Geneva Conference, on April 27, the delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic put forward a number of concrete proposals for the solution of the Korean question by means of peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic footing. The proposals of the delegation of the KPDR envisaged that all-Korean elections should be carried out by the Korean people themselves on the basis of an agreement between North and South Korea for the purpose of which the creation of an all-Korean commission of the representatives from both parts of the country was proposed. These proposals also envisaged the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea before the holding of all-Korean elections and that guarantees to ensure the further peaceful development of Korea would be given by the states which are particularly interested in ensuring peace in the Far East.

The proposals of the delegation of the KPDR were supported by the delegations of the USSR and the People's Republic of China. In doing so the delegation of the People's Republic of China put forward an additional proposal—to form a commission of representatives from neutral countries which did not participate in the war in Korea to supervise the conduct of free elections throughout the whole of Korea.

One without bias could not but admit the fact that the proposals of the delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic open up for the Korean people great possibilities for restoring their national unity by means of genuinely free elections. However, in the course of the discussion the delegations of the USA and certain other countries opposed these proposals. The discussion revealed that the USA did not want to settle the Korean problem by peaceful means and was endeavouring not only to maintain its rule over South Korea but to extend it to cover the whole country. The representatives of the USA and certain other countries following the US directed all their efforts first of all at justifying the US intervention against the Korean people and at imposing the anti-popular South-Korean regime on North Korea.

On May 22 the delegation of South Korea advanced its draft, written under US dictation, which envisaged the holding of elections in conditions of the occupation of South Korea by foreign troops and under the control of the UNO. In doing so the authors of these proposals gave no indication of a sober appreciation of the real situation existing in both parts of Korea.

The representative of the Korean Republic opposed the formation of an all-Korean body, in accordance with the principles to be agreed by the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Korean Republic, to prepare and hold all-Korean elections. The South Korean Government strives anew, as it did before, to use the United Nations as a screen for obtaining exclusive control over the holding of all-Korean elections. It opposed the withdrawal of the United Nations troops, mainly US troops, before the holding of all-Korean elections. The South Korean Government is afraid of

"Times" could not help admitting in his report of May 28 that the draft of the Korean Republic by-passed a really major question, that of affording the Korean people an opportunity to unite their country under the aegis of a government elected in truly free elections.

However, despite the differences manifested during discussion of the proposals of the KPDR a number of the participants in the Conference expressed the idea that it was possible to find ways of achieving an agreement on some of the principal questions of a peaceful settlement in Korea. Speaking on June 5, V. M. Molotov, the head of the Soviet delegation, summed up some results of the general discussion on the Korean question and pointed out that there was every reason to single out some important questions on which the Conference could already reach an agreed decision since the points of view of the delegations to a certain extent coincide on a number of questions.

The Soviet delegation proposed in its draft to point out that the participants in the Conference had agreed on the following fundamental principles relating to the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem:

First, with a view to unifying Korea and establishing a united, independent and democratic Korean state free elections on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot should be held throughout the territory of Korea within the space of six months following the agreement; representation in an all-Korean legislative body should be in proportion to the population of the whole of Korea.

Secondly, an all-Korean body of representatives from both parts of Korea should be set up with a view to preparing and conducting free all-Korean elections and to facilitating a rapprochement between the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and South Korea; the composition and tasks of this body, on which there was a divergence of views, should be subject to further consideration.

Thirdly, all foreign armed forces must be withdrawn from Korea within specified periods; the question of periods and phases for the withdrawal of foreign armed forces from both parts of Korea prior to the holding of all-Korean elections to be examined further.

Fourthly, an international commission should be set up to supervise the free all-Korean elections; the composition of this to be examined further.

Fifthly, the states most concerned in maintaining peace in the Far East should undertake to guarantee the peaceful development of Korea, which would facilitate the national unification of the country; the question as to exactly which states should assume these obligations and the nature of such obligations to be subject to further consideration.

In putting forward its draft decision, the Soviet delegation has included in it only those points that could form the basis of a decision at the Geneva Conference on the Korean question. At the same time, proposing that an exchange of opinion on controversial issues be continued, the delegation of the USSR proceeded from an endeavour to facilitate the further work of the Conference and to promote the reaching of an agreement that would conform to the interests both of the Korean people and of consolidating world peace.

It is quite obvious that if the Geneva Conference were to adopt a corresponding decision this would be a step forward in the preparations for restoring the national unity of Korea and would make the work of the Conference much easier.

The Soviet proposals were warmly approved by the delegations of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the

group of states refused concretely to consider the Soviet proposals. These states have thus once again shown that they are not attempting to find ways of co-ordinating the efforts of all those taking part in the Conference on the Korean question, that under the cover of hypocritical, pharisaical speeches, these delegations have been leading the negotiations towards failure. Furthermore the representatives of the sixteen states not only did not counter the proposals of the Soviet delegation with others on which agreement might have been reached, but they even went back on proposals they had already made.

The representatives of the sixteen states objected particularly zealously to the proposal to set up an all-Korean Commission thus proving that more than anything they fear the Korean people being allowed to decide their own fate. The representatives of the sixteen countries at the same time tried to prove that free elections in Korea could be carried out only under the control of the UNO. It is no secret, however, that UNO was one of the belligerents in the Korean war and therefore has long ago lost all moral power and right to be considered impartial in the settlement of the Korean question.

At the concluding meeting on the Korean question on June 15, Nam Il, head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, put forward a fresh concrete proposal for "Ensuring Peaceful Conditions in Korea". V. M. Molotov, the head of the delegation of the USSR, as an addition to the proposals of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, put forward a draft joint "Declaration on the Korean Question", which points out that pending the final settlement of the Korean question no action must be undertaken that would threaten peace in Korea. The delegation of the People's Republic of China proposed that a restricted meeting be held to discuss measures for consolidating peace in Korea.

The proposals made in the speeches of the representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and the USSR again put the enemies of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question in a difficult position. The first to speak was the US representative Smith. He rejected the proposals for consolidating the armistice in Korea and ensuring conditions for the further peaceful development of North and South Korea. As if under orders, the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Belgium, South Korea and Thailand, who followed on Smith, supported the position taken by the US delegation. On behalf of these delegations the Thai representative read out a declaration in which it was proposed to state that the Conference had not reached agreement on the Korean question and that discussion on it should cease. The inference was that the Korean question should be handed over to UNO.

It is most characteristic that the declaration mentioned was elaborated and adopted by delegations of those states that had taken part in the US military intervention in Korea at their separate conference prior to the meeting of June 15. It is perfectly obvious that these delegations came to the meeting of June 15 with the premeditated and prepared decision to cease discussion of the Korean question irrespective of what the delegations of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China or the USSR might say or propose.

Thus, as a result of the position taken by the delegations of the sixteen countries, discussion of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference has come to an end. The USA and the states following in its train have frustrated the settlement

## Price Reduction in German Democratic Republic

The new reductions of retail prices, which came into effect on June 8, cover a range of consumer goods on sale in the state, co-operative and private trading network. Prices have been reduced for pigskin footwear by an average of 40 per cent; for cigars of various brands by an average of 20 per cent; fish in tins or jars weighing 300 grammes and more by 10 per cent; some varieties of confectionary in the state trading network by an average of 30 per cent; animal fats and lard in the state trading network by an average of 20 per cent.

The new cuts, which mean a considerable benefit to the population of the Republic, are a fresh manifestation of the constant solicitude of the Government and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany for the steady improvement of the living standards of the population.

## "Education, Book and Press Days" in Poland

Traditional "Education, Book and Press Days" are underway in Poland. In this connection mass cultural measures are being taken throughout the country and the results of last year's cultural upbuilding are being reviewed.

During the past four years alone 1,037 new schools have been built. Last year 90 million copies of books and pamphlets, three times as many as in 1937, were published in Poland. The number of books printed in the past four years is almost equal to the number published in 20 years under the rule of the bourgeoisie. Millions of books by the Polish writers Mickiewicz, Prus and Zeromski were sold during the last five-year period. The daily circulation of the newspapers totals over 4 million copies. Last year members of the "General Knowledge Society" delivered 107,000 lectures in the countryside, which were heard by almost 4 million people. There are over 20,000 Red Corners in towns and villages. The countryside numbers 33,000 branch libraries.

Book sales and exhibitions organised in towns enjoy a big success among the population of Poland. There is a great demand for Polish classics and books by Soviet writers. During the inauguration of the "Education Days" the towns of Silesia sent mobile book shops to the villages distant from the cultural centres.

A feature of the "Education, Book and Press Days" this year is the active participation of the rural population. Amateur circles from state farms and producer co-operatives are giving concerts for individual peasants in neighbouring villages. Measures to raise the circulation and improve the delivery of newspapers are being carried out throughout the whole of the country.

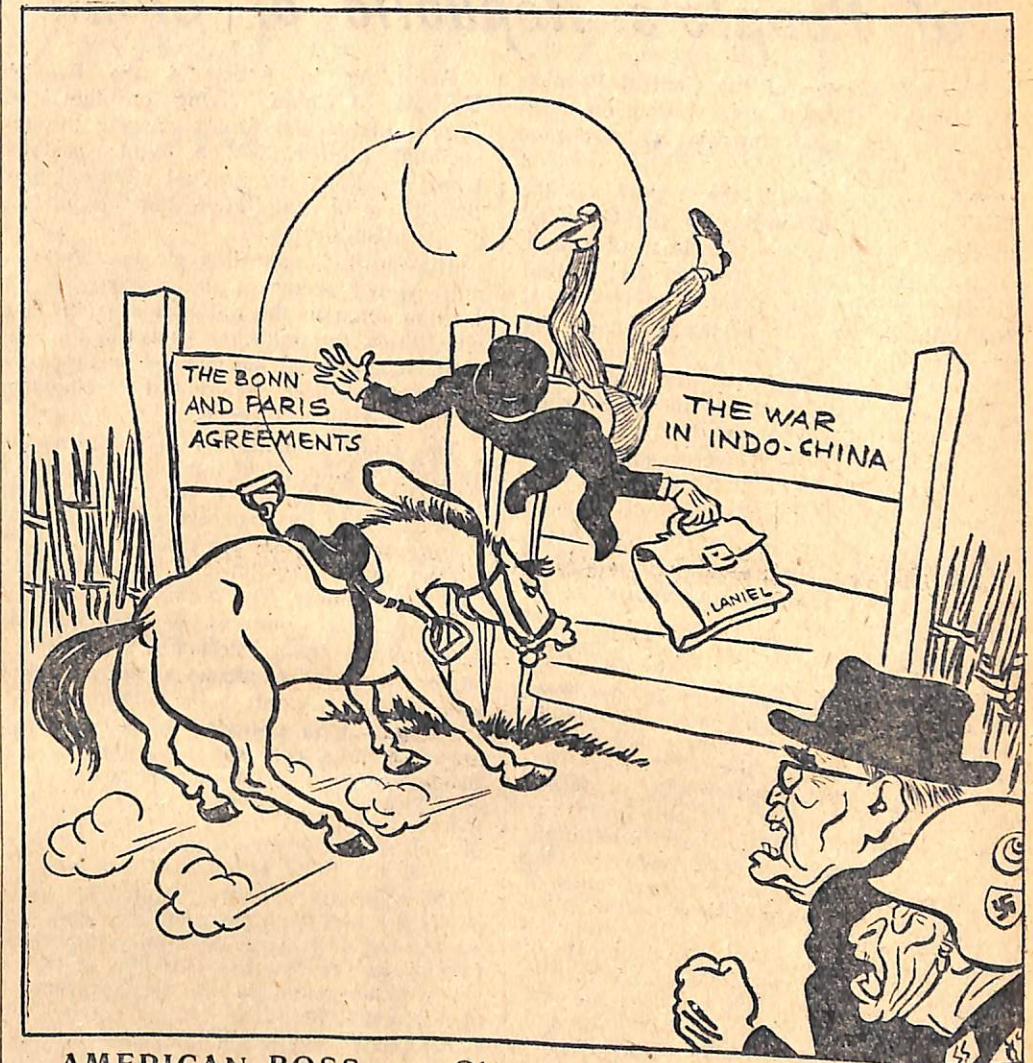
## IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

### People of Tunisia Intensify Their Struggle

French colonisers recently undertook measures of a virtually military character against the Tunisian people: they reinforced their troops, formed 48 combat groups of armed colonists in various districts of the country, introduced the patrolling of the roads, organised air reconnaissance, supplied the colonists with sub-machine guns and grenades, imposed a curfew between sunset and sunrise. These measures envisage new "comb-out" operations, brutal repressions and punitive expeditions.

Under pressure of the broad popular mass movement in France for a cease-fire in Indo-China, against the ratification of the Bonn and Paris military treaties, the Laniel government, which pursued a pro-American anti-national policy, was compelled to resign.

(Press item)



AMERICAN BOSS: — Oh \*\*\*! Couldn't take the hurdle!

Drawing by G. Novak

## POLITICAL NOTES

### 1. British People Rebuff US Atom Maniacs

High-ranking agents of the American psychological warfare organisation have recently been making big efforts to export their wares to Britain. Having arrived in the British Isles, they are lauding to the skies atomic and hydrogen weapons as a means for "saving Western civilisation"; they are trying to intimidate the man in the street with the mythical menace of an attack by "atom saboteurs", with the possibility of "unassembled atom bombs" being brought into Britain. It is precisely with the object of hotting up this atom-hydrogen jobbery that the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic bloc, the American General Gruenther, recently made his appearance in Britain. It is quite easy to understand that Gruenther's visit to England is also closely connected with the difficulties the USA is coming up against in its attempts to form a "European Defence Community".

What did Gruenther do once he arrived in London? At a dinner organised by the English Speaking Union he made the usual aggressive speech in which he threatened to use atomic weapons against peace-loving peoples.

These insolent threats of the American general have aroused the deep indignation of the entire British public. A branch of the Electrical Trades Union in Hayes (Middlesex) adopted a resolution in which it warned the British public that the sole object of Gruenther's speech was to dash all hopes of agreement between the great powers. Even the reactionary "Scotsman"

from the population. The maintenance of these bases will have cost Britain 96 million pounds sterling by 1955.

Anti-war sentiments are growing in Britain, protests are increasing against the American policy which has nothing in common with the interests of security in Europe. Civil defence recruitment is meeting with little success. Disturbances and desertions have become more frequent amongst the British colonial troops.

The working people of Britain are ever more resolutely and frequently expressing their protest against the arming of Western Germany. The rank-and-file members of the Labour Party are taking a stand against Labour leaders supporting the formation of a "European army". The British public severely censures, in particular, the position adopted by Attlee, the Right-wing leader of the Labour Party, who has recently made numerous speeches in support of the policy of rearming Western Germany. And, on the other hand, ever-increasing sections of the British public support the actions of Aneurin Bevan who at a mass meeting in Glasgow declared that it would be sheer madness to allow those same German industrialists who ruled during the war to create a new war machine.

Resolutions of protest against the rearmament of Western Germany have been adopted at meetings of many of the divisional organisations of the Labour Party in Lancashire, Cheshire,...

countries opposed these proposals. The discussion revealed that the USA did not want to settle the Korean problem by peaceful means and was endeavouring not only to maintain its rule over South Korea but to extend it to cover the whole country. The representatives of the USA and certain other countries following the US directed all their efforts first of all at justifying the US intervention against the Korean people and at imposing the anti-popular South-Korean regime on North Korea.

On May 22 the delegation of South Korea advanced its draft, written under US dictation, which envisaged the holding of elections in conditions of the occupation of South Korea by foreign troops and under the control of the Uno. In doing so the authors of these proposals gave no indication of a sober appreciation of the real situation existing in both parts of Korea.

The representative of the Korean Republic opposed the formation of an all-Korean body, in accordance with the principles to be agreed by the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Korean Republic, to prepare and hold all-Korean elections. The South Korean Government strives anew, as it did before, to use the United Nations as a screen for obtaining exclusive control over the holding of all-Korean elections. It opposed the withdrawal of the United Nations troops, mainly US troops, before the holding of all-Korean elections. The South Korean Government is afraid of the unification of Korea through genuinely free elections; it strives and strives now to extend the Syngman Rhee regime over the entire country with the help of the illegal decisions of Uno and foreign armed forces. It is not surprising therefore that even a correspondent of the "New York

Times" was to be examined further.

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It is quite obvious that if the Geneva Conference were to adopt a corresponding decision this would be a step forward in the preparations for restoring the national unity of Korea and would make the work of the Conference much easier.

The Soviet proposals were warmly approved by the delegations of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Chinese People's Republic. However, such a constructive approach to the discussion of the Korean question did not suit the US delegation or the delegations of other states represented at the Conference who, under the flag of Uno, waged a three-year war in Korea. The representatives of this

and ensuring conditions for the further peaceful development of North and South Korea. As if under orders, the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Belgium, South Korea and Thailand, who followed on Smith, supported the position taken by the US delegation. On behalf of these delegations the Thai representative read out a declaration in which it was proposed to state that the Conference had not reached agreement on the Korean question and that discussion on it should cease. The inference was that the Korean question should be handed over to Uno.

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Thus, as a result of the position taken by the delegations of the sixteen countries, discussion of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference has come to an end. **The USA and the states following in its train have frustrated the settlement of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference.**

During the past week closed meetings of the delegations of nine states continued at which the restoration of peace in Indo-China was discussed.

the sent mobile book shops to the villages distant from the cultural centres.

A feature of the "Education, Book and Press Days" this year is the active participation of the rural population. Amateur circles from state farms and producer co-operatives are giving concerts for individual peasants in neighbouring villages. Measures to raise the circulation and improve the delivery of newspapers are being carried out throughout the whole of the country.

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But these threats of open terror have not intimidated the Tunisian people. They are intensifying their struggle to save dozens of people condemned to death, for the release of political prisoners and exiles, for ending the state of siege and for the restoration of all civil liberties.

Whereas the Tunisian people are deprived of the right to hold demonstrations on their own soil, the colonisers organised in the centre of Tunis a provocative demonstration with the support of over 2,000 policemen armed to the teeth. But this demonstration, condemned by the Association of Trade Unions of Tunisia, met resistance not only from the Tunisian people but also from a great number of the French living in Tunisia, particularly employees on whose support the colonisers were reckoning.

Despite fresh measures of repression the Committee for Amnesty of Political Prisoners has considerably grown in strength. At present it consists of Tunisian and French public figures of various political outlooks. The committee calls for the release of 250 patriots exiled to the extreme south of Tunisia, including Comrade Maurice Nizard, Secretary of the Communist Party, and Habib Bourguiba, Chairman of the "Neo-Destour" Party.

This is eloquent proof of the intensification of the national-liberation struggle of the Tunisian people against the regime of oppression, against the monstrous privileges of the colonisers and the terrible poverty of the people.

A few facts are quite sufficient for an understanding of the results of the "civilising" activity of the French colonisers. Some 5,000 big colonists and 4 joint-stock companies possess about 800,000 hectares of land, while 450,000 peasants have only 3 million hectares. Seven mining companies increased their profits from 1,273,000 million francs in 1951 to 2,002,000 million francs in 1952, while the workers' wage remained at starvation level. 80 per cent of the young men and 95 per cent of the young women of Tunisia are doomed to illiteracy. There is only one hospital bed to every thousand inhabitants and only one doctor to every 15,000 Tunisians. Hunger is rife in Tunisia and there are tremendous numbers of squalid hovels that are centres of tuberculosis and epidemics. In the city of Borgel, "shanty town" near Tunis, thousands of people are huddled together in shacks and live on what they can find among the garbage. There one can often see children looking for bones in dust-bins, hoping to find some scraps of meat.

skies atomic and hydrogen weapons as a means for "saving Western civilisation"; they are trying to intimidate the man in the street with the mythical menace of an attack by "atom saboteurs", with the possibility of "unassembled atom bombs" being brought into Britain. It is precisely with the object of hotting up this atom-hydrogen jobbery that the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic bloc, the American General Gruenther, recently made his appearance in Britain. It is quite easy to understand that Gruenther's visit to England is also closely connected with the difficulties the USA is coming up against in its attempts to form a "European Defence Community".

What did Gruenther do once he arrived in London? At a dinner organised by the English Speaking Union he made the usual aggressive speech in which he threatened to use atomic weapons against peace-loving peoples.

These insolent threats of the American general have aroused the deep indignation of the entire British public. A branch of the Electrical Trades Union in Hayes (Middlesex) adopted a resolution in which it warned the British public that the sole object of Gruenther's speech was to dash all hopes of agreement between the great powers. Even the reactionary "Scotsman" decided to reproach Gruenther with thinking only in terms of hostility, and the "Daily Herald" wrote that it would be far better if the state and military figures in the USA were to cease dropping verbal hydrogen bombs.

The indignation aroused by the speech made by this high-ranking agent of the American atom maniacs shows how alien to the interests of the British people are the importune ideas being hatched by certain circles across the ocean; it shows how unpopular in England are the "psychological methods" which the harbingers of a third world war are diligently inculcating. More and more they are beginning to understand in Britain that the adventurist policy of the arms drive can only bring incalculable harm on the country.

The British people are deeply interested in peace. The militarisation of the country only dooms them to fresh hardships. Never yet has Britain had such an enormous war budget in times of peace as she has now. The colossal expenditure on arms is being covered by means of direct and indirect taxes, increased prices and a fall in the standard of living of the working people. The growing expense of establishing American military bases in the British Isles, in particular, cannot be concealed

## 2. Sovereignty As They Understand It

In a recent speech in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mr. Dulles, US Secretary of State, gave a convincing explanation of how the US ruling circles understand the sovereignty of the Bonn Federal Republic, about which such a hullabaloo is being raised in Western Germany.

Mr. Dulles unequivocally pointed out first of all that the "Federal Republic" was not a sovereign state. In doing so he fell with rebukes upon France and Italy who are delaying the ratification of the EDC treaty and thus for almost two years have allegedly made it impossible for the Bonn Federal Republic to come back into the family of sovereign nations. He stressed that this situation could not continue much longer and declared that NATO needed the German contribution to defence in order to make possible the realisation of its strategy.

In short, the American ruling circles believe that the West German "Federal Republic" can become a sovereign state only if it forms an aggressive army and places this army under the command of US generals. Dulles said not a single word about

the American policy which is being in common with the interests of security in Europe. Civil defence recruitment is meeting with little success. Disturbances and desertions have become more frequent amongst the British colonial troops.

The working people of Britain are ever more resolutely and frequently expressing their protest against the arming of Western Germany. The rank-and-file members of the Labour Party are taking a stand against Labour leaders supporting the formation of a "European army". The British public severely censures, in particular, the position adopted by Attlee, the Right-wing leader of the Labour Party, who has recently made numerous speeches in support of the policy of rearming Western Germany. And, on the other hand, ever-increasing sections of the British public support the actions of Aneurin Bevan who at a mass meeting in Glasgow declared that it would be sheer madness to allow those same German industrialists who ruled during the war to create a new war machine.

Resolutions of protest against the remilitarisation of Western Germany have been adopted at meetings of many of the divisional organisations of the Labour Party in Lancashire, Cheshire, East Perthshire and other places. Similar resolutions were adopted at the Scarborough Congress of the Co-operative Union, representing 11,000,000 members, and at the Co-operative Party Conference. At the annual national conferences of trade unions covering railway workers, engineers, miners, agricultural workers, smelters and others, resolutions of protest against the formation of the "European Defence Community" of the "European Western Germany have and the arming of Western Germany have been adopted. More and more outstanding political figures in Britain are coming out in favour of agreement between the powers on banning the atom and hydrogen weapon, in support of the Soviet proposals for creating an effective system of collective security in Europe.

This is what is upsetting the "cold war" profiteers. They are trying to sow panic, alarm and fear among the British people. The British working people, however, soberly evaluating the threat to Britain and the entire cause of peace in Europe from the plans for the remilitarisation of Western Germany, the sojourn of American "guests" on British territory, and conversion of the country into an unsinkable American aircraft carrier, are resolutely refusing to take part in carrying out the crazy plans of American strategists like Gruenther.

ending the American occupation of Western Germany. In his opinion this appears to be of no significance to the sovereignty of the country. The main thing for him is to get Western Germany to speed up the supply of cannon fodder.

As is evident, the US ruling circles, whose opinion is expressed by the State Secretary, have a rather peculiar understanding of sovereignty.

However, the people of Western Germany, who despite bans and repressions on the part of the Bonn authorities are now resolutely coming out against the EDC treaty, for a peace treaty and the withdrawal of all occupation troops, reckon that sovereignty means the right of the nation to decide its own destiny irrespective of the desires and plans of politicians and diplomats from across the ocean.

Jan MAREK

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## US MONOPOLIES—ENEMIES OF PEACE AND FREEDOM OF PEOPLES

(Continued from page 5)

dollars. It needs at least another 100 billion dollars in schools, roads, parks, flood control, new hospitals...

No less convincing are the facts contained in the book which show the real aims of the postwar policy of the USA aimed at enslaving the peoples of other countries both economically and politically. The degree of the enslavement of the countries of Western Europe by the US monopolies can be seen from the following facts: before the second world war, the total annual trade deficit of the rest of the world with the United States was about 360 million dollars. In 1947 it had increased nearly 32 times to 11.5 billion dollars. From 1946 to 1952 the total dollar deficit of the rest of the world to the United States amounted to 34 billion dollars.

The author stresses with particular force the fact that the American trusts, in their attempts to unleash a new world war, are using the same methods that were resorted to by the German monopolists. "Particularly parallel is their propaganda", the book says, "on the need to arm against the 'Communist threat' in order to maintain peace." The only difference, the author writes, is in the intensity of the brazen war hysteria camouflaged by screaming of imminent catastrophe by a "sudden enemy attack". The American people are constantly being told that nothing but stock-piling more atom and H-bombs and a "preventive" war could remove the "danger". While whipping up fear in face of "possible attack" the Pentagon generals began to stage atomic air raid rehearsals and even specified the number of doctors, nurses, hospital beds and... the number of mass

graves reserved for the expected atom bomb casualties. "All this", H. Meyer writes, "Wall Street anticipates, will create intolerable strain and despair and convince the American people that the third war is inevitable."

The biggest and most dangerous delusion foisted upon the American people, the author stresses, is that the United States can hit much further than it can be hit.

The American merchants of death are trying to present their insatiable drive for super-profits, their fear of economic crisis as "measures" of defence from "Communist aggression". They are trying to foist the lie on the people that the Soviet Union is the source for all the evils of capitalism—from strikes to economic crises. Dreading the economic consequences of a relaxation of the international tension they say that the proposals designed to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples advanced by the Soviet Union and other countries of the camp of peace and democracy are a "Communist trap". In order to deceive public opinion such proposals are declared to be a form of "Soviet aggression", "Operation Split"... Moreover, H. Meyer writes, "it seems that wherever people fight for peace, democracy, freedom and social justice, they automatically become 'Soviet agents', wherever the youth awaken to a new consciousness, they become ambassadors of Moscow".

Implanting fascism under the smoke-screen of slogans about protecting liberty, equality, the Constitution and even posing as apostles of peace American reactionaries are feverishly preparing to unleash a new world war.

Wall Street must carefully camouflage its true aims and strivings because the ever

broader sections of the American people, despite subjection to a long time of relentless anti-Soviet propaganda, refuse to accept either war or fascism as inevitable. The wave of persecution and the unbridled orgy of McCarthyism compel ever-growing numbers of Americans to realise that the only way of upholding their rights is to rise in struggle. Today the demand "Investigate the investigators!" is beginning to resound louder and louder in the USA. "One thing is certain", H. Meyer says, "the time is not far off when Americans will demand that factories' wheels be kept moving without greasing them with the blood of their children. It is in the light of this inevitable awakening that we must estimate the present task of America's core of anti-fascist and peace fighters."

H. Meyer's book, which covers many aspects of the present policy of the United States, is a valuable contribution because it reveals the adventurist nature of the plans of the American monopolists aimed at establishing world domination. The facts contained in the book show that never before has there been such close ties between the huge profits of the monopolies, the arms drive and the war hysteria now being whipped up by the United States.

The selfsame forces which precipitated the US into unleashing a war in Korea are today stubbornly opposing a peaceful solution of the Korean and Indo-China questions. In their drive for maximum profits the US monopolies which have taken into their hands the complete control of state power are aggravating the international tension, oppose the organisation of collective security in Europe and are trying might and main to frustrate a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

P. KUTSOBIN