

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

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For High Ideological Level of Party Education

The experience of the international Communist movement and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows that the revolutionary proletarian Party is invincible provided its ties with the people are strong and it is guided in its entire activity by the Marxist-Leninist theory, provided it creatively applies this theory to the historical situation and the conditions of its country and displays unflinching concern for raising the ideological and political level of its members.

The great force of Marxist-Leninist theory lies in the fact that it equips Communists with a knowledge of the laws of the development of society and the class struggle, together with a knowledge of the experience of the revolutionary movement in other countries, that it enhances the political vigilance and strengthens the unity and fighting efficiency of Communist and Workers' Parties. The Communist and Workers' Parties therefore consider the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres and of all Communists to be their primary task.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are now summing up the results of the study year in the Party education network and outlining measures for the further improvement of the ideological education of their members.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy have already accumulated quite a lot of experience in the organisation and leadership of Party education. Taking the example of the CPSU they have introduced the study year into Party education and have established a network of Party schools, courses and circles. The number of Communists studying in the Party education network is increasing year by year. For instance, in the 1953-54 study year approximately 70 per cent of all members and probationers of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia studied in the Party education system. The results of the study year show that the number of Communists studying in the higher links of Party study is constantly increasing. In the 1953-54 study year, for example, the number of members of the Bulgarian Communist Party attending circles and seminars on the history of the CPSU was nearly 50 per cent higher than in the previous study year.

The cadres of tutors have considerably increased and improved in all Parties. Measures taken by Party Committees for selecting and training tutors are becoming more effective. In addition to short-term courses, permanent seminars have been organised for the theoretical training of

to the main central school, a number of Federation schools and primary six-week section schools. The studies at these schools are conducted according to themes which have been worked out by the Central Committee of the Party. Simultaneously the Party attaches great attention to the systematic holding of educational talks in branches. In the Italian Communist Party cadres are trained in three national Party schools, five regional and eleven provincial Party schools. There are, furthermore, 5 provincial evening schools. Studies in Party schools are conducted on the basis of symposiums on the fundamental questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, specially published for the purpose. Political preparation courses are functioning in the sections and in enterprises; in one year tens of thousands of Party members take part in these courses. The Communist Party of Japan, which for several years now has been working under semi-legal conditions, has of late considerably extended and improved Marxist-Leninist education. In other Communist and Workers' Parties in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries too, Party education has become more widespread during the past study year.

Communist and Workers' Parties in capitalist countries understand very well that in order successfully to solve the responsible tasks facing them—the tasks of strengthening the unity of their ranks, achieving unity of action of the working class and rallying all the working people for the struggle for their vital interests, for peace, national independence, democracy and Socialism—the Marxist-Leninist tempering of Communists and, first and foremost, of the main body of the leadership, must be continually improved.

Taking note of the undeniable achievements in Party education, the Communist and Workers' Parties are directing their main attention to eradicating existing shortcomings and errors in ideological work. At the recent Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Austria, India and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, it was noted that the propaganda and agitation work of Party organisations is still not keeping pace with the tasks facing the Parties. The most serious shortcomings in the content of Party education are: a low ideological level of the studies in a large number of schools, circles and seminars, the not yet completely overcome dogmatic approach to the study of theoretical questions, which finds reflection in the isolation of the study process from the practical tasks of the Party, an insufficiently resolute struggle against hostile "ideas" and "theories", against bourgeois nationalism, social-demo-

PEOPLES DEMAND RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION

★ INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY FOR BRITAIN

Thousands of Londoners gathered on July 4 in Trafalgar Square for a mass meeting called by the London District Committee of the Communist Party under the slogan "End U.S. control of Britain". Speeches were delivered by John Mahon, Secretary of the London District Committee, and J. R. Campbell, Editor of the "Daily Worker". J. R. Campbell vigorously criticised the policy of rearming Western Germany and the Labour Party leadership supporting this policy. He stressed that to achieve full independence Britain must develop trade with all countries whether the U.S.A. liked it or not, must strengthen business relations with the Soviet Union and People's China, stop the arming of former Hitler generals and pursue a foreign policy independent of the United States.

★ ALL-GERMAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS FOR PEACE, UNITY AND EQUALITY

The All-German Women's Congress which took place in Berlin early in July was held under the slogan of the struggle for peace, unity and equality, for the happiness of women of all Germany.

Over 4,000 delegates from both parts of the country took part in the Congress, which was also attended by representatives of women's organisations from the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.

The Congress was greeted by Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, who called upon all German women to struggle actively for peace and the unity of the country, for a happier future for German women and the entire German people.

The report "For peace, unity and equality, for the happiness of women of all Germany" was given by Ilse Thiele, Chairman of the Democratic Union of German Women.

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution defining the tasks of women in the struggle for peace, unity and equality, against the Adenauer Government's policy of remilitarisation of Western Germany and preparation for war. An All-German Women's Council numbering 26 people—

★ ★ Preparations in France for National Day of Struggle for Independence and Peace

While Washington is intensifying its pressure on France in order to compel the National Assembly to ratify the Bonn and Paris treaties, the French people are increasing their struggle for the final rejection of these treaties and for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Indo-China.

The communiqué issued by the Permanent Committee of the Movement of Peace Supporters appeals for opposition to those who have not yet given up the attempt to frustrate the Geneva Conference and for the achievement, in defiance of pressure from outside, of the final rejection of the EDC treaty.

On July 11, a National Day of Struggle for Independence and Peace will be held throughout the country. Widely representative deputations will go to local councils to express the desire for peace of French men and women of diverse political views. Many mayors, including Edouard Herriot and Edouard Daladier, the Socialist mayors of the towns of Périgueux and Roanne have already announced that they are willing to receive these deputations.

There are more frequent cases of united actions of Communist and Socialist working people in the struggle against EDC and for

ending the war in Indo-China. The Communists of the city of Vidouze (Hautes-Pyrenees Department), together with the Socialists, are collecting signatures against EDC and for peace in Indo-China. Speaking at a meeting attended by Communists and representatives of other parties, the Socialist mayor of the city of Terrasson (Dordogne Department) appealed for unity in order to prevent the rearming of the German revanchists. The Communist and Socialist workers from two enterprises of the city of Vierzon issued a joint appeal calling for struggle against the threat of German militarism and for ending the war in Indo-China. These demands were laid down in a joint letter sent to the Prime Minister by 21 Communist and Socialist working people from a metallurgical plant in the town of Ruelle (Charente Department).

The mounting resistance of the rank and file, activists and elected persons to the policy of rearming the Bonn revanchists found its expression at a recent Congress of the Socialist Party. In the election for the Directing Committee of the Party, Guy Mollet and Commin, EDC champions, received fewer votes than at the previous Congress.

Work of Hungarian Peace Committees

The decisions of the Emergency Session of the World Peace Council have met with warm response from and the ardent support of the Hungarian people.

The peace committees are doing a great deal of work to explain the significance of the decisions adopted by the Session. The All-Hungarian Peace Council has published the documents of the Session in an edition of over 100,000 copies. The explanatory work that is going on is being linked up with the anniversary of the Budapest Session of the World Peace Council. An enlarged meeting of the City Peace Council has taken place in Budapest, devoted to summing up the results of the peace movement since the time of the Budapest Session. Well-known scientists, figures in the spheres of culture and art and representatives of enterprises in Budapest were present at the meeting.

Gatherings and meetings, addressed by members of the Hungarian delegation to the Berlin Emergency Session of the World

Peace Council and leading persons of the local peace committees, have taken place all over the country.

In Pecs, the chairman of the local peace committee made a report on the international situation and the tasks confronting peace supporters at a meeting held in the town theatre. In Zalaegerszeg the Regional Peace Committee organised meetings and gatherings devoted to the anniversary of the Budapest Session and the results of the Emergency Session of the World Peace Council. In Keszthely there was a youth rally and festival in which about 10,000 people took part. The participants in a meeting held at the wagon-building works in Ganz sent a telegram of greetings with expressions of solidarity to the trade unions of Viet Nam.

In connection with the anniversary of the Budapest Session, meetings and social evenings in defence of peace were also held in Mezoetur and other towns.

Meeting, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

The second meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was held in Warsaw on July 2-3.

The meeting discussed the report "Present tasks in the sphere of the upsurge of agriculture, especially as regards bringing waste lands under cultivation and making better use of meadows and pastures" which was delivered by Comrade Zenon Nowak, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C.

Fifteen comrades contributed to the discussion. The concluding speech was made by Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, First Secretary of the C.C.

The meeting adopted a decision for bringing waste lands under cultivation and making better use of meadows and pastures.

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The decision of the meeting points out that the great programme of struggle for raising the living standards of the working masses and for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, which was advanced by the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, has met with a profound response among the people. The struggle for the rapid development of agriculture and a considerable increase in agricultural production has become the cause of the entire people. This has found expression in the increased activity of the peasant masses and in the great help rendered by the working class to the countryside during the spring sowing this year.

Big achievements have been registered in the field of bringing waste lands under cultivation and of making better use of meadows and pastures. However, as the decision points out, at the end of 1953 there were about 400,000 hectares of unused lands and almost 400,000 hectares of waste lands in the country. The decision puts forward the task of ensuring that full use is made of these unused and waste lands during 1954-55.

The decision set before the state farms, agricultural producer co-operatives and individual farms the tasks in the sphere of bringing waste lands under cultivation. Large improvement works will be carried out in forest and swamp areas. In 1954-55 improvement works will cover 220,000 hectares of meadows and pastures, and about 200,000 hectares of these lands will be used. During the next two years about 76,000 hectares of land will be irrigated.

The fulfilment of the tasks set by the second meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, stresses the decision, depends on the work of Party organisations, on their ability to make use of the growing activity of the working peasantry. Bringing

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy have already accumulated quite a lot of experience in the organisation and leadership of Party education. Taking the example of the CPSU they have introduced the study year into Party education and have established a network of Party schools, courses and circles. The number of Communists studying in the Party education network is increasing year by year. For instance, in the 1953-54 study year approximately 70 per cent of all members and probationers of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia studied in the Party education system. The results of the study year show that the number of Communists studying in the higher links of Party study is constantly increasing. In the 1953-54 study year, for example, the number of members of the Bulgarian Communist Party attending circles and seminars on the history of the CPSU was nearly 50 per cent higher than in the previous study year.

The cadres of tutors have considerably increased and improved in all Parties. Measures taken by Party Committees for selecting and training tutors are becoming more effective. In addition to short-term courses, permanent seminars have been organised for the theoretical training of tutors. The classics of Marxism-Leninism and works by prominent figures of the international Communist movement, the decisions of Party Congresses, conferences and meetings of Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties are published in large editions. A positive feature of the past study year was the fact that questions of Marxist-Leninist theory were more closely connected with the practical tasks of socialist construction.

In organising Party education the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies proceed from the fact that the task of correct leadership in socialist construction demands that Party cadres and all Communists master the Marxist-Leninist theory and are able to be guided by this theory in solving questions of state, economic and cultural up-building. Painstaking and persistent work of educating members, who have come to the Communist and Workers' Parties from different sections of the population, in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist Party principles is a vital condition for the further strengthening of unity and solidarity of the Party ranks and for enhancing the vanguard role of Communists in all spheres of life.

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the countries of people's democracy devote special attention to the organisation of independent study by Party cadres holding responsible posts in the state and economic apparatus and in mass organisations. The workers and peasants who have been promoted to these jobs are devoted to the cause of Socialism but many of them have no adequate theoretical training. In addition to this, being busy with practical work they frequently either do not study at all or are insufficiently persevering. This leads to mistakes in the practical work or sometimes to distortions of the Party line. The raising of the Marxist-Leninist understanding of cadres, persistent assimilation of the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin are the truest guarantee of the successful solution of the practical tasks of socialist construction.

Questions of raising the ideological and theoretical level of Communists are also in the centre of attention of the Communist and Workers' Parties in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. Surmounting incredible difficulties the Communist Parties of capitalist countries improve the ideological education of their members year by year. A number of Communist Parties of such countries as France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Austria and others have introduced the uniform study year in the Party education network.

For the ideological and theoretical training of Party activists the French Communist Party has organised, in addition

responsible tasks facing them—the tasks of strengthening the unity of their ranks, achieving unity of action of the working class and rallying all the working people for the struggle for their vital interests, for peace, national independence, democracy and Socialism—the Marxist-Leninist tempering of Communists and, first and foremost, of the main body of the leadership, must be continually improved.

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Communist and Workers' Parties consider their most important task to be that of eradicating shortcomings in the system of Party education and raising it to a higher level in the new study year.

Party Committees see their main task during the summer period in preparing a sufficient number of highly-qualified tutors. On the model of past years, summer courses for tutors are being arranged in Party organisations. The task of these courses is to broaden the political horizon of tutors, to help them to assimilate the more complex and important questions of theory, to teach them the creative method of approach to Marxist-Leninist theory.

Party organisations further see their important task in preparing for the new study year, in ensuring the full number of students in all the links of the network of Party education, and in putting an end to bureaucratic drafting of Party members into courses and seminars.

The chief method of raising the ideological level of Communists is independent study. All the other forms are aimed at preparing Party members for independent study, at arousing their interest in questions of theory and at teaching them how to study from books. During past years many Communists received sufficient training to enable them to engage in independent study. There is no doubt that the number of Communists engaged in self-study will considerably increase in the new study year. It follows from this that it is the duty of Party Committees to organise skilled assistance for them and control over their studies.

Programmes and syllabuses for Party study are being worked out in all Communist and Workers' Parties. The study programmes provide for a thorough study of material relating to the latest Party Congresses and important Central Committee decisions. There is no doubt that this will bring Party education closer to the practical tasks of the Party and will contribute to rallying Communists and the broad masses of non-party activists in the struggle for the strict fulfilment of decisions. Simultaneously with the working out of programmes, the preparation of text books is in progress.

Timely preparation for the new study year is an important prerequisite for further raising the ideological level of Party education.

UNITY AND EQUALITY

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The Congress unanimously passed a resolution defining the tasks of women in the struggle for peace, unity and equality, against the Adenauer Government's policy of remilitarisation of Western Germany and preparation for war. An All-German Women's Council numbering 36 people—representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Western Germany—was elected.

The Congress was an expression of the determination of patriotic German women to struggle, together with the whole German people, for peace, unity and a happy future for Germany.

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Polish People Discuss Decisions of Berlin Session of World Peace Council

Meetings of the regional committees of the National Front held in many cities of Poland have discussed the decisions of the Berlin Emergency Session of the World Peace Council and tasks arising from these decisions for the peace movement in Poland.

Taking part in these meetings were active workers in the National Front and the peace movement—scientists and cultural workers, advanced workers and peasants, teachers, craftsmen as well as eminent Catholics and clergymen.

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The fulfilment of the tasks set by the second meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, stresses the decision, depends on the work of Party organisations, on their ability to make use of the growing activity of the working peasantry. Bringing all waste lands under cultivation and making better use of meadows and pastures are a direct link in the fulfilment of the important tasks set by the Second Party Congress in the matter of raising the living standards of the working people in town and country, in the sphere of the victorious building of Socialism in Poland.

EVENT OF WORLD HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

On Commissioning of First Industrial Atom Power Plant in the USSR

The announcement of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on bringing into service the first industrial power station worked by atomic energy was met with keen interest all over the world. By putting the atomic electric power station into operation the Soviet Union has taken a definite step towards the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy.

The democratic press in all countries appraises the commissioning of the atomic power station in the Soviet Union as an event of world historic significance, providing vivid proof of the peaceful intentions of the USSR, proof of its fervent desire to use this great discovery of the human mind—atomic energy—for peaceful needs.

With great joy the 600 million people of China greeted the report that the first industrial atomic power station had been put into commission in the USSR. The newspaper "Jenmingjihpao" writes that for the first time in the history of mankind atomic energy is being used for peaceful industrial purposes. This is precisely why, the newspaper writes, all peace-loving peoples throughout the world were delighted at the achievement of the Soviet people. While working successfully in the field of peaceful application of atomic energy, the Soviet Union, "Jenmingjihpao" goes on, speaks out for the prohibition of the atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass annihilation, although it is in possession of such weapons.

The newspaper "Trybuna Ludu" (Poland) writes that for the first time in the history of mankind atomic energy, applied for industrial purposes, has been harnessed in the service of man, and not for war, destruction or death.

The newspaper "Rude Pravo" (Czechoslovakia) writes: "The announcement that the Soviet Union, which has for a long time carried on a consistent fight for a ban on weapons of mass destruction, has put into operation the first atomic power station will enhance even more its prestige as a peaceful power, will unquestionably step up the struggle against the forces that

want to misuse atomic energy for the destruction of humanity..."

Commenting on the report about the first atomic power plant in the USSR the newspaper "Szabad Nep" (Hungary) stresses that it is an important event in the history of the development of productive forces, in the history of humanity, a great victory of man over the forces of nature.

Valer Novacu, corresponding member of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, writes in the newspaper "Scinteia" that Soviet scientists and engineers have made an important step forward along the path of the peaceful application of atomic energy, which opens up splendid vistas for achieving high productivity of labour, large-scale mechanisation and automatization of production and an abundance of products of all kinds.

The newspaper "Rabotnichesko Delo" (Bulgaria) writes: "Our people, who feel themselves an inseparable part of the great family of peace-loving peoples, indissolubly and forever linked with the fraternal Soviet peoples, experience the profoundest joy and, from the bottom of their hearts, welcome the remarkable victory of Soviet scientists, engineers and workers who have harnessed the inexhaustible energy of the atom in the service of the peoples, for the good of man."

Publishing a report on the atomic power station the newspaper "Zeri i Populit" (Albania) writes that Soviet science has become a powerful means of building Communism in the USSR.

Noting the remarkable achievements of Soviet science the newspaper "Nodon Simun" (Korean People's Democratic Republic) writes: "Thanks to the efforts of Soviet scientists and engineers the possibility of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes has become a reality. The commissioning of the atomic power station in the USSR is a victory of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union which has constantly insisted and continues to insist on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

The newspaper "Neues Deutschland" (German Democratic Republic) also points out that the commissioning of the atomic power plant in the USSR, the first in the world, is an event of historical significance that once more reflects the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Government.

The announcement of the Council of Ministers of the USSR that the first industrial electric power station using atomic energy had been put into service in the Soviet Union was received with a feeling of infinite joy by the progressive circles in capitalist countries. The French newspaper "l'Humanité" stresses that it is a question of one of the most important achievements of science being used for peaceful purposes. The "Daily Worker" (Britain) writes that "the U.S. will go down in history as the first nation to drop an atom bomb and the USSR as the first to open an atomic power station". The Austrian newspaper "Oesterreichische Volksstimme" writes that the construction of the world's first atomic power station in the USSR opens up a new page in the history of humanity. "It is not accidental", the newspaper writes, "that the first A-bomb was produced in the United States while the first atomic power station for peaceful purposes was constructed in the Soviet Union."

The newspaper "Unita" (Italy) stresses: "The Soviet Union has in fact, not in words, greatly outstripped all countries in the peaceful application of the most powerful energy that has ever been placed at the disposal of man. This is the history of science that is in the service of man, the science that works for people..."

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In certain circles of some capitalist countries the announcement of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was met with evident embarrassment. As the Swedish newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" writes, this announcement was a "complete surprise for Western observers..."

It is characteristic that the American bourgeois press, which did not dare to maintain complete silence on the announcement of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, is now trying to belittle the importance of this historic event; it is precisely on such an obviously hopeless task that the influential newspaper "New York Times" is engaged. An Associated Press correspondent, in his turn, tries to assure readers that the announcement on putting into operation the world's first power station with an atomic turbine was met in the U.S.A. with a certain amount of scepticism.

Nevertheless even the bourgeois press of many West European countries was forced to admit the priority of Soviet science in the field of peaceful application of atomic energy. The scientific correspondent of the "News Chronicle" (Britain) admits that the USSR has outstripped Britain by two years, as Britain's first industrial atomic power station is not expected to be in operation for at least another two years. The "Times" writes that the announcement from Moscow provides further evidence of Russian progress in atomic energy. The same is admitted by the "Daily Mail", "Paris-Presse-Intransigeant" (France), "Die Welt" (Western Germany) and other newspapers.

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The working people of all countries justly appraised the commissioning of the atomic power station in the USSR as the commencement of a new era in the development of technique, as the realisation of the noble strivings of the whole of humanity. People of goodwill all over the world are determined to bring about the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and establish a strict control over this prohibition so that these weapons of mass destruction are never used by the enemies of peace and progress.

PEOPLE'S-DEMOCRATIC STATE—MOST IMPORTANT WEAPON IN STRUGGLE FOR BUILDING SOCIALISM

The setting up and the development of a people's-democratic system as a new political form of the dictatorship of the proletariat shows that the people's-democratic system, alongside the Soviet system, is a tested form of organising society ensuring the successful building of Socialism.

The Soviet Army's victory over German fascism created the most favourable conditions for the successful development of the revolutionary efforts of the broad popular masses of the countries in Central and South Eastern Europe, who dreamed of complete and real freedom. Thanks to the Soviet Union, its might, strength and international prestige, military intervention by imperialists against the People's Democracies was prevented.

Friendship with the Soviet Union now safeguards the young people's-democratic states from interference by imperialist countries in their internal affairs and from economic, political and diplomatic diktat by the imperialists. The countries of people's democracy really are free, independent and sovereign countries, to which the Soviet Union gives big economic support and aid. The creative use of the experience of the Soviet people plays an important part in the struggle the people's-democratic states are waging against the hostile activity of the defeated bourgeoisie, for building up a new, large-scale, socialist industry and agriculture, and in the struggle for a new, socialist culture.

With the victory won by our people in February, 1948, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, power passed over once and for all to the working class, to the working people. The time came when it was necessary properly to exercise the power won in the interests of the working people, in the interests of carrying out the tasks of socialist construction.

The leadership of the state and the national economy, the solution of complex problems involved in the carrying through of the tremendous socio-economic transformations, as well as in the development of a new, socialist culture, make great demands on the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—the leading force of the National Front, the broadest bloc of the working people of town and country.

The Communist Party, in the solving of these problems has unwaveringly followed the instructions of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to the effect that "...the dictatorship of the proletariat is not only violence against the exploiters, and not even mainly violence. The economic foundation of this revolutionary violence, the guarantee of its virility and its success is the fact that the proletariat represents and carries out a higher type of social organisation of labour compared with capitalism. This is the essence. This is the source of strength and the guarantee of the inevitable and complete triumph of Communism."

The tremendous successes in the sphere of economic and cultural upbuilding, the results of which were summed up by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, confirmed that our people, having conquered power under the leadership of their Communist Party, have fully revealed their splendid abilities.

It took the capitalists nearly 150 years to build the industry which our country had before the war, whereas the free Czechoslovak people, building Socialism, were able to raise industrial output to more than double the prewar level during a five-year period. As regards the level of its industrial development Czechoslovakia has outstripped

the stronger are its traditions of private ownership of land and the more difficult it is to struggle against these traditions. The private-ownership relations and their hangovers have deep roots in our countryside and the transformation of the working peasant into a conscious and active member of the co-operative depends entirely on patient explanatory work and the example shown by the model agricultural co-operatives.

Simultaneously with the building of a new, socialist countryside, our people are waging a relentless struggle against the deadliest enemies of the working peasantry and the people's-democratic state, against the kulaks, who are attempting by means of intrigues and deception to worm their way into the confidence of the peasants and to steal into the agricultural co-operatives so as to perfidiously wreck and disintegrate them. The struggle against the kulaks at the present stage takes the form of pursuing a policy of restricting and dislodging them.

The people's-democratic state has passed through two stages in its development. These stages, however, cannot be mechanically separated from each other, they are closely intermingled. At the first stage the people's-democratic state could not to the fullest extent carry out all the functions of a state of the socialist type. Only at the second stage, after putting paid to the overt attempts of the bourgeoisie to turn back the people's-democratic state and restore the capitalist order of things, the stage in which the working class no longer shares power with anyone, can the people's-democratic state to an ever fuller extent carry out the three principal functions of the socialist state: suppressing the overthrown classes inside the country, defending the country from foreign attack, and the function of economic organisation and cultural education.

An important task of the people's-democratic state is to defend the building of Socialism from enemies both within and without.

The socialist mode of production does not develop spontaneously as did all the previous modes of production based on exploitation. It becomes strengthened in the course of bitter struggle against the capitalist mode of production as a result of the purposeful activity of the state of a new type. In this struggle the people's-democratic state carries out its important function—the suppression of the resistance of remnants of the exploiting classes. The existence of socialist production, small-scale production and the remnants of capitalist production is the economic basis of the class struggle in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism. Therefore the building of Socialism is carried on in conditions of sharpening class struggle on all fronts of the economic, political, social, cultural and ideological life. Having suffered defeat, the remnants of the exploiting classes take every opportunity to resist and cause damage.

The defence of socialist construction from the intrigues of the enemy—exploiters and imperialist agents—is the primary duty of the security bodies of the people's-democratic state.

The second main function of our people's-democratic state is to secure the defence of our homeland from attacks from outside. The February victory of the Czechoslovak people, building Socialism, were able to raise industrial output to more than double the prewar level during a five-year period. As regards the level of its industrial development Czechoslovakia has outstripped

A. Cepicka

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of Czechoslovakia

democratic state takes on itself the function of directing the entire national economy.

"Under the bourgeois system", said Lenin, "the proprietors and not the state organs attended to affairs; with us, economic affairs are our common task. This is the most interesting policy for us."

The nearer to Socialism the people's-democratic state approaches, the more and more developed becomes its function of economic organisation and cultural education.

The economic basis of the people's-democratic state is social ownership of the chief means of production. All industrial production, finance, home and foreign trade, transport, as well as state farms and machine and tractor stations in the country are in the hands of our people's-democratic state. The state expresses the interests of the working class and the working people. From the peculiarities of the socialist mode of production and the specific character of the people's-democratic state, there arises the new role of the state in the development of productive forces. This development does not take place spontaneously. In order to ensure the successful development of the economy in line with the requirements of the objective economic laws it is essential to reach a high level of organisation, planning, discipline and unity of purpose. The people's-democratic state becomes the principal weapon in the hands of the working class and the working people in the struggle for building Socialism.

The Communist Party and the Government of the National Front are focusing the attention of the entire people first and foremost on increasing agricultural production and output of coal and electric power and on improving the work of the transport system. This is the key to eliminating the disproportions so far prevailing in the national economy and to a further and continued rise in the living standards of the people—the main tasks of our state.

The working class and the entire working people of the country are backing the efforts of our Party and Government by developing socialist emulation on a wide scale. The initiative of the working masses for raising the productivity of labour, lowering the cost of production and liquidating excessive stocks of materials is incessantly growing. Workers, peasants and working intelligentsia are displaying greater activity on all sectors of the economic, social and cultural life.

The struggle for a new, socialist discipline which means a new attitude towards labour and socialist property is an important task of the people's-democratic state. Many survivals of capitalism must be overcome in this struggle for a new, conscious discipline. These hangovers can be overcome only by unyielding struggle against them. The main weapon in the struggle for a high level of conscious discipline is systematic education and patient persuasion. The struggle for a new discipline is the struggle against a negligent attitude towards labour, against loafing, against giving up jobs without permission, against waste in production, plunder of state and

standing service in all the successes won in the building of Socialism. The recent decrees on national committees, which were the subject of nation-wide discussion, and the elections to the committees have created favourable conditions for improving their work. All citizens are playing a lively and daily increasing part in the exercise of state power, in the direct control of organs of state power.

In the course of socialist construction the organisation and structure of the state apparatus are also undergoing profound changes. The state apparatus is entrusted with a new mission and has new tasks in the management of the economy. Lenin taught that the state apparatus is an important instrument of the policy of the Party through which the leading and guiding role of the working class is carried out, the worker-peasant alliance strengthened and the closest bonds with the masses realised.

Thousands of working people now work in our new state apparatus. The results of this work are convincing proof of the fact that our working people have enough capable and talented organisers who can get over all difficulties and obstacles arising in the course of the reconstruction of the national economy on socialist principles. Mendacious allegations put about by the defeated exploiters to the effect that it is only capitalists who are fit to govern the state and run the national economy have been smashed to smithereens.

The people's-democratic state apparatus has much to its credit in economic and cultural construction. It would be harmful, however, to overlook the serious shortcomings in its work.

The main shortcomings of the state apparatus, which we must rapidly eliminate in order to improve its work, are: an excessive number of administrative personnel, which makes the state apparatus exceptionally sluggish as well as expensive; the low level of specialist training and knowledge of its workers; and lastly, the numerous signs of bureaucracy and red tape which are a serious hindrance to the development, on a larger scale, of live organisational work and effective leadership of production, and to strengthening bonds with the working masses.

The state apparatus is a living organism which must not fall behind the tasks of socialist construction. The struggle for better work of the state apparatus and against all manifestations of bureaucracy and other unhealthy phenomena, such as, for example, pseudo-democracy and wage-leveling which finds its expression in payment for labour without regard to qualifications and degree of responsibility, cannot be successful without criticism and self-criticism and the continuous enhancement of the political activity of Party members working in the state apparatus.

At the end of last year the C.C. of the Communist Party and the Government of the National Front approved a number of measures to improve the work of the state apparatus. The staff of ministries was cut by 12 per cent, and measures are being worked out to reduce the establishment of the state apparatus in other sectors, especially the staff of the national committees, as well as that of the administrative apparatus in the national economy. The number of written reports and instructions has substantially

In Communist and Workers' Parties

GROWTH IN RANKS OF CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

A big influx of new members into the ranks of the Communist Party of China is to be observed in the Chinese People's Republic. By June 1953 the number of Communists in industrial enterprises had increased 108 per cent and the number of teachers, office workers and students 30 per cent compared with the end of 1950. The number of Communists in rural districts has increased 8.7 per cent during the same period.

The number of Party factory branches is constantly growing. The best workers at industrial enterprises are joining the Communist Party. For instance, during the last two years 3,704 miners from the Kailuan coal-pits have become Party members. Among them are Heroes of Labour and other foremost workers.

During the seven months' work on the construction of a railroad bridge across the Han river in Wuhan a big group of the foremost workers has joined the ranks of the Party. Those recently admitted to

membership of the Communist Party amount to 30 per cent of the total number of Communists working at this construction site.

In Chungking, from July last year to May this year more than 6,200 foremost workers from factories and plants of the city joined the Communist Party. Now 9.7 per cent of the total number of workers at the industrial enterprises of Chungking are members of the Party. In Siang this year more than 800 leading office and industrial workers have joined the Communist Party. Party branches at the numerous construction sites in Chengchow have grown more than 13-fold in comparison with May last year. The majority of new members are workers who are systematically overfulfilling production assignments.

Among the Party members are 700,000 women and 1,730,000 comrades under 25 years of age. The Party members are organised in 335,000 branches.

MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SLOVAKIA

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, held on July 2 in Bratislava, was attended by Comrade Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Comrade Vraislav Krutina, Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

A report on measures for ensuring the fulfilment of the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was given by Comrade Karel Bacilek, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Slovakia, who stressed that Slovakia had been transformed from a backward agrarian region into a developed industrial agrarian region. During the Five-Year Plan 125 industrial enterprises have been built and 109 enterprises reconstructed in Slovakia. The socialist sector in agriculture is growing. At May 1, 1950, Slovakia

had only 16 co-operatives of the IIIrd and IVth type whereas by June 1, 1954, their number had risen to 1,416. Comrade Bacilek also dwelt upon the organisational work of the Party in Slovakia and the tasks placed by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia before the Communists of Slovakia.

The speech by Comrade Novotny on problems of the development of the Slovakian economy was listened to with close attention.

The meeting unanimously endorsed Comrade K. Bacilek's report and elected as members of the Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Slovakia Comrades K. Bacilek, M. Bakula, M. Culen, P. David, P. Majling, R. Strechaj, S. Sebesta, V. Siroky and F. Zupka; Comrades L. Benada and F. Kral were elected as alternate members.

EVENING UNIVERSITY OF MARXISM-LENINISM UNDER AUSPICES OF SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE OF BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The two-year University of Marxism-Leninism under the auspices of the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party plays an important role in raising the level of the Marxist-Leninist education of Party activists in the capital, economic cadres and workers in the realm of science, literature and the arts. In the 1953-54 study year the evening University was attended by more than 900 people, including 741 Party members.

In order to improve the ideological content and methods of the studies the City Party Committee and the University authorities have carried through a number of measures. The experience of leading students was discussed and group and individual consultations were held. The June examinations showed that the University students have made good progress.

Beginning with the next study year the University will have a three-year curriculum in order to improve the study work

and to give the students the opportunity of going more deeply into the subjects.

The City Party Committee and the University authorities have begun to form the study groups. Scientific workers from the higher educational establishments will be enrolled for teaching in the University. In the new study year the following subjects will be taught: the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the history of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and present-day international relations. In addition, in the departments of the University there will be courses on the economy of industrial enterprises (for economic functionaries), economic and political geography (for scientific workers), Marxist-Leninist aesthetics (for workers in the artistic sphere), and state building (for functionaries of the state apparatus).

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

For Concrete Leadership

of town and country. The Communist Party, in the solving of these problems has unwaveringly followed the instructions of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to the effect that "...the dictatorship of the proletariat is not only violence against the exploiters, and not even mainly violence. The economic foundation of this revolutionary violence, the guarantee of its virility and its success is the fact that the proletariat represents and carries out a higher type of social organisation of labour compared with capitalism. This is the essence. This is the source of strength and the guarantee of the inevitable and complete triumph of Communism."

The tremendous successes in the sphere of economic and cultural upbuilding, the results of which were summed up by the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, confirmed that our people, having conquered power under the leadership of their Communist Party, have fully revealed their splendid abilities.

It took the capitalists nearly 150 years to build the industry which our country had before the war, whereas the free Czechoslovak people, building Socialism, were able to raise industrial output to more than double the prewar level during a five-year period. As regards the level of its industrial development Czechoslovakia has outstripped industrially developed capitalist countries: industrial output per capita in our country is now higher than in France, Belgium or Holland and nearly three times greater than in Italy. This is brilliant proof of the tremendous advantages of the people's-democratic system.

The basis of life of the people's democracy is the policy of the Communist Party. The policy of the Party, which conforms to the vital interests of the working people, embodies the life-long wisdom of the popular masses. That is why the Party, as the tested leader, enjoys the boundless confidence of the people.

Our people's-democratic state, like other states of people's democracy, was set up and is developing as a workers' and peasants' state. The struggle against capitalists and landlords—the common enemy of the workers and peasants—was, under capitalism, the main link in the alliance of the working class with the peasants. The durable alliance between the working class and the peasantry, tempered in the fight for the people's-democratic state, is the basic economic and political factor in the building of a socialist society. The way to strengthening this alliance is first and foremost through the economic aid and political support which the working class, the Communist Party and the Government render to the working peasantry. The Communist Party and the Government of the National Front grudge no material means to enable the working peasantry to obtain higher incomes on the basis of continually increasing the productivity of agriculture and thus constantly to raise the standard of living, and this is strengthening even more the worker-peasant alliance.

Our Communist Party and Government of the National Front are waging a consistent fight against excessive haste and all kinds of distortions in building Socialism in the countryside. J. V. Stalin pointed out that the more developed the country as a capitalist country,

without. The socialist mode of production does not develop spontaneously as did all the previous modes of production based on exploitation. It becomes strengthened in the course of bitter struggle against the capitalist mode of production as a result of the purposeful activity of the state of a new type. In this struggle the people's-democratic state carries out its important function—the suppression of the resistance of remnants of the exploiting classes. The existence of socialist production, small-scale production and the remnants of capitalist production is the economic basis of the class struggle in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism. Therefore the building of Socialism is carried on in conditions of sharpening class struggle on all fronts of the economic, political, social, cultural and ideological life. Having suffered defeat, the remnants of the exploiting classes take every opportunity to resist and cause damage.

The defence of socialist construction from the intrigues of the enemy—exploiters and imperialist agents—is the primary duty of the security bodies of the people's-democratic state.

The second main function of our people's-democratic state is to secure the defence of our homeland from attacks from outside. The February victory of the Czechoslovak working people enabled us to create the People's Army which is now a fighting force, able to defend our motherland with success. The strengthening of the defence capacity of the country has become an integral part of socialist construction. The preparations of the imperialists for a new war, which are manifest in the export of war materials from the U.S.A. to Europe, in the construction of land, naval and air bases on the territory of the capitalist countries of Europe, in revenge-seeking and militarist intrigues in neighbouring Western Germany, compel the Czechoslovak people not to relax by one single iota their efforts for strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

No economic crises or unemployment threaten the people of Czechoslovakia. Their entire economic activity is based on the fraternal support and assistance of the Soviet Union, on mutual co-operation between all the people's-democratic countries. Czechoslovakia stands for the development of trade relations with all countries, and also for the establishment and extension of economic, scientific, cultural and sports links with the capitalist countries. Our people's-democratic state demands, however, the honest carrying out of obligations undertaken and trade on the principle of full equality and mutual benefit.

The people's-democratic state of Czechoslovakia stands firmly in the camp of peace, and together with the Soviet Union and all countries of people's democracy it is striving to lessen international tension. Our people are eager to live, work and build their homeland in peace.

The role and functions of the Czechoslovak people's-democratic state fundamentally differ from the role and functions of the pre-Munich bourgeois republic. The bourgeois state, its parliament and government did not decide the main problems of the country's economy. Such problems were decided by the big capitalists, bankers and landlords themselves, as a rule, without the participation of the state, whereas the people's-

The working class and the entire working people of the country are backing the efforts of our Party and Government by developing socialist emulation on a wide scale. The initiative of the working masses for raising the productivity of labour, lowering the cost of production and liquidating excessive stocks of materials is incessantly growing. Workers, peasants and working intelligentsia are displaying greater activity on all sectors of the economic, social and cultural life.

The struggle for a new, socialist discipline which means a new attitude towards labour and socialist property is an important task of the people's-democratic state. Many survivals of capitalism must be overcome in this struggle for a new, conscious discipline. These hangovers can be overcome only by unyielding struggle against them. The main weapon in the struggle for a high level of conscious discipline is systematic education and patient persuasion. The struggle for a new discipline is the struggle against a negligent attitude towards labour, against loafing, against giving up jobs without permission, against waste in production, plunder of state and co-operative property, and other hangovers of capitalism.

The national liberation has opened up a broad road for creative activity of the popular masses in the realm of art and science. The entire country is passing through a genuine cultural revolution. Rich cultural life is developing throughout the country; public education, science and art are on the upgrade. Whereas in 1937 some 25,000 students attended 13 higher educational establishments, in 1953 over 47,000 students attended 38 higher educational establishments; in addition more than 16,000 working people studied by correspondence course. Last year 11 million people saw performances in 64 permanent theatres and 143 million people visited 3,463 cinemas. Some 20,500 different books with a total edition of 333 million copies were published from 1949-53; almost every family has a radio. The network of factory and rural clubs, museums etc. is rapidly extending. There are 15,000 ensembles and amateur entertainment groups in the country.

The significance of the all-round cultural and educational activity of the people's-democratic state is constantly increasing. The consciousness of the working class and the rich folk traditions provide favourable conditions for the further development of the cultural revolution and for the struggle against survivals of capitalism on the ideological front. The all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, by which the people's democracy is guided, is the guarantee that on the ideological front too our people will advance even more successfully.

The state apparatus and the national committees, set up on the initiative and under the guidance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia during the national and democratic revolution, play a big part in carrying out all functions of the people's democratic state.

The national committees, as people's-organs of state power, have rendered out-

of production, and to strengthening bonds with the working masses.

The state apparatus is a living organism which must not fall behind the tasks of socialist construction. The struggle for better work of the state apparatus and against all manifestations of bureaucracy and other unhealthy phenomena, such as, for example, pseudo-democracy and wage-leveling which finds its expression in payment for labour without regard to qualifications and degree of responsibility, cannot be successful without criticism and self-criticism and the continuous enhancement of the political activity of Party members working in the state apparatus.

At the end of last year the C.C. of the Communist Party and the Government of the National Front approved a number of measures to improve the work of the state apparatus. The staff of ministries was cut by 12 per cent, and measures are being worked out to reduce the establishment of the state apparatus in other sectors, especially the staff of the national committees, as well as that of the administrative apparatus in the national economy. The number of written reports and instructions has substantially decreased. In some ministries, for instance, the quantity of some forms of business correspondence has been reduced by 60-70 per cent. Organisation schedules have been drawn up in all ministries and central offices and a new system of salaries according to the post held has been adopted. This system is also in force in enterprises. Courses and evening schools have been organised to improve the specialist training and knowledge of government employees.

The state apparatus plays an important role in carrying out the policy of the Party and the Government. The citizen judges this policy not only by decisions and activity of the Government but also by how government measures are implemented by workers in the state apparatus and how he is treated by them. At present it is of great importance that workers in the state apparatus pay more attention to the requirements of the population, especially when they are dealing with questions affecting peasants. We must use every ounce of opportunity to convince the peasant by words and deeds, as well as by close attention to him, that in the people's-democratic state his interests are fairly satisfied and safeguarded.

Within a historically brief space of time the people's-democratic state has shown that it is an exceptionally viable factor in the development of the creative abilities of the people and is really the main instrument in their struggle for the building of Socialism. It would have been impossible without the people's-democratic state successfully to implement the transition from capitalism to Socialism, the building of a new, socialist economy and the creation of new, socialist social relations. The further improvement and strengthening of the people's-democratic state and successful exercise of its functions are the firm and reliable guarantee for the final victory of Socialism.

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FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

For Concrete Leadership of Economic Struggle of Workers

"La Lotta"—Organ of the Federation of the Italian Communist Party in Bologna Province

"La Lotta" is a militant newspaper of one of the largest Federations of the Italian Communist Party. This weekly deals with questions that concern all sections of the population in the Bologna Province. The newspaper regularly features the struggle of the working people for their vital demands, peace and national independence and carries items on culture, art and sports. Each of the three editions of the newspaper devotes special columns to the life in the town, as well as the mountain and valley districts of the Province.

"La Lotta" renders a great deal of help to Party organisations and members in their everyday work. In its "Party Life" section the newspaper constantly popularises the experience of Party organisations, criticises shortcomings, gives advice on how better to implement Party directives and places concrete tasks before the Communists of the Province.

A comprehensive article by Comrade Enrico Bonazzi, Secretary of the Federation, dealing with the struggle of the industrial workers of the Province for a wage increase and pointing to the need of ensuring better leadership of this struggle, has recently appeared in the "Party Life" section.

Despite the intrigues of the industrialists and the treachery of the Catholic and Social Democratic trade union leaders who concluded a unilateral agreement with the industrialists' confederation, the struggle of the working class of Bologna, Comrade Bonazzi writes, has assumed unprecedented proportions. In the course of this struggle the workers of over a thousand enterprises of the Province have obtained a wage increase of over 50 million lire a month. But the struggle continues, assuming ever sharper forms. Workers in many enterprises declare strikes for an indefinite period of time. Not infrequently some 95 per cent and even 100 per cent of the workers take part in these strikes.

"In the course of this struggle", the article reads, "class consciousness and a realisation of the need for class organisation is awakening for the first time among hundreds and thousands of industrial and office workers from small and medium enterprises; at the same time united action by the working people at big enterprises which head the struggle is growing stronger and new forces, mainly women and youth, namely the forces that are most exploited and oppressed by the industrialists, are being drawn in."

Summing up some of the results and explaining the significance and the prospects of the economic and political struggle of the workers of Bologna, Comrade Bonazzi focuses the attention of Party activists and trade union cadres on the need for more flexible tactics in the strike movement. It was necessary, he writes, to break down the old traditional idea of a strike being of a purely protest character. It was also necessary to ensure at every enterprise the maximum of democracy in the selection by the working people of forms of struggle against the policy of blackmail and terror pursued by the capitalists and their hirelings. It was essential to realise the broadest unity in order to render harmless the splitting activity of the Catholic and Social Democratic trade union leaders. The implementation of the new tactics was the chief reason for such a development of the struggle as has surpassed all expectations both in its scale and the results achieved.

"In the course of the struggle which has developed", Comrade Bonazzi writes in conclusion, "we have understood much: we must know better our strong and militant working class, better to organise and lead it. We must help the working class to realise its mission, its leading role which means not only to win the best economic conditions for itself but also the ability to win and mobilise for struggle the majority of the population on the basis of the defence of the interests of all sections of the working people striving for a correct national economic policy, and a peaceful foreign and home policy based on the respect of democratic rights of the working people and of all citizens."

Party members, branches, sections and the Party apparatus of the Federation, Comrade Bonazzi points out, must be in the very midst of the working class, must struggle at the head of the working class, strengthen its unity and militant spirit, draw workers into trade unions and the Party, intensify propaganda against EDC, for the prohibition of atomic weapons and for relaxation of international tension. They must also expose the dangerous line of the Government, the Christian and Social Democratic Parties which carry on, in the sphere of politics, the same reactionary policy of war which they pursue, together with the industrialists' confederation, in the sphere of economic life.

Popular Discussion of Draft Constitution of People's Republic of China

The Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China, published on June 15, is enjoying a wholehearted welcome from the working people throughout the country. Meetings and mass readings of this historic document have been held in enterprises and offices in Peking, Shanghai, Mukden, Tientsin, Wuhan and other cities as well as in the countryside of the Republic and in units of the People's Liberation Army.

Articles and statements published in the press show that the Chinese people have greeted the Draft Constitution of their state with great satisfaction and joy.

A great tide of enthusiasm has been evoked among the factory and office workers of Penhsihu—"city of coal and iron"—by the publication of the Draft Constitution.

Expressing the opinion of the miners, Ma Ming-shan, a team leader, said that the miners of Penhsihu would increase coal output in honour of the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The miners' words are being backed by deeds. On June 17, Ma Ming-shan's team turned out 36 trucks of coal in excess of the daily quota. The whole sector where Ma Ming-shan

works produced 200 tons more that day than on previous days.

The builders of the bridge across the Han river, power workers of Shichingshang, iron and steel workers of Tangshan, workers of the railway transport works in the city of Chinchou and workers in other enterprises of the country are expressing their approval of the Draft Constitution by big labour successes.

In Atmosphere of Mounting Differences

CONCERNING SEPARATE ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON

Separate Anglo-American talks in Washington between U.S. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles, on the one hand, and British Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden, on the other, recently came to an end. The U.S.A. and Britain then began separate negotiations in London on the German question.

It must be noted that the participants in the separate talks got together in Washington at the moment when the meetings of the nine states at Geneva, which are discussing the question of restoring peace in Indo-China, showed that on certain questions there was a possibility of achieving agreement that could unquestionably bring about a relaxation in international tension. This shows once again that ruling circles of particular countries and in the first place the ruling circles of the U.S.A., which seek to extend the war in Indo-China and other parts of the world, are not interested in the success of the Geneva Conference, that they do not want to relieve tension in relations between states.

The Washington talks began in an atmosphere of serious differences between Britain and the U.S.A. Even the bourgeois press was forced to admit this. Associated Press, for example, pointed out that the evident purpose of the meeting between Eisenhower and Churchill was to seek for means of bridging the gulf in Anglo-American relations. According to the London "Times" it was clear that the differences between the two Governments were more serious than was publicly admitted.

The Washington talks continued for some days. After they finished on June 29 the Western press published the vaguely worded joint Anglo-American declaration on the main questions discussed at the separate talks.

What does this declaration show? The first two points state that the U.S.A. and Britain are ready to continue their efforts to obtain world peace and that they are even ready to hold out "the hand of friendship to any and all nations which by solemn pledge and confirming deed show themselves desirous of participating in a just and fair peace".

It would be wrong, however, to look at these statements in isolation from other points of the declaration, which obviously contradict the assertion about the desire to hold out "the hand of friendship". The third point of the declaration puts forward again the notorious doctrine of ousting Communism, which has long since been denounced by world public opinion. It is not difficult to understand that this "doctrine" expresses the desire of certain imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, unleash a new world war, for the enslavement of free peoples by the United States of America.

Of the same false character are the points of the declaration in which the U.S.A. and Britain declare that they will continue their "support of the United Nations". The peace-loving peoples have already become convinced of the meaning of this "support" throughout the whole history of Uno. As is known the U.S. rulers used the Uno flag to mask their aggression in Korea. For some years the U.S.A. has prevented the People's Republic of China from occupying its lawful seat in Uno. Quite recently the representatives of the U.S.A. and Britain prevented the Security Council from discussing measures

of setting up aggressive military groupings of certain states directed against other states, in contradiction to the plans for peaceful co-operation and collective security of the peoples.

The declaration also refers to the "general and drastic reduction" of armaments and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. However, these declarations also bear no relation to reality. Whereas the Soviet Union considerably reduced its armed forces after the war and for several years persistently urged the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control over this ban and is building atomic energy electric power stations, the U.S.A. is continuing the arms drive, stock-piling atomic bombs, setting up military bases on foreign territories and organising military blocs and groupings. Britain too is constantly increasing its armaments.

The Anglo-American declaration is graphic evidence that Britain, under U.S. pressure, has made one more step along the way of concessions to American aggressive forces. It shows at the same time that the participants in the separate talks did not succeed in overcoming the differences existing between the U.S.A. and Britain.

As the bourgeois press in the West points out, the British and U.S. representatives were unable to reach agreement on many questions, including Indo-China, forming a military bloc in South-Eastern Asia and the exchange of "atomic information". The negotiations have also added nothing new on the questions of rearming Western Germany and ratifying the EDC treaty. The British newspaper the "Daily Herald" emphasises that the communiqué on the talks in Washington "does not mention the biggest snag in the way of Far Eastern agreements with the United States". "The snag", declares the newspaper, "is America's refusal to recognise China". The newspaper points out that the differences between the U.S.A. and Britain remain unsettled.

The American press also admits that the talks in Washington did not yield the results anticipated by their organisers. The newspaper "Christian Science Monitor", appraising the results of the talks, wrote that the meeting between Churchill and Eisenhower emphasised that the differences were great. Even more frank was the magazine "Time" which is connected with the biggest American monopolies. The magazine stated that the visit of Churchill and Eden was next to useless, it definitely did not bridge the deep chasm which had opened in the relations between the U.S.A. and Britain.

At the present time, in view of the fact that separate Anglo-American talks are taking place in London on the German question, which represent a continuation of the blackmail of France, the U.S. press has considerably intensified its attacks on the French people. A "New York Herald Tribune" correspondent, for instance, writes that unless France ratifies the "European Defence Community" treaty in the near future, the U.S.A. and Britain may have a new quarrel with France that might be fraught with disaster. Another correspondent of this newspaper cynically declared that at present France was undergoing treatment by the method of punching and slapping.

It is perfectly obvious that the fresh attempts of the aggressive imperialist forces to step up preparations for a new world war are resolutely condemned by all

BULGARIAN PEOPLE CONFIDENTLY MARCH TOWARD VICTORY OF SOCIALISM

Five years have passed since the death of Georgi Dimitrov—leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, outstanding figure of the international working-class movement and true disciple and companion-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin. Filled with boundless gratitude to their great son, the Bulgarian people highly honour his immortal memory.

Georgi Dimitrov nurtured and tempered the Communist Party which under his leadership rallied the popular masses into the Fatherland Front and in 1944 roused them to a victorious armed uprising. With the decisive help of the Soviet Union the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have once and for all liberated their country from the capitalist yoke and fascist slavery. The Bulgarian Communist Party led the working people onto the path of Socialism.

At the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria in December 1948, Georgi Dimitrov pointed out that the principal laws of the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism, which are common for all countries, were operating to the full in our country too. This means that in our development we go along the road which was traversed by the Soviet people and that consequently we cannot go ahead without assimilating and applying the experience of the Soviet Union. It is precisely the experience of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has been applied to our conditions, that is "the truest model for building Socialism in our country as well as in the other countries of people's democracy".

The Central Committee of our Party headed by Georgi Dimitrov worked out a concrete programme for the socialist reconstruction of Bulgaria. The economic basis of this reconstruction is the industrialisation of the country without which our advance towards Socialism is impossible. Georgi Dimitrov pointed out that it was necessary to create a mighty power base, rapidly develop mining, build up our own metallurgical industry and a sufficiently developed machine-building and other heavy industries. At the same time he stressed that Stalin's well-known thesis on the impossibility of basing socialist construction on two different principles—large-scale socialist industry and backward small-scale agriculture—was of great significance for Bulgaria too. Hence follows the need for co-operation of peasant households, which is the correct path towards the socialist reconstruction of agriculture.

"The task now is", Georgi Dimitrov said, "through industrialisation and electrification of the country and by mechanising agriculture to achieve in 15-20 years that which other countries under different conditions have achieved in a whole century."

An important stage in solving this historic task was the first Five-Year Plan elaborated by the Central Committee under the direct leadership of Georgi Dimitrov. It was the programme of laying the foundations of Socialism in Bulgaria.

The correctness of this programme based on the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin was brilliantly confirmed by the results of the first Five-Year Plan, which was in the main fulfilled ahead of schedule, in four years, and marked a historical turning point in the economic development of our country.

Industry already plays a dominant role in the national economy. At the end of 1953 the volume of industrial output was 476.5 per cent of the 1939 figure.

In 1953 the share of the state sector in gross industrial output amounted to 87.9 per cent, the co-operative sector 10.7 per cent and private sector 1.4 per cent. This shows that socialist industry has become the sole form of industry in Bulgaria.

During the first Five-Year Plan our country also made a great step forward along the path of reconstruction of agriculture on a new technical basis by setting up large co-operatives on a strictly voluntary principle. In 1952 there were 2,747 agricultural producer co-operatives possessing 60.5 per cent of the arable land and uniting 52.3 per cent of all peasant households. An extensive network of state machine and tractor stations (140) provides agricultural producer co-operatives with up-to-date agricultural technical services.

The fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan in the fields of industry and agriculture and the basic re-organisation of the social structure of our internal trade, which took place during this period, were important steps in the development of Bulgaria. The foundations of Socialism have already been laid in our country.

We can boldly state that the years of the first Five-Year Plan were years of unprecedented cultural progress for Bulgaria.

The successful building of Socialism in our country has become possible thanks to the fraternal and selfless aid of the Soviet Union. There is no field in our economic and cultural life where the beneficial results of Soviet aid could not be seen.

In Bulgaria, the necessary conditions have been created for the rapid development of the country along the road to Socialism and for a sharp rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people. This is the central task of the second Five-Year Plan which the country embarked upon last year. At present the Party, the state and the entire people are carrying out large-scale measures aimed at a drastic increase in the output of light industry and at ensuring a further advance in agriculture.

Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed the Party and the working people the counsel incessantly to strengthen the most important weapon of building Socialism—the people's-democratic state, to develop and consolidate its basis—the militant worker-peasant alliance.

Basing himself on the Lenin-Stalin teaching on the state, Georgi Dimitrov in the report of the Central Committee at the Fifth Party Congress defined the character of people's democracy as the power of the working people, the overwhelming majority of the people, with the working class playing the leading role, as a peculiar form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He said that the people's-democratic state was the state of the transitional period called upon to ensure the development of the country along the path of Socialism, and that it was being built in co-operation and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Our Party has done a tremendous amount of work for further strengthening the people's-democratic state. Never in the history of Bulgaria has there been a rule so strong, so viable and stable as our present people's-democratic state power.

Our Party has made great strides in its struggle to develop and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. Under the leadership of the Party the working peasants take an increasingly active part in build-

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Dimitr Ganev
Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Bulgaria

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The Fatherland Front, the backbone of which is the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry, is a living embodiment of the moral-political unity of the working people of Bulgaria. The establishment of this Front, which is the development and application in Bulgarian conditions of Georgi Dimitrov's idea of a broad popular anti-fascist front, substantiated by him at the VIIIth Congress of the Communist International, is one of the greatest services rendered by Georgi Dimitrov to our homeland.

In 1948, the Fatherland Front was reorganised into a unified organisation with a common programme, socialist in essence, and a common constitution. Thus the Fatherland Front has become the organisation of the militant alliance of workers, peasants, intelligentsia and handicraftsmen, the organisation of their growing patriotic unity, under the universally recognised leadership of the working class. The Fatherland Front plays a tremendous role in the people's-democratic system. In our conditions it is the most suitable form for embracing the broad masses of the working people and drawing them, under the Party's leadership, into socialist construction, the most suitable form for extensive political, educational and explanatory work among the population and for educating the working people in a socialist and patriotic spirit.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria displays everyday concern for the further strengthening of the Fatherland Front and the expansion of its influence, especially in the village.

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Georgi Dimitrov pointed out that our development was based upon our friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. He said: "Just as the liberation of our country from the fetters of imperialism and the establishment of the people's-democratic state were made possible by the aid and liberating mission of the Soviet Union in the fight against fascist Germany and its satellites, so the further development of our people's democracy presupposes the safeguarding and strengthening of close relations and sincere co-operation, mutual aid and friendship between our country and the great Soviet state."

The Bulgarian people religiously carry out Georgi Dimitrov's behests to guard Bulgaro-Soviet friendship as the apple of their eye, to strengthen and develop this friendship which is the corner-stone of our foreign policy.

People's-democratic Bulgaria is an inseparable part of the democratic and socialist camp led by the Soviet Union. Together with the other countries of the democratic and socialist camp the People's Republic of Bulgaria steadfastly upholds the cause of world peace. The Bulgarian people make their contribution to the lessening of tension in international relations in the Balkans. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declared more than once that it is ready to improve relations with the states adjoining it to the South and West. It expressed its good will to promote the removal of obstacles hindering the establishment and development of good neighbourly relations and normal trade

elements and is rendering more and more active assistance to the Party in socialist construction in the village and in the cause of re-educating the peasants.

Our Party has resolutely and mercilessly defeated and rooted out the Traicho Kostov gang of imperialist agents, concealed in the Party ranks. The exposure and rout of this gang was a great political education for the entire Party.

With ever-increasing energy the Party fights for the implementation of the main task—that of organising socialist construction. For the fulfilment of this task it has reorganised its entire work and inspired and mobilised the working people for selfless labour. The Party has accumulated experience and skill for the correct guidance of socialist upbuilding in all spheres.

The C.C. of the Party devotes exceptional attention to widespread development of bold and principled criticism of shortcomings and weaknesses, involving in such criticism the broadest masses of the working people.

The struggle against bureaucracy, against a callous approach to people, against those who suppress criticism, against nepotism has become even more uncompromising.

The Party organisations and the Party organs, first of all the regional and district committees, have been considerably strengthened. The social composition of the Party has improved as a result of a number of measures. At present 34.06 per cent of the Party members are workers, as against 26.5 per cent in 1948. In the countryside, the main body of Communists has become substantially stronger. Now 68.95 per cent of all Communists from among the peasants are members of agricultural producer co-operatives, as against 11 per cent in 1948.

The ties of the Party with the working people have extended and consolidated, the confidence and love of the working people for the Party have grown even more. This is evident from the results of the election to the People's Assembly in 1953, when 99.8 of the electorate cast their votes for the Fatherland Front, as well as from the fact that a tremendous part of the working people of Bulgaria belongs to mass organisations which fully support the policy and line of the Party. Our Party is a genuinely popular Party.

In all its activity the Party and its Central Committee have been invariably guided by the sacred behest of Georgi Dimitrov—tirelessly to learn from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is universally recognised as the leading Party in the international Communist and working-class movement, constantly and creatively to study and apply this outstanding experience.

The Sixth Congress summed up the results of the past period and revealed that the Party successfully fulfilled and fulfils its role of the motive force of the whole of our development along the road of Socialism, that it multiplied and continues to multiply successes in all fields of social, economic and cultural life of the country.

The Party Congress charted the course

conduct the assertion about the desire to hold out "the hand of friendship". The third point of the declaration puts forward again the notorious doctrine of ousting Communism, which has long since been denounced by world public opinion. It is not difficult to understand that this "doctrine" expresses the desire of certain imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, unleash a new world war, for the enslavement of free peoples by the United States of America.

Of the same false character are the points of the declaration in which the U.S.A. and Britain declare that they will continue their "support of the United Nations". The peace-loving peoples have already become convinced of the meaning of this "support" throughout the whole history of Uno. As is known the U.S. rulers used the Uno flag to mask their aggression in Korea. For some years the U.S.A. has prevented the People's Republic of China from occupying its lawful seat in Uno. Quite recently the representatives of the U.S.A. and Britain prevented the Security Council from discussing measures against the invasion of Guatemala organised from abroad by U.S. agents.

Characteristic of the declaration is also the fact that the U.S.A. and Britain again affirm their adherence to the cause of the establishment of "associations of appropriate nations". In other words the U.S.A. and Britain adhere as before to the policy

great. Even more frank than the magazine "Time" which is connected with the biggest American monopolies. The magazine stated that the visit of Churchill and Eden was next to useless, it definitely did not bridge the deep chasm which had opened in the relations between the U.S.A. and Britain.

At the present time, in view of the fact that separate Anglo-American talks are taking place in London on the German question, which represent a continuation of the blackmail of France, the U.S. press has considerably intensified its attacks on the French people. A "New York Herald Tribune" correspondent, for instance, writes that unless France ratifies the "European Defence Community" treaty in the near future, the U.S.A. and Britain may have a new quarrel with France that might be fraught with disaster. Another correspondent of this newspaper cynically declared that at present France was undergoing treatment by the method of punching and slapping.

It is perfectly obvious that the fresh attempts of the aggressive imperialist forces to step up preparations for a new world war are resolutely condemned by all people of goodwill. There can be no doubt that this will lead to the further isolation of the U.S. aggressive circles on the international arena and to a reinforcement of the movement for peace and security of the peoples throughout the world.

T. SAMBOR

industry and backward small-scale agriculture—was of great significance for Bulgaria too. Hence follows the need for co-operation of peasant households, which is the correct path towards the socialist reconstruction of agriculture.

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The ratio of gross industrial output to gross agricultural production, which in 1939 was 33.8:66.2, became 66.6:33.4 in 1952. This irrefutably proves that Bulgaria has already changed from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian country.

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Basing himself on the Lenin-Stalin teaching on the state, Georgi Dimitrov in the report of the Central Committee at the Fifth Party Congress defined the character of people's democracy as the power of the working people, the overwhelming majority of the people, with the working class playing the leading role, as a peculiar form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He said that the people's-democratic state was the state of the transitional period called upon to ensure the development of the country along the path of Socialism, and that it was being built in co-operation and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Our Party has done a tremendous amount of work for further strengthening the people's-democratic state. Never in the history of Bulgaria has there been a rule so strong, so viable and stable as our present people's-democratic state power.

Our Party has made great strides in its struggle to develop and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance. Under the leadership of the Party the working peasants take an increasingly active part in building Socialism. The indissoluble fraternal bonds and co-operation between the Communist Party and the Agrarian Union have been strengthened. Learning from the modern history of Bulgaria the Union has gradually purged its organisations of kulak

by the aid and liberating mission of the Soviet Union in the fight against fascist Germany and its satellites, so the further development of our people's democracy presupposes the safeguarding and strengthening of close relations and sincere co-operation, mutual aid and friendship between our country and the great Soviet state."

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Our Party wages persistent struggle for furthering its Marxist-Leninist unity, for the

people have extended and consolidated, the confidence and love of the working people for the Party have grown even more. This is evident from the results of the election to the People's Assembly in 1953, when 99.8 of the electorate cast their votes for the Fatherland Front, as well as from the fact that a tremendous part of the working people of Bulgaria belongs to mass organisations which fully support the policy and line of the Party. Our Party is a genuinely popular Party.

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The Party Congress charted the course for the further development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for erecting the magnificent edifice of Socialism in our country, which will be the best monument from the Bulgarian working people to their immortal teacher and leader.

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

In April 1953 the All India Kisan Sabha (A.I.K.S.), the premier organisation of the peasants and agricultural labourers in India, held its XIth Annual Session. The year following this Session has been a period of new struggles of the peasants and agricultural labourers against the new offensive of the landlords and the new burdens imposed by the Government, a period of big concessions won, a period of reorganisation of the movement and of the Kisan Sabhas (peasant unions).

The National Congress, which controls the States' and Central Governments, promised to abolish intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the State and give land to the peasants. In almost all the States, big and small, it placed on the statute book laws which claim to abolish statutory feudal landlordism, like "zamindari", "jagirdari" and other systems and to give tenancy rights to the actual cultivators. The very enactment of these laws is a great victory to the peasant movement, although they do not solve the basic question of the land problem—the question of abolishing landlordism and giving land free to the peasants and agricultural labourers.

Although these laws give certain concessions to the peasants they simultaneously give big sticks to the landlords to beat the peasants, a direct result of which was that the landlords began a big eviction offensive against the tenants. In East Punjab alone, about 150,000 eviction notices were served on tenants. In Rajasthan, landlords went further and began shooting the tenants and in one district alone 12 peasants were killed by the landlords' gangs. All this led to a serious situation in the countryside. Tenants began mass Satyagraha (passive resistance) which the Governments in the States are trying to suppress.

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N. Prasada Rao
Member, Central Committee,
Communist Party of India

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Because of this bitter struggle by the tenants, the Governments in several States had to give some concessions to the peasants. In PEPSU the tenant was made the proprietor of the land subject to payment of compensation. In Madras State, tenancy laws applicable to two districts—Tanjore and Malabar—were passed, fixing the legally payable rents and giving some security of tenure. In Hyderabad State, a Tenancy Act was passed whereby the tenant was given the right to purchase the land he was cultivating, subject to payment of compensation in several annual instalments, and the right of the landlords to evict the tenant was restricted.

But none of these laws give land to the peasant and agricultural labourer. Furthermore, they contain many loop-holes whereby the landlords can evict tenants on a mass scale and grab land, which they are now doing. Hence, the main problem facing the peasant movement today still remains the fight against the landlords' offensive.

The National Congress and its Governments have officially taken up the Bhoodan (land gift) movement as the "peaceful solution of the land question", as opposed to the organised kisan movement. This Bhoodan movement wants a "change of heart" of the landlords and even of the small landowners, wants to take gifts of land from them and distribute it to the landless. They claim that they have already collected, in this manner, more than 3

million acres—from Bihar alone, more than 1.5 million acres. But in reality, what is the practice? The big zamindars, whose estates were already taken over by the Government, are "donating" lands over which they have no right. Not only this, under cover of "donating" some land to the Bhoodan movement and with the halo thus gained, these feudal lords and zamindars are today evicting thousands and thousands of tenants from lands.

The Bhoodan movement is a suitable device to smoke-screen the offensive of the landlords in fighting the kisan movement. It disarms the peasantry and preaches submission to the very system which is oppressing and suppressing them.

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In several states the fight for land assumed the form of a fight for waste lands. In every State, there lie millions of acres of cultivable lands. In Andhra State alone, there are four million acres of waste lands which can immediately be brought under cultivation with the minimum of expenditure. During the second world war, under the "Grow More Food" schemes of the State Government, hundreds of thousands of acres were brought under cultivation by poor peasants and agricultural labourers, who have been continuously cultivating these lands ever since; the Government, however, has still not granted them title deeds. After the second world war, the Government tried to give these lands which were being cultivated by poor peasants and agricultural labourers to demobilised soldiers, which the former resolutely resisted. After the Congress Government was formed, an attempt was made to assign these lands to some Congressmen, as "Political Sufferers". This move was stoutly resisted by the cultivators and the Government forced to

revise its policy. But later on, the Government wanted to put these lands up for auction, which the cultivators also successfully fought against. The struggle was even carried into the Legislature and after the narrow defeat of two attempts by the Communist legislators to get a resolution adopted recommending distribution of all waste lands to poor peasants and agricultural labourers, the third attempt was completely successful, being passed unanimously by the Andhra Assembly. Now the State Government has appointed a sub-committee to chalk out ways and means of immediately distributing 1.3 million acres of such lands.

Similar campaigns are today going on in Malabar, Madhya Bharat and some other States.

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The Government of India has produced its first Five-Year Plan for the reconstruction of the Indian economy, the budget for which totals about 22,450 million rupees. This first Five-Year Plan even if completely successful does not solve the basic agrarian question, i.e., the question of abolition of landlordism and distribution of land to the peasants and agricultural labourers, free of cost. Instead, it envisages certain halting and very moderate tenancy reforms and ceilings on landholdings, the excess land to be managed by the Government. The Plan also envisages the construction of some multi-purpose projects for the development of irrigation and power. The financing of the Plan has to be done by public loans, foreign loans, new taxes and from State and Central finances. State Governments are asked to impose a betterment levy, development tax, surcharge on land revenue, an increase in water rates, etc.

In pursuance of this policy, several State Governments have imposed additional taxes on the peasantry. It was against these additional burdens that big campaigns were

launched by the A.I.K.S. units. In Bihar, for instance, a campaign was launched against the increased water rate. As a result the Government was forced to suspend collections and to grant a remission of 0.9 million rupees out of 1.2 million rupees of canal rates. At the same time, the Government is carrying on repression against the peasants and about 1,000 persons are today being prosecuted on various "criminal charges".

In Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan also, the campaign is going on against increased water rates. The Governments of Punjab (India) and Rajasthan have announced a cut of 25 per cent in the increase, which is quite inadequate and the struggle is continuing for the total cancellation of the increase. Recently, in Rajasthan too, the Sanjha Morcha (United Front), organised for carrying on this struggle, announced that it will also take part in the no-tax campaign.

In the composite Madras State, the Congress Ministry introduced Bills in the Legislature for imposing a betterment levy and surcharge on land revenue. These were unanimously opposed by all parties and by the entire peasantry. Wide agitation has been carried on in the villages. As a result, these Bills were thrown out even at the Select Committee stage and the Government dared not bring them, after their defeat in the Select Committee, before the Legislature. It is only recently, after the separation of the Andhra State and the depletion of the democratic opposition in the Legislature, that the Madras Government has rushed through laws imposing a betterment levy and surcharge on land revenue.

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The year 1952-53 was one of the worst in the recent period as regards food. Famine visited almost every Province that year and more than 20 million people were affected,

as was admitted by the Central Ministry of Food. The famine relief works taken up by the Government were paltry. Wide agitation therefore has been carried on for more prompt famine relief, for remission of taxes, for the construction of major and minor irrigation projects, for running free kitchens and so on. In Andhra and Maharashtra, united famine relief committees, consisting of Congressmen, Communists, Socialists, Independents and representatives of several other parties and groups, were formed and, besides agitating for Government action, themselves organised famine relief by collecting food grains, money, clothes, medicines, etc. It was in response to the call of the Andhra United Famine Relief Committee that the working people of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other countries sent their generous help to the Indian people.

Apart from this, the Kisan Sabha units worked to check corruption in the famine relief camps, agitated against early closure of free gruel centres and cheap grain depots and got them reopened and continued.

The year 1953 was also a year of floods. Unprecedented floods have done immense damage. The loss in Bihar, as estimated by the Government, exceeds 300 million rupees. The loss sustained by three taluqs alone in Andhra totals more than 100 million rupees. The loss in Uttar Pradesh is much greater than in Bihar and Andhra. Again, as in the case of famine, the Governmental action was completely unsatisfactory. It was again the initiative taken by the Kisan Sabha units that rallied the large mass of people for flood relief. In Andhra, United Flood Relief Committees were formed almost in every place and collections were made in the form

(Continued on page 4)

SOME PROBLEMS OF ART IN POLAND

The recent Writers' Congress and the session of the Council for Culture and the Arts were held amidst lively discussion on questions of creative work and cultural activity, in an atmosphere of great concern for the further development of culture in people's Poland.

Our achievements in the sphere of cultural upbuilding are indisputable. During the years of people's power the number of books published in the country has increased from 20 million to 120 million copies a year. The network of libraries and library centres has grown from 12,000 to 85,000 and that of theatres from 45 to 103. In such workers' centres as Nowa Huta, Sosnowiec, Gliwice and Walbrzych new theatres are being constructed. The number of cinemas has risen from 775 to 2,000 and the number of cinema goers from 30 million to 125 million a year, among them 35 million of the rural population. Some 1,200 permanent cinemas and 250 portable projectors are operating in the countryside. Two million more people in the countryside saw last year performances by touring music hall teams and drama theatres, which now visit the most remote villages. At the same time our country has been covered with an extensive network of houses of culture and clubs; the number of amateur entertainment groups has gone up to over 4,000.

There have been considerable achievements in literature and art. Leon Kruczkowski's plays "The Germans" and "Julius and Ethel", Aleksander Ford's films "Graniczna Street" and "Five from Barska Street", and Wanda Jakubowska's film "The Last Stage" are known far beyond the borders of Poland. Tadeusz Sygietyński's songs in the repertoire of the "Mazowsze" State Song and Dance Ensemble have won the hearts of people in many countries. The composers Grazyna Bacewiczówna, Andrzej Panufnik and Turski have been awarded international prizes for their works and the masterful acting of Czerny-Stefanska has received recognition all over the world.

Painting has also had notable successes. Paintings by Tadeusz Kulisiewicz—"In defence of peace and democracy" and others—and by Aleksander Kobzdej devoted to People's China and fighting Viet Nam were exhibited in many countries and are a considerable contribution by our people to the cause of the struggle for peace and Socialism.

Our people are justly proud of the oldest representatives of Polish culture who take an active part in building a national culture of the epoch of Socialism—people such as Leopold Staff, Ludwik Sobieski, Zofia Nałkowska, Eugeniusz Eibisch, Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, Maria Dąbrowska and others. We are also justly proud of our advanced theatres, and rejoice to see how the younger generation of writers and artists is growing up.

The fact that such great artistic successes have been possible in such a brief space of time is due to the creative use of the experience and achievements of the advanced Soviet socialist art which paved the way for all peoples in their struggle for a new humanist art. This development of Polish art has become possible because our Party, while preserving the great realistic and progressive national traditions, is actively promoting the development of a new art on the basis of the creative application of the method of socialist realism.

In the past few years the struggle for socialist realism has been the main content of the creative efforts of workers in the realm of art since without a fundamental ideological change, without the elimination of the ideological basis of formalism, art cannot be made the property of the broad popular masses and converted into an active force to help mould the new man of the people's Poland.

The development of Polish socialist culture is an essential component and an indispensable

Włodzimierz Sokorski
Minister of Culture and Art,
People's Republic of Poland

millions of workers and peasants who were deliberately cut off by the bourgeoisie from education, from the achievements of science, literature and art.

The second task is to imbue our science, literature and art, our culture as a whole, with a new socialist content which helps to breed a new man—the Socialist man.

The art and culture of every nation building Socialism are developing amidst the struggle against two dangers—against the schematic and declarative interpretation of reality in artistic works, and against the naturalistic and casual illustrative approach which has the tendency either to distort reality or to indulge in escapism into the field of formalistic abstract aesthetics.

The first danger which has made itself felt in the period of the so-called "production plays and books" is primarily the result of the ideological immaturity of a writer and frequently the result of the absence of real talent or lack of literary experience. The artist who does not know reality and is afraid of it, who does not understand the make-up of the builders of Socialism, the internal struggle and ideological changes taking place in their consciousness, substitutes, in the majority of cases, for truth about the real man a conventional sketchy character which as a matter of fact is nothing more than the consequence of the artist's isolation from life.

At the basis of schematism lies the theory of non-conflict which is particularly dangerous in our countries where Socialism is being built under conditions of bitter class struggle. The theory of non-conflict gave birth to the schematic presentation, in which the enemy is usually defeated even before the action has begun, an inherent feature of which is the varnishing of reality, the inability to portray the whole complexity of the process of the ideological development of people and of the inner struggle taking place in their consciousness. A schematic presentation of this kind, exerting no emotional influence on anyone, virtually teaches no one anything, notwithstanding the fact that it often contains a number of correct political theses. That is why it is subject to just criticism. At the same time, however, it should not be forgotten that schematism was never a typical phenomenon for the whole of Polish art during the first period of struggle for socialist realism. In the struggle against schematism, by applying the method of socialist realism, such new outstanding works have appeared in Poland as "The diary from a 'Cellulose' factory" by Igor Noweży, "Return to the Fragala Valley" by Julian Strykowski, "Belshazzar's Feast" by Tadeusz Breza, "Generation" by Bohdan Czeszko, "September" by Jerzy Putrament, "Citizens" by Kazimierz Brandys and many other well-known literary works.

Schematism is the result of the ideological and artistic weakness of the writer, it is a disease of growing up and lack of experience. It cannot be overcome by the importunate commands of one or another functionary from the institution which deals with cultural matters. A theme cannot be imposed on an artist, freedom of creation cannot be limited by vulgarising maxims. Schematism is being overcome by giving the artist tactful ideological assistance from the Party, by the creative efforts of the author himself to get a deeper and a more thorough knowledge of life, people, their affairs and the difficulties confronting them.

individual artists. It should always be remembered that at the moment when, concerned for the flowering of art, we direct criticism against schematism and vulgarization, against the harmful practice of administrative control in relation to workers in the sphere of art, the representatives of apolitic aestheticism and naturalism, asserting that they are striving to "tell the truth", immediately raise their heads, admire the dark sides of our struggle, the unhealthy symptoms and make no attempt whatsoever to overcome them. At the same time attempts are made to replace the "socialist scheme" with lampoonist-naturalistic or formalistic schemes camouflaged as "innovation" or "experiment".

If we speak of innovation, however, it should be recalled in this connection that innovation is characteristic precisely of socialist realism. Socialist art in its essence is the art of innovation both as regards ideological content and realistic form. And therefore when we speak of innovation in art we have in mind not formalistic but ideological innovation on the road of socialist realism.

During the discussion on questions of art after the Second Congress of our Party, many mistakes and shortcomings in our work were justly pointed out. This creative discussion promotes the further development of Polish culture and art.

A considerable event in the life of Polish culture was the June Writers' Congress which gave a critical and self-critical appraisal of the development of our literature. The Congress pointed out that the principal shortcoming in Polish literature was that it only feebly reflected present-day reality, which is explained by the fact that the authors have not sufficiently deep connections with the popular masses, have not sufficient understanding of the transformations in the life of Poland.

The Writers' Congress put forward the militant slogan: Literature must be closer to life, closer to the people. Comrade E. Ochab, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, who spoke at this Congress, emphasised that "a great literature and art can be born only under conditions of the deepest links with life, in service to the people, in the fire of struggle for the great popular cause".

Our Polish writers are confronted with the task of portraying the hero of our times, of illuminating the life of those classes that are today the real masters of the land, of not concealing but, on the contrary, revealing the profound and dramatic conflicts which arise in our reality.

The particular attention of the writers was drawn to the countryside where the struggle between the new and the old has taken the sharpest forms. It is significant that serious literary works devoted to the Polish countryside have appeared during the last few months.

As was pointed out at the Writers' Congress, it is necessary, in order to consolidate socialist realism in Polish literature, to continue boldly the great traditions of Polish literature, to utilise more broadly the experience of writers from among the fraternal peoples and, first and foremost, the very rich experience of Soviet literature, which has given mankind such splendid masters of the word as M. Gorki and V. Mayakovsky, M. Sholokhov and A. Tolstoy.

The creative discussion that is taking place after the Party Congress will undoubtedly help our art workers to create many remarkable and excellent works, provided, however, that we will not forget about the great tasks of art and culture which serve the cause of the people, the cause of peace and Socialism.



"Radio Popular" factory in Bucharest (Rumanian People's Republic) produces radios which owing to their good quality and reasonable prices are in great demand. Photo: Testing radios at the factory before packing.

Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers

At closed meetings of the delegations of nine states discussions continued throughout the past week on the question of restoring peace in Indo-China.

Another meeting of the representatives of the two commands in Viet-Nam was held in Trung Gia on July 5.

The following joint communiqué was published after the meeting:

The meeting on July 5 in Trung Gia discussed the principles and conditions for handing over wounded and sick prisoners-of-war in order to implement the decisions of the Geneva Conference. These principles and conditions were agreed by the two delegations. July 14 was fixed for handing over the first group of prisoners.

LABOUR ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORKING PEOPLE IN KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The working people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are selflessly striving for increased production in the interests of a speedy rehabilitation of the towns and villages and raising the living standards of the population. Many of the factories in the Republic have fulfilled the first half-year's production plans ahead of schedule.

The workers and staff of the cement works, where Cha Syng Cher is the manager, had fulfilled the plan for the first half-year by June 20. The workers and the engineering and technical personnel of the works have unfolded labour emulation for increasing the production of cement for construction sites. During the five months the factory has been in operation, labour productivity rose by an average of 20 per cent. Sing En Chun's team, serving the kiln, fulfils the daily quota by 130 per cent. The members of the team have undertaken a pledge to complete the year's plan a month ahead of schedule.

The miners of the Anju coal-field fulfilled their half-year's plan by June 19.

The enterprises of the timber industry are increasing their output. The timber procurement organisations in Hwanphen, Nam-

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Awkward Subterfuges of Organisers of Intervention Against Guatemala

The bloody American intervention against Guatemala, the overthrow of the lawful Government and the establishment in that country of a terrorist dictatorship of the military junta have given rise to profound indignation in Latin America and throughout the world, have intensified hatred against the ruling circles of the U.S.A. World public opinion has justly appraised the armed intervention organised by the United States against Guatemala as a glaring example of the notorious "positions of strength" policy widely advocated by the U.S. State Department. These aggressive actions of the U.S.A. have shaken its prestige even in the eyes of its allies. The British newspaper the "Observer", for instance, describes the behaviour of the State Department in connection with the events in Guatemala as being "not only inept but a little ludicrous" and refers to Dulles' allegations that the Guatemalan Communists represent a threat to the Western Hemisphere as "grotesque".

The Danish bourgeois newspaper "Information", pointing out that the U.S. interference in Guatemalan affairs had greatly undermined the confidence of the Danish people in the U.S.A., stated not without irony, "It is not known how many points the shares of the United Fruit Company have gone up on the New York Stock Exchange, but we do know that in the eyes of public opinion, the subsidiary of this banana company—the Eisenhower Government—is now being quoted lower than ever before". "Shares have risen on the New York Stock Exchange", wrote the Danish newspaper "Aftenposten", "but U.S.A. stock has fallen in the eyes of all the countries of the world."

The invasion of Guatemala is reasonably regarded in many countries as fresh evidence of the U.S. imperialists' menace to the sovereignty of other countries too, particularly the small states.

Seeing the shape things were taking, diplomats and propagandists in the U.S.A. began might and main to cover up the traces of the crime. John Foster Dulles, head of the U.S. diplomatic service, himself decided to set the tone.

In his broadcast speech the best Dulles could do was to make a digression into the depths of history and fish out Tsar Alexander I, ascribing to him an attempt... to seize Latin America. At the risk of

setting the whole world laughing, the State Secretary declared further that the aim of the intervention against Guatemala was only to save the American countries from being conquered by... the Soviet Union. The Secretary of State obviously has a very low opinion of his listeners if he hopes to distract their attention from the real facts by such tricks in the style of a provincial conjurer...

Neither can another manoeuvre of the U.S. ruling circles be regarded as any more successful. This is the decision of the U.S. Government to begin "legal proceedings" against the United Fruit Company in order to prove that the Government had "no part" in the criminal deeds of this company. This hypocritical step filled even Kenneth Redmond, Chairman of the Administrative Council of the United Fruit Company, with indignation and he openly declared that this Government decision was patently contradictory to the very policy of the U.S.A.

No matter how the hirelings of the U.S. monopolies attempt to conceal or distort the facts, the real aims of the intervention in Guatemala are already quite obvious from the first measures taken by the military clique that has usurped power in the country. These gangsters and traitors to their homeland who have styled and proclaimed themselves the "government" have abolished the democratic institutions set up by the people and let loose a bloody reign of terror against the genuine patriots. Democratic parties and organisations have been outlawed and the Constitution abrogated; criminals and plotters have been set free. The hired gang of Colonel Armas is preparing to head for the capital "to receive the honours due to it..."

Thus ruling circles of the U.S.A. have given further evidence of what they have in view when they hold forth about "liberating" small peoples, when they represent themselves as the champions of their freedom and independence. They have in view freedom for the U.S. monopolies to plunder the peoples with impunity, and to blatantly stifle their slightest attempts to arrange their lives as they see fit. After the events in Guatemala, says the Dutch newspaper "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" speaking of the activities of the American officials, "it will not be surprising if their homilies on morals are met with ridicule in other countries".

2. Adenauer is Nervous...

The U.S. monopolies grudge no expense to give all possible publicity to their henchman Adenauer. Well paid reactionary journalists have worked particularly hard since the elections to the West German Bundestag last September when the Adenauer clique managed to keep itself in power by means of terror, falsification and by deceiving the electorate.

Of late, however, when Adenauer is spoken of, faint notes of despondency are more and more frequently to be heard in the noisy chorus of the Western press. The "New York Times" dolefully observed on June 20 that the entire foreign policy of the Chancellor seemed about to crash. Three days later, the West German paper "Hamburger Morgenpost" wrote that Adenauer has found himself confronted with "the ruined edifice of his foreign policy". The Swiss bourgeois newspaper "Die Tat" frankly declared that since September last Adenauer has experienced nothing but defeat.

The point is that the policy of reviving militarism in Western Germany, the policy of the "European Defence Community" and of war preparations which Adenauer's clique is pursuing in the interests of the American and West German monopolies, is meeting with mounting opposition from

last elections to the Bundestag, Adenauer's party—the CDU—lost more than a million votes in these elections. The bourgeois "Free Democratic Party", whose representatives stood for normalising relations with the USSR and the People's Democracies, succeeded in increasing its vote. Despite open terror and persecution of the Communist Party of Germany it received 36,000 more votes than at the Bundestag elections.

The results of the referendum in the German Democratic Republic, where the overwhelming majority of the population expressed themselves in favour of a peace treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation troops, against the EDC treaty, the "General Contract" and retaining the occupation troops for 50 years, constitute a severe sentence on the anti-popular policy of the Adenauer clique.

German patriots have now begun a referendum in Western Germany. In Herringen, for instance, of the 2,535 people questioned, 1,876 were in favour of a peace treaty. In Mülheim about 3,000 people have already expressed themselves against the EDC treaty and in favour of a peace treaty with Germany.

The mounting struggle of the French, Italian and other European

Leopold Staff, Ludwik Solski, Zofia Nalkowska, Eugeniusz Eibisch, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, Maria Dabrowska and others. We are also justly proud of our advanced theatres, and rejoice to see how the younger generation of writers and artists is growing up.

The fact that such great artistic successes have been possible in such a brief space of time is due to the creative use of the experience and achievements of the advanced Soviet socialist art which paved the way for all peoples in their struggle for a new humanist art. This development of Polish art has become possible because our Party, while preserving the great realistic and progressive national traditions, is actively promoting the development of a new art on the basis of the creative application of the method of socialist realism.

In the past few years the struggle for socialist realism has been the main content of the creative efforts of workers in the realm of art since without a fundamental ideological change, without the elimination of the ideological basis of formalism, art cannot be made the property of the broad popular masses and converted into an active force to help mould the new man of the people's Poland.

The development of Polish socialist culture is an essential component and an indispensable condition of our upbuilding. In this field we are concentrating our efforts on carrying out two equally important and indissolubly connected tasks:

The first task is to disseminate culture, to open up access to cultural values for

time, though it should not be forgotten that schematism was never a typical phenomenon for the whole of Polish art during the first period of struggle for socialist realism. In the struggle against schematism, by applying the method of socialist realism, such new outstanding works have appeared in Poland as "The diary from a 'Cellulose' factory" by Igor Newerly, "Return to the Fragala Valley" by Julian Strykowski, "Belshazzar's Feast" by Tadeusz Breza, "Generation" by Bohdan Czeszko, "September" by Jerzy Putrament, "Citizens" by Kazimierz Brandys and many other well-known literary works.

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The second danger—that of naturalistic helplessness towards adverse phenomena of life or a retreat from our present-day themes—is a danger of another kind, as it came into being as a result of the influence exerted by alien, bourgeois ideology on

the real masters of the land, revealing the profound and dramatic conflicts which arise in our reality.

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And in this sense, the post-Congress discussion will become a new phase in our work, a new phase in the development of Polish art, helping to mould the man of the new era, the builder of a Socialist society.

The working people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are selflessly striving for increased production in the interests of a speedy rehabilitation of the towns and villages and raising the living standards of the population. Many of the factories in the Republic have fulfilled the first half-year's production plans ahead of schedule.

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The miners of the Anju coal-field fulfilled their half-year's plan by June 19.

The enterprises of the timber industry are increasing their output. The timber procurement organisations in Hwanphen, Namchjun, Kange and Punse, the saw mills in Tokchhon, Punse, Sinychju and many other enterprises in this branch of the national economy had considerably overfulfilled the plan for the first six months by the middle of June.

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The point is that the policy of reviving militarism in Western Germany, the policy of the "European Defence Community" and of war preparations which Adenauer's clique is pursuing in the interests of the American and West German monopolies, is meeting with mounting opposition from broad sections of the population in Western Germany. Dissatisfaction with Adenauer's policy is also rising in bourgeois circles, many representatives of which are speaking out for the establishment of contacts with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. Dr. Pilleiderer, Bundestag Deputy from the bourgeois "Free Democratic Party", for instance, recently demanded that a delegation be sent to Moscow to establish economic contacts with the Soviet Union. He was supported by Dr. Dehler, Chairman of this party. Brüning, former Chancellor of Germany, insistently demanded that the Bonn Government should establish political and economic relations with the USSR. Sober voices are beginning to be heard even in Adenauer's own party. For instance, Walz, Bundestag Deputy from the "Christian Democratic Union", openly voted against Adenauer's foreign policy. It is not fortuitous that Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, spoke of the bankruptcy of Adenauer's EDC policy in one of his recent speeches, and declared at the same time that Adenauer wanted to turn the Federal Republic into "Dulles' Republic".

Adenauer's policy suffered a particularly heavy defeat at the Landtag elections in North Rhine-Westphalia. Compared with the

last elections to the Bundestag, Adenauer's party—the CDU—lost more than a million votes in these elections. The bourgeois "Free Democratic Party", whose representatives stood for normalising relations with the USSR and the People's Democracies, succeeded in increasing its vote. Despite open terror and persecution of the Communist Party of Germany it received 36,000 more votes than at the Bundestag elections.

The results of the referendum in the German Democratic Republic, where the overwhelming majority of the population expressed themselves in favour of a peace treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation troops, against the EDC treaty, the "General Contract" and retaining the occupation troops for 50 years, constitute a severe sentence on the anti-popular policy of the Adenauer clique.

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The mounting struggle of the French, Italian and other European peoples against EDC, against the revival of the Wehrmacht in the guise of a "European Army" is thus finding ever more support in Western Germany too. Adenauer is losing his foothold. All this is making the Bonn henchman of the American and West German monopolies nervous, and he is trying to speed things up in order to avoid the complete failure of his adventurist policy.

This is precisely the explanation for Adenauer's new flow of insulting threats in relation to France with the object in view of securing a quicker ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements. At the same time the West German press gives it to be understood that the Bonn Chancellor's latest speeches of ultimatum have been approved by the State Department of the U.S.A.

As is known, however, this latest campaign of blackmail and intimidation of France organised by the State Department of the U.S.A., and in which Adenauer took a particularly active part, has ended in obvious failure. It aroused the just indignation of the French public and a further intensification of the struggle against the formation of the "European Army". The anti-popular policy of Adenauer both inside and outside the country is meeting with defeat after defeat.

Jan MAREK

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

(Continued from page 3)

of grains, clothes, medicines, etc., and sent to the flood stricken areas.

The mechanism of prices is so constructed in India that whether the prices rise or fall, the bulk of the peasantry lose by them. The prices of agricultural products always lag behind the rise in prices of industrial goods and fall much more sharply and quickly than the latter. This is particularly so in the case of commercial crops like jute, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, pepper, etc. This results mainly from the reason that the market for most of these crops is in the grip of monopoly control of British companies. The Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., a British monopoly concern, has virtual monopoly over trade of Virginia tobacco; the Rally Co., on trade in groundnut seed and so on.

As a result, the prices of several commercial crops fell precipitously last year. Purchase of low grade Virginia tobacco was practically stopped by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., resulting in severe loss to the tobacco growers. Wide agitation was carried on, led by the Kisan Sabha units, and deputations were led to the State and Central Governments, resulting in the Government recently including tobacco as one of the exportable items in the trade agreements with the USSR and Czechoslovakia and in reducing the excise duty on old stocks of Virginia tobacco.

Wide agitation against the cut in the price of sugar-cane has been carried on in all sugar-producing States, particularly in Andhra and Uttar Pradesh. As a result of the wide agitation carried on in Andhra, the South Indian Sugar Mills' Association

has adopted a formula whereby they pass on a part of their profits to the growers as bonus. Thus, the cane growers in Andhra got nearly 7 to 10 rupees more per ton. In Uttar Pradesh and in one mill area in Andhra, agitation was carried on for non-delivery of cane to mills unless and until the price was increased to Rs. 1/12—per maund (one maund=37.3 kilograms) and for a week or more, in several mill areas, the peasants stopped delivering cane to the mills. As a result, the Government announced a bonus of Rs.—4/—per maund in the mill areas in Western Uttar Pradesh.

But since the demand for increasing the price to Rs. 1/12—has not yet been accepted, wide agitation is still continuing.

Rural indebtedness is one of the most pressing problems facing the entire peasantry. The prewar estimate puts the figure at 18,000 million rupees and the war and postwar periods have brought little change in the situation. The 1952 Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report of the Indian Government shows that out of every 100 agricultural labour families, 45 are indebted and the average debt per family is Rs. 105/— (the annual income not exceeding Rs. 447/—).

The Debt Relief Acts passed by the various State Governments did not relieve even a fraction of this huge debt. A more agitating point is that the debt burden is increasing particularly on the lower income groups.

Though this problem is so pressing in all States not much work has been done for the reduction and cancellation of this debt. Only in Tamilnad, wide agitation was carried on as a result of which the

State Government declared a moratorium for one year. Encouraged by this, agitation for a moratorium is also going on in Andhra.

Agricultural labour forms a very big section of the rural population. According to the data of the Central Government, the percentage is 26.3 of the rural families; in some States the figure is even higher. This huge section practically lives without work for a great number of days in the year—the Government puts the figure at 100 days and the Protector of Depressed Classes at 165 days. Their wages are very low.

Wide agitation was carried on for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. It was in Andhra, where a powerful agricultural labour movement exists, that big agitation was carried on. Numerous conferences on provincial, district and taluq level were held where demands were put forward for fixing minimum wages. However, the movement of agricultural labourers is still too insufficient in many Provinces.

It is through this agitation and these struggles that the kisan (peasant) movement is widening and developing and extending to new areas. During the year new provincial units were formed in Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Berar and Travancore-Cochin States and several new district units in Mysore, Mahakosal, Rajasthan and elsewhere were also formed. This shows that the movement is not only spreading to new areas but also drawing ever new sections of the rural masses into its fold.

This brings the question of unity in the movement to the forefront. This unity has two aspects—unity of the various kisan organisations, and unity of the peasants

and agricultural labourers in the fight against landlordism.

The united famine work and flood relief work carried on in Andhra and Maharashtra, the joint agitation and struggles for higher cane prices and against evictions and increased water rates in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and elsewhere increased the possibilities and necessity of building a united kisan organisation. The merging of the Gujerat and Uttar Pradesh Provincial units of the United Kisan Sabha into the A.I.K.S. last year, as well as other facts, laid the basis for building a strong kisan movement in Maharashtra, Mahavidharbha and Marathwada. The struggle for waste lands in Andhra, against evictions in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and elsewhere, also increases the possibilities of forging unity between the peasants and agricultural labourers and building a powerful anti-feudal movement in the country.

Last year, the membership of the A.I.K.S. stood at a figure of one million and the prospects for the year are that this figure will be greatly surpassed. But big organisational problems face the movement. The functioning of the lower units, the key units in carrying on the struggles, is very unsatisfactory. Unless the lower units are activated and developed to carry on day-to-day work on their own initiative, the development and broadening of the movement will be much retarded.

Another major political-organisational task facing the movement is to bring the vast masses of agricultural labourers into the movement and organise them in their own organisation.

These are the tasks facing the kisan movement today and the XIIth Session of the A.I.K.S., that is going to be held in September this year in Punjab (India), has to discuss all these problems and chalk out a programme that helps the movement to develop further.

Turkish People Under Burden of War Preparations

As a result of Turkey's participation in aggressive blocs considerable war preparations have been taking place recently on its territory. More than 50 per cent of the national budget is being spent on military purposes. Military equipment is continually arriving in Turkey from the U.S.A. and the erection of military bases, the building of strategic highways and the establishment of other military installations are being speeded up.

According to Köprülü, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 11 aerodromes, 5 naval bases, 5 radar and a number of other military installations are shortly to be set up. There are now about 120 military and civil aerodromes and airstrips in Turkey.

The speeding up of war preparations is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working masses of Turkey, giving rise to high prices in the country. According to the Turkish newspaper "Son Telgraf", prices are soaring on an unprecedented scale. Prices of meat, milk, butter and other

foodstuffs have risen. Fruit and vegetable prices have increased and the price of sugar has gone up several times.

The militarisation of the economy is leading to a curtailment of civil production which is accompanied by growing unemployment. In the middle of June, for instance, 250 workers were dismissed from the textile factory in Kizilçesma (Istanbul). Somewhat later 750 workers were put off from the rubber factory in Edikül.

The Turkish authorities, appropriating huge sums for the construction of military installations find no means to spare for the building of houses. As a result, residential quarters consisting of hovels made from crushed bricks, stone and pieces of old iron are rapidly multiplying in Istanbul and other cities.

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