

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

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GREAT VITAL FORCE OF PEOPLE'S-DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Ten years ago, in the July days of 1944, the heroic Soviet Army, together with units of the regenerated Polish Armed Forces, began to liberate the soil of Poland from the Hitler invaders. For the first time in the history of Poland a people's government—the Polish Committee for National Liberation—was formed. On July 22, 1944, the Committee for National Liberation published a manifesto summoning all working people of the country to fight for the freedom and independence of their homeland and proclaimed a broad programme of social transformations in the interests of the people. And so July 22 has become a great national holiday for the Polish people, the Day of Poland's Regeneration.

The working people of Poland are celebrating Regeneration Day in an atmosphere of constantly growing struggle of the peoples for peace, for lessening the international tension, under conditions of further strengthening the mighty camp of democracy and Socialism, of which people's Poland is a firm and integral link. This celebration of the Polish people is of tremendous international significance; it is a date that is cherished by all progressive people throughout the world, being particularly dear to the peoples of the socialist camp. This year, too, the working people of Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their liberation from the fascist yoke; next year the peoples of Hungary and Czechoslovakia will celebrate the tenth year of their liberation. A few months hence will see the fifth anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in China and the rise of the People's Republic of China and also the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic.

These outstanding and historical dates testify again and again that mankind's advance towards the new life—democracy and Socialism—is irresistible; they demonstrate again and again to the whole world the great truth and the mighty, all-conquering force of the immortal teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

The strength and vitality of the people's democratic system have been confirmed by the entire course of postwar development. During the past years the countries of people's democracy, under the leadership of their Communist and Workers' Parties, have registered really remarkable successes in carrying out radical socio-economic transformations, in their advance along the road to Socialism—the sole correct path leading to the all-round economic development of these countries, to steady improvement in the well-being of the people. The achievements of the Polish people in the spheres

of all branches of the national economy, accelerated development of agriculture and for further raising the well-being of the working people. The Congress is an outstanding landmark in the history of people's Poland, in its development along the pathway towards Socialism. Its decisions met with a wide response among the popular masses and gave rise to a powerful labour upsurge in the effort for carrying out the national tasks of the socialist construction.

The successes of the Polish people during the past ten years were possible because the Polish United Workers' Party, the leading and guiding force of people's Poland, stands at the head of the Polish people, because the Soviet Union—the tested friend and liberator of the Polish people—renders them constant, selfless aid. True to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, indissolubly linked with the people, the Polish United Workers' Party has, by its correct policy and activities for the good of the people, won the complete confidence and love of the working class and broad sections of the working people as a whole. Closely rallied around their beloved Party, resolutely overcoming all difficulties and crushing the resistance of the enemies, the Polish people are confidently marching along the road to Socialism. The guarantee of the further successes of the Polish people in their struggle for Socialism, the solid basis of people's rule in Poland, is the firm alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

The old Poland of the bourgeoisie and landlords was exploited by foreign capital and was the arena of intrigue and provocation on the part of the imperialists. The new, democratic Poland is a genuinely free, independent and sovereign state. The policy of peace and friendship between the peoples is the unshakable principle of the foreign policy of people's Poland. The relations of indissoluble unity and friendship which link Poland with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all the countries of the democratic camp are splendid models of the equal, fraternal relations between free countries.

The friendship of the Polish people with the peoples of the Soviet Union and all the peoples of the camp of democracy and Socialism is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and is permeated with the sincere and ardent striving to render selfless mutual aid in the interests of common advance. The people of Poland are convinced from their ten years' experience that it is precisely because they are a member of the family of countries making up the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union that they have been able to develop the productive forces of the country so rapidly. The close economic, political and cultural co-operation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the so-

National Day of Struggle for Independence and Peace in France

The National Day of Struggle for Independence and Peace was carried through with great success on July 11. Thousands of delegations from enterprises, institutions, urban districts and the countryside marched to the municipalities to express the will of the popular masses for peace. At many places the elected persons did not limit themselves to receiving the delegations but themselves joined in the demands of the delegations for a speedy peace in Indo-China and the final rejection of the "European Defence Community" treaty.

In the town of Romans (Drôme Department) the Independent Mayor received 25 delegations and himself agreed to head a delegation which will go to Geneva to inform Mendes-France of the desire and determination of the town's population to end the war in Indo-China. The town council and Mayor (member of MRP) of Elbeuf (Seine-inférieure Department) decided to send the Chairman of the Council of Ministers a telegram to the same effect. The Mayor of Lyons, M. Herriot, the Honorary Chairman of the National Assembly, told a large delegation that he would continue to oppose the "European Defence Community" in every way. The Socialist Mayor of Toulon called a special municipal council meeting to receive 40 delegations. The Socialist Mayor of Perpignan, who received 24 delegations, decided to report on the receiving of these delegations in the press and over the radio.

Joint demonstrations were called by Communists and Socialists in many towns. In Savigny-sur-Orge (Seine-et-Oise Department) a demonstration of 1,500 was headed by the Socialist Mayor and the majority of the municipal councillors.

PEOPLE OF ITALY AGAINST "EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY"

Struggle against the "European Defence Community" and for banning weapons of mass destruction is extending daily in Italy. "Note-books for peace and national independence", in which the people, especially those who suffered from the German occupation, express their point of view, are being compiled throughout the country.

The municipal councils in Stornara (Foggia), Porano (Terni), Silyi (Teramo) and in many other places, as well as some provincial councils, have adopted

July 22—Day of Poland's National Regeneration

Eve of Great Holiday

On July 22, 1944, the day after the heroic Soviet Army began liberating the Polish soil, ravaged by the Hitler invaders, the Committee for National Liberation, the first worker-peasant government in Poland's history, issued its historic manifesto. The people's government called the entire Polish people to struggle for the freedom and independence of their homeland, for the carrying through of a broad programme of social transformations.

Ten years have passed since that memorable day. The working population in people's Poland has been preparing to celebrate in a worthy manner the tenth anniversary of this outstanding event in the long history of the Polish people—popular holiday of National Regeneration.

NEW ENTERPRISES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, CINEMAS...

A wave of socialist emulation in honour of the tenth anniversary has swept the country long before the celebration day. In numerous emulation pledges the factory and office workers, engineering-technical personnel, railway and building workers have undertaken to fulfil and overfulfil the production assignments, to increase labour productivity, improve quality and reduce production costs.

Reports coming in from all parts of the country testify that the pledges are being fulfilled with honour.

The thousands of workers in the V. I. Lenin Metallurgical Combinat in Nowa Huta (near Cracow)—the biggest undertaking of Poland's Six-Year Plan—are working with particular enthusiasm. The first sections of the combinat—blast furnace No. 1, coking plant and a big power station—are scheduled to go into operation by this outstanding date. Building workers are giving way to the workers who will man these sections.

The non-ferrous metal plant in Skawina—another major undertaking of the Six-Year Plan—is also nearing completion. This plant will produce Poland's first aluminium. Here too the builders are making way for the workers who will operate the plant.

The new cotton mill now under construction in the small town of Zambrow will produce its first yarn by the anniversary. The Zambrow mill is a big enterprise, the first in this formerly backward and neglect-

ed MTS have launched a drive for timely and rapid harvesting of grain without waste. Despite unfavourable weather the working people are enthusiastically labouring in the fields. In the Lublin region, where the peasants initiated the emulation in honour of the tenth anniversary, they have pledged to complete harvesting and threshing as quickly as possible, to deliver to the state their quotas ahead of schedule and to complete the autumn field work in good time and on a high agrotechnical level. In addition, they have undertaken to plough unused land and to make better use of meadows and pastures. This initiative has been taken up by all the working people of the countryside.

The tractor drivers from the Nieglosy state machine and tractor station (Plock district, Warsaw region) called on tractor drivers all over the country to help producer co-operatives and individual peasants to complete harvesting in good time and without waste. Many tractor drivers are honouring the outstanding date with pledges to fulfil increased production assignments.

Work is underway in the Lublin region on a 109 kilometre canal that will link the Wieprz and the Krzna rivers. This canal will make possible melioration work on an area of some 70,000 hectares of poor soil and partly marsh-land. This canal-building job has become known as a "people's construction"; thousands of peasants and industrial workers in the region are helping to build it.

THE REHABILITATED LUBLIN

The inhabitants of Lublin, which prior to the liberation of Warsaw functioned as the capital of people's Poland, are preparing for the celebration with great enthusiasm. Large-scale festivities will be held in the city. An all-Poland agricultural exhibition is scheduled to open on July 22. A military parade and a march of young builders of socialist Poland will take place on celebration day. Representatives of the working people from all over the country will gather in Lublin for a fitting celebration of the tenth anniversary of people's rule.

Ancient Lublin gives the impression of experiencing a second youth. People's rule has transformed Lublin which is now Poland's biggest industrial and cultural centre. The pride of the population is the

Fiftieth Anniversary of Death of A. P. Chekhov

On July 15 the peoples of the Soviet Union and together with them all progressive mankind widely marked the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Anton Chekhov, the great Russian writer, whose noble and humanist concepts are near and dear to all fighters for peace, democracy and social progress.

Chekhov is the pride and glory of Russian culture. The Soviet people love Chekhov, the genius of the art of writing. Since the October Revolution his books have been issued in editions totalling 40,000,000 copies and have been translated into 68 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Homage to Chekhov has assumed a really nation-wide scale in the Soviet Union.

On July 15 the Soviet press published the announcement of the All-Union Committee on the arrangements for the 50th anniversary of the death of Chekhov and the measures for immortalising his memory. The Lopasnya District in the Moscow Region, where the writer lived and worked, is being renamed the Chekhov District and the Lopasnya industrial settlement will be named after Chekhov. Library No. 64 in the Sverdlov District of Moscow and Secondary School No. 2 in Taganrog will be named after the writer. No. 6, Sadovo-Kudrinskaya Street in Moscow, where Chekhov lived, has been opened as a Chekhov Museum and a memorial plaque will be placed on the wall. Between 1954 and 1956 the Ministry of Culture of the USSR will publish a complete edition of 12 volumes of the works of A. P. Chekhov. On July 15 a memorial meeting was held at Chekhov's grave in the Novo-Devichye Cemetery in Moscow. In the evening there was a memorial meeting in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions, organised by the Union of Soviet Writers and the Soviet Peace Committee.

Chekhov is near and dear to all honest people throughout the world. The call of the World Peace Council to mark the 50th anniversary of his death has met with a warm response in all countries. The Chinese people are widely marking the anniversary of the death of Anton Chekhov. Broadcasts, reports and lectures are being given in the country, popularising the life and work of the writer. A big exhibition is being opened in Peking at which there will be displays of numerous works by Chekhov translated into Chinese, with photographs and photographic copies of documents.

The Polish people are deeply honouring Chekhov's memory. An evening memorial meeting took place in Warsaw on July 2, and the Polish press is publishing articles devoted to the classic of Russian and world literature.

The working people of Czechoslovakia will honour the memory of the great Russian writer at the end of September. But even now, in many places, talks are being held and lectures read. Articles on Chekhov are featured in the newspapers.

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"Chekhov evenings" are being held in many towns and villages of Hungary; an evening meeting was held in the Budapest Conservatoire. Exhibitions on the life and literary works of the great writer have been opened in Budapest and other places.

Numerous meetings and evenings in honour of the memory of Chekhov are taking place in Rumania. New editions of the writer's stories and plays have been published in honour of the 50th anniversary of his death.

Mass meetings devoted to Chekhov's memory are being held in Bulgaria. On the initiative of the National Peace Committee, the Union of Bulgarian Writers and other organisations a memorial meeting was held in the "Krystyu Sarafov" People's Theatre.

In all the towns and districts of Albania meetings, literary evenings and exhibitions in honour of Chekhov are being held. Lectures are being given on the life and the work of the writer.

The democratic public in France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, India, Indonesia and other countries are paying devoted homage to Chekhov's memory. The progressive French weekly "Les lettres francaises" has issued a special Chekhov number.

Poland, is the firm alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

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The inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Poland and all the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism has become a mighty factor for preserving peace throughout the world.

The Polish people, who dearly love their homeland and who are exerting all their efforts to ensure that it prospers, vigilantly guard their historical achievements against the intrigues of the hostile imperialist forces; they know that the imperialists have not relinquished their evil plans for enslaving the peoples who have forever thrown off the yoke of the exploiters, that they have not relinquished their aggressive strivings; they know that the imperialists are keeping up the armaments drive, that they are provoking military conflicts in different parts of the world and openly proclaiming the "positions of strength" policy; they know that the imperialists are frantically preparing another world war. The Polish people see their task in continuing, in a united front with all the peace-loving forces, to frustrate the designs of the aggressive circles, to expose their false and slanderous propaganda, to contribute in every way to peaceful co-operation between the states and to achieve a further relaxation in the international tension.

The peoples of the powerful camp of democracy and Socialism, linked with ties of unbreakable fraternal friendship, are confidently marching towards their bright future. In the fraternal family of the free peoples the new people's-democratic Poland—the motherland of a peace-loving, talented and free people—is growing, becoming stronger and developing.

The peoples of the socialist camp and the working people of all countries warmly congratulate the Polish people on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the regeneration of Poland and wish them further success in the struggle for Socialism and peace.

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Struggle against the "European Defence Community" and for banning weapons of mass destruction is extending daily in Italy. "Note-books for peace and national independence", in which the people, especially those who suffered from the German occupation, express their point of view, are being compiled throughout the country.

The municipal councils in Stornara (Foggia), Porano (Terni), Silvi (Teramo) and in many other places, as well as some provincial councils, have adopted resolutions denouncing the "European Defence Community" and demanding prohibition of thermo-nuclear weapons.

The Rome province peace committee has called upon the local peace committees to intensify their efforts to ensure that the Government fulfils the undertakings arising from the resolution adopted by Parliament on the banning of thermo-nuclear weapons, and carries out measures that would ensure a lessening of the international tension.

In San Quirico (Genoa), prolonged discussion on the essence of the EDC treaty resulted in the formation of a United committee of struggle against EDC; the committee comprises representatives from the Communist Youth Federation and "Catholic Action" organisation, as well as representatives of non-party youth.

In the province of Mantua, peace partisans have organised a "peace caravan" whose members are visiting all the localities in the province and explaining questions of the peace struggle to the peasants, especially the women.

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It is impossible to enumerate all the undertakings that will be commissioned, ahead of schedule, by the date of the glorious holiday. The anniversary is being marked in Warsaw where the magnificent Palace of Science and Culture—the symbol of the inviolable Polish-Soviet friendship, is being erected, in all the cities, in hundreds of industrial settlements and in villages by the commissioning of numerous blocks of flats with all modern conveniences, hundreds of new schools, child establishments, hospitals, clinics, maternity homes, cinemas and clubs.

VALOUR OF WORKING PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGES

These are particularly exciting days for those engaged in agriculture. Inspired by the decisions of the Party Congress and the Second Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party the working peasants, co-operative members, machine operators, specialists and workers on state farms and in

increased production assignments. Work is underway in the Lublin region on a 109 kilometre canal that will link the Wieprz and the Krzna rivers. This canal will make possible melioration work on an area of some 70,000 hectares of poor soil and partly marsh-land. This canal-building job has become known as a "people's construction"; thousands of peasants and industrial workers in the region are helping to build it.

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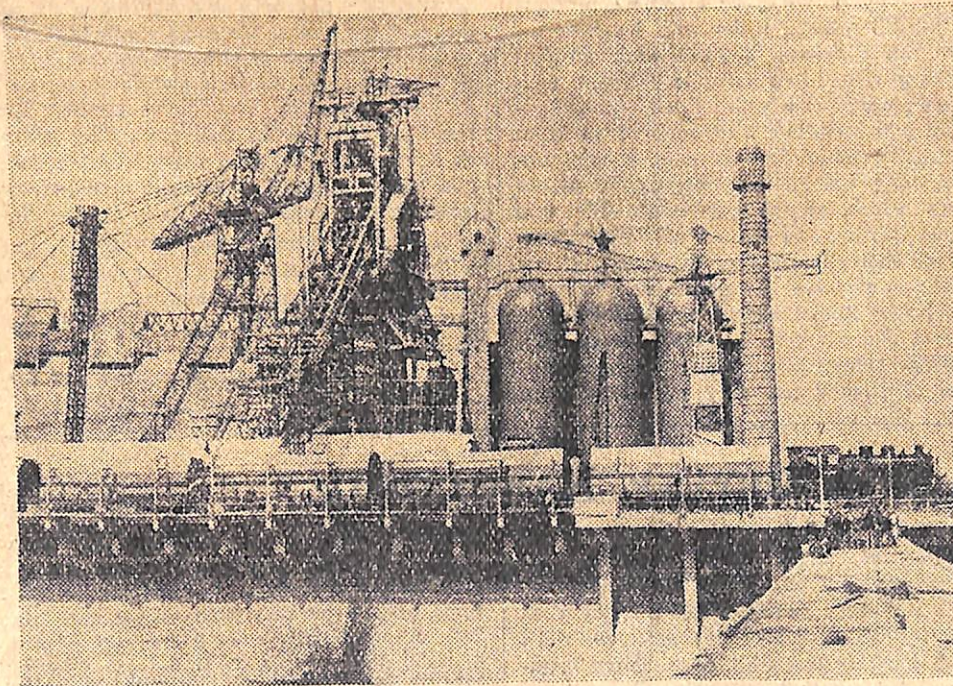
Ancient Lublin gives the impression of experiencing a second youth. People's rule has transformed Lublin which is now Poland's biggest industrial and cultural centre. The pride of the population is the new plant turning out motor lorries, the plant which bears the name of Boleslaw Bierut, their renowned countryman. The town is now being improved and decorated. The Stare Miasto (district in Lublin) has been restored; houses and streets which date back to the XVIIth century stand out in all their beauty. The castle, which for nearly two centuries served as a prison in which many fighters for the liberation of the working people were murdered, has been turned into a Palace of Culture.

All the towns and villages of people's Poland are getting ready for the glorious celebration; the entire country is being decorated.

Reports coming in from all parts of the country tell of workers putting in special celebration shifts; builders in Warsaw, miners and metal workers in Silesia, Lodz textile workers, shipbuilders in Gdansk, railwaymen in Olsztyn, workers in all branches of industry, in transport and in agriculture—all are working special celebration shifts.

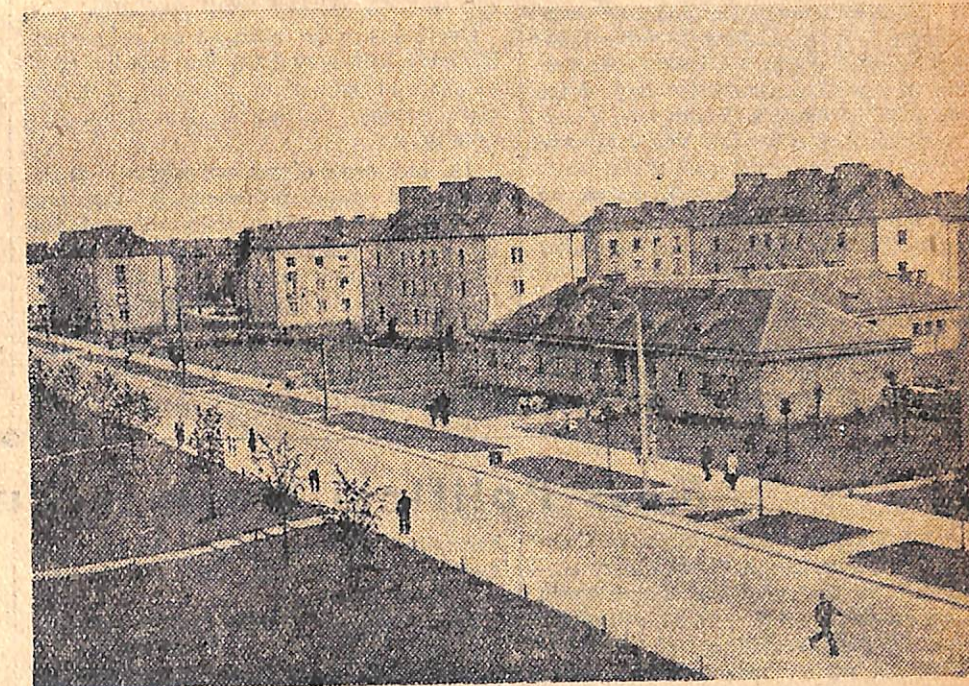
A. SZPAKOWICZ

Warsaw, July 15.



Nowa Huta, young socialist city and pride of the working masses of people's Poland, is growing and becoming more beautiful year by year. The V. I. Lenin Metallurgical Combinat, biggest project of the Six-Year Plan, is being constructed with the fraternal help of the Soviet Union. This gigantic combinat will produce more

steel than all the metallurgical plants of bourgeois-landlord Poland. These days are particularly exciting in Nowa Huta: preparations for the commissioning of the first section of the metallurgical combinat are nearing completion. The first blast furnace, the power station and the coke-chemical plant will be put into operation



on July 22. By the tenth anniversary of the establishment of people's rule in the country the combinat will produce its first pig-iron. Photos (from left to right): 1. Blast furnace No. 1 at the V. I. Lenin Metallurgical Combinat. 2. New dwelling houses with all modern conveniences are being built for the working people of the city.

Preparations for Building China's First Tractor Plant

China is building its own automobile and tractor industry. At present two big automobile plants are under construction. Preparatory work is under way for the construction of the first tractor plant.

Soviet experts are helping to draw up the designs.

A power plant is being built on the construction site; railways are being laid down and dwellings to house the building workers are being erected.

TEN YEARS OF PEOPLE'S POLAND

The years 1944-45 have gone down in the history of the peoples as the years of liberation from fascist slavery.

For Poland 1944 is the year concerning which simple but great words are emblazoned in our history: it was the year the Soviet Army liberated our homeland, saved the people from annihilation and brought them freedom and life.

Everywhere, wherever the soldier of freedom, the soldier of the victorious land of Socialism came, the people received the right to decide their own destiny, the potential revolutionary energies of the working people were released, a new life came into being and the working people, led by the working class with the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party at its head, took power into their own hands.

The Soviet Union not only liberated us from the nightmare of Hitler tyranny; its generous aid to the Polish people during the days when Poland was under the fascist occupation contributed to the formation of regular units of the Polish Army on the fraternal Soviet soil. On July 21, 1944, these units, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, crossed the River Bug, took part in the liberation of our homeland and did their bit in bringing about the complete defeat of the Hitler invaders. We are, therefore, doubly grateful to the Soviet Union: we are grateful to it for our liberation and for the fact that it also helped us to make our contribution to the great cause of smashing Hitlerism. The valiant struggle of the Polish guerrillas in the ranks of the People's Guard and People's Army under the leadership of the Polish Workers' Party, the vanguard of the people, and the blood and suffering of our comrades in the fight for freedom, independence and social emancipation would have been merely another heroic page in the history of the Polish liberation movement had it not been for the liberating mission of the Soviet Army.

The historic merit and role of our Party are that it was able to show the working masses and all the people of Poland the correct direction of the struggle, the correct political orientation, that it pointed out that the Soviet Union was the sole liberator of Poland.

The historic merit and role of our Party are also that while throughout the Hitler occupation it organised the national-liberation struggle, it linked this struggle from the very beginning with the fight for social emancipation, pointing out that there could be no genuine national independence unless it was linked with the release of man from the yoke of exploitation.

In the course of the struggle for social and national liberation the National People's Council and the local People's Councils—the embryo of people's power—were set up.

In the course of the struggle there were forged and tempered under the leadership of the Party revolutionary cadres who, after the smashing of the Hitler apparatus by the Soviet Army, began to build the new people's apparatus of state power.

I.

An objective and a subjective factor are essential for the complete maturing of the revolution. In the concrete conditions of 1944 two things were necessary for our country: the favourable international situation—the victory of the Soviet Union, the destruction of Hitlerism and the weakening of the imperialist front—and maturity of the internal factor, that is, maturity of the revolutionary movement and weakness on the part of reaction. Only the presence of these factors made possible the victory of the people's revolution in our country in 1944. Without the Party and its prestige, which grew in the flames of the struggle against the invaders, without the formation of a broad democratic front under the leadership of the Party and the experience of the masses who in the course of their struggle between the two world wars, in September 1939 and during the years of occupation, had learned the lessons of

—from the Baltic to the Carpathians, from the Bug to the Oder—enthusiastically got down to work. Our country became covered with the scaffolding of construction sites.

Workers and peasants, the working intelligentsia, scientists and actors—all patriots joined the struggle for the rehabilitation of the devastated country. The results of this effort, the results of our creative peaceful labour are the rebuilt towns and villages, the new factories, fine school buildings and universities, electricity in hundreds of thousands of peasant houses, the poems of Mickiewicz and Slowacki in the hands of the peasant men and women, our wonderful, unconquered and growing Warsaw, decorated with the gift of the Soviet Union—the Palace of Culture and Science, symbol of fraternity and friendship—creches and kindergartens, our merry, smiling children in the squares and parks.

The ten years of people's rule have seen the elimination of the age-old backwardness of our country. From an agrarian country Poland has been transformed into an industrial country, from a country filled with unemployed into a country with full employment, into a country of blossoming culture.

New people and a new socialist attitude towards labour have appeared. And celebrating this tenth anniversary we honour not only the memory of those who gave their lives so that we might live a better and happier life, we also honour those who were the first to display the new attitude towards life, towards labour.

Right from the first days of people's rule the chief aim and the chief object of our Party has been solicitude for the working man, for raising his standard of living, his well-being. Our Party has no more important task, because the purpose of the socialist system, its chief aim, is ever greater satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. Our Party began this task ten years ago when it gave the land to the landlords to the working peasantry and the capitalist enterprises to the workers. We have been carrying out this task every day—building schools, hospitals, theatres, universities, factories and shipyards.

Since the very first days of people's rule Soviet aid was the factor which enabled us to liquidate more rapidly and successfully the backwardness—the shameful inheritance of the Sanacja governments and Hitler occupation. Our first factories began work with raw materials and auxiliaries received from the Soviet Union under the economic agreement of October 20, 1944. The Soviet Union has supplied us with industrial equipment, tractors, automobiles and other mechanisms, with iron ore, manganese and chrome ores, leather and seed. In 1946, when our country was confronted with serious difficulties, the land of Soviets sent us 200,000 tons of grain. Fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan for rehabilitation and the Six-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism would be impossible without the everyday and selfless aid of the Soviet Union.

III.

As a result of the socio-economic transformations and particularly as a result of the steady development of heavy industry our Party and the People's Government have been able to proclaim the slogan of speeding up the improvement in the living standards of the working people. The accelerated rise in the material and cultural

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supply of the countryside with machinery, implements and fertilisers have been improved. The number of agricultural producer co-operatives is growing daily. At present there are about 9,000 producer co-operatives as against 243 in 1949. The co-operatives and the state farms are served by 401 state machine and tractor stations (SMTS) which have 16,400 tractors at their disposal. The rapid development of our national economy has resulted in a higher standard of living for the working people. In 1953, real income per capita of the population employed, excluding agriculture, was 15-20 per cent higher than in 1949 and about 40 per cent higher than in the pre-war period. As regards the rural population the rise in income was 20 and 75 per cent respectively.

The Second Congress of our Party, while summing up these achievements, pointed to the considerable disproportions in the advance of our national economy, which became manifest in the course of carrying out the Six-Year Plan. These disproportions manifested themselves first of all in a too slow development of agriculture and insufficient growth of consumer goods output compared with the growing requirements. In this connection the Congress resolved to accelerate the development of agriculture and consumer goods production so as to ensure a substantial rise in the standard of living of the working people.

In 1954-55 real wages of factory and office workers and incomes of the working peasants will go up 15-20 per cent and as for housing, no less than 162,000 rooms will be built in 1955, etc.

The scale of our effort in the upsurge of agriculture is evident from the fact that even in 1953 capital investment by the state in agriculture was double the 1949 figure and in 1955 will be 80-100 per cent more than in 1953. As a result the grain output is expected to increase by approximately 600,000 tons in 1955.

It is impossible to enumerate our achievements as well as our plans for ensuring a still more rapid growth in well-being, but we must illustrate at least with a few figures the great cultural revolution which has taken place in our country.

In the 1937-38 academic year there were 14 students for every 10,000 of the population, whereas now there are 49; in the 1937-38 academic year 6,000 students lived in hostels, at present the number is in excess of 40,000; grants were allocated to 5.1 per cent of the students, today grants are received by 67.7 per cent. Whereas in 1938 working youth constituted but 8.8 per cent of the student body in the higher educational establishments, today they number 36.7 per cent. As for the peasant youth in the higher educational establishments, the percentage has risen from 8.4 to 25 per cent.

In 1938 there were 1,659 kindergartens and 579 cinemas, today the figures are 13,320 and 2,202 respectively. In 1937, some 29,200,000 copies of books were printed, in 1953 the number was 90,200,000.

IV.

For the past ten years we have been building our new life. The results of our tremendous labour are seen not only in the splendid figures characterising the ful-

filling of the growing requirements, is seen in agricultural production (in 1953 it was 30 per cent above the 1938 level). The technical equipment of agriculture as well as the

Democracies but throughout the world. Their solidarity multiplies our forces in the effort for further achievements. We know that every success and every achievement of ours represents a contribution to the struggle of all mankind for progress, justice, Socialism and peace. In our consciousness patriotism is closely and indissolubly linked with internationalism.

V.

No force can retard our advance forward, towards the new life, towards the happiness of the people.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that we are perfectly calm and confident whereas the Dulleses and Adenauers are rushing about in helpless fury.

Internal contradictions are eating more and more into the imperialist camp. These contradictions are deepening daily and new cracks are continually appearing in the "Atlantic camp".

The struggle for oil, cotton and markets, for lording it in the colonies—it is this that gnaws at all the ties linking the imperialists. There, where the matter is one of amassing maximum profit—without which the monopolists could not exist—the "law of the jungle", the law of force operates. In these conditions there can be no talk about complete community of interests. To all these inner contradictions should be added the chief one—the daily growing pressure of public opinion, of the popular masses who do not want war, who ever more loudly and resolutely insist on the peaceful settlement of all international questions.

The solidarity of the peoples fighting for peace is growing throughout the world, the concept of peace, the peaceful slogans and peaceful proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the Berlin and Geneva Conferences are gripping the hearts and the minds of the millions of ordinary people whose chief desire is to preserve peace. The growth of the anti-colonial movement in Asia is proof of how much more powerful and resolute is becoming the pressure of the popular masses on the ruling circles, of how the tide of the struggle for peace is rising throughout the world. Of special significance for the present international situation is the fact that while in Washington Eisenhower and Churchill sought to patch up the breaches in the aggressive Atlantic Pact, Chou En-lai and Nehru in Delhi—representatives of different political trends—jointly discussed the necessity for combining efforts to consolidate peace.

The growing pressure of the popular masses, the rising prestige of the Soviet Union, the intensification of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia, the strengthening of the positions of People's China on the international arena, all the achievements of the camp of Socialism and peace make sleepless the nights of the American monopolists who, scared of the oncoming economic crisis, fearing the difficulties of marketing their goods, are ready to embark on any venture. Hence, we thoroughly appreciate the words of Comrade Malenkov who, at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in April, said: "The Soviet people are distinguished by a sober approach in evaluating the international situation. And today they give warning against overrating the significance of the lessening of the international tension so far achieved, since the adversaries of strengthening peace have not relinquished their aggressive designs, are continuing the arms drive, provoking an extension of the war in Indo-China, establishing more military bases

In Communist and Workers' Parties

REINFORCING PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF CHINA

More than 55,000 peasant activists have joined the Party in Hunan Province since the liberation. The Party organisations in the rural districts of Hunan are initiators of the co-operation movement.

The number of Party organisations and members in the rural districts of South-West China has grown particularly since the land reform in 1952. Party branches function in more than 63 per cent of all the villages of South-West China. Branches have been formed in more than 80 per cent of the villages in Szechwan Province. The Party members are the leaders and foremost workers in agriculture. They do much in raising the political consciousness of the peasantry.

The ranks of the rural Party organisations in Chekiang Province have grown lately. Branches with an overall membership in

excess of 60,000 have now been established in more than 80 per cent of the hsiangs (groups of several villages).

The most striking testimony to the great prestige which the Party enjoys among the peasants is the fact that the best representatives of the working peasantry are joining it. At a recent meeting of the Party organisation of the "Lianmin" agricultural co-operative in the Sungkiang county (Kiangsu Province), Chen Yun-kang, a co-operative leader renowned all over China for his bumper yields of rice, and four other peasants were admitted to the Party. Chen Yun-kang declared at the meeting: "This is the most glorious, the happiest day in my life. I shall never forget it... I've realised that everything the working people have today, everything that I possess—all came to us thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party."

PREPARATIONS FOR STUDY YEAR IN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has adopted a decision on Party education in the 1954-55 study year.

The decision sums up the results of the last study year. Hundreds of thousands of Party members and probationers, as well as non-party working people, studied regularly in the Party education network. The study of Party decisions considerably helped forward the work of many Party organisations.

At the same time a number of serious shortcomings were noted in the Party education network during the past study year. Education work was not always closely linked up with the political tasks of the Party. The desire for individual study of materials was not yet sufficiently developed among students; there was still an inadequate check on the study and assimilation of set reading material.

Taking into account last year's experience the Political Bureau laid down measures with a view to improving Party education in the 1954-55 study year.

The new study year begins on November 1, 1954, and finishes on May 23, 1955. The following forms of Party education have been set up: Classes of the basic type (one year); classes for the study of the History

of the CPSU (two years); classes for studying the main classics of Marxism-Leninism (two years); classes for the study of the history of the German working-class movement (two years); district evening schools and evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism.

The decision points out further that in the course of preparations for the new study year leading Party bodies must arrange individual talks with all members and probationers. Every Party member and probationer can decide where and how, in conformity with his training, he will study Marxism-Leninism. The making up of the classes has to be completed by the end of September.

The decision stresses that leading functionaries must take a more active part in tutorial work. It is essential to end the abstract, dogmatic teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The tutors must educate students in such a way that they profoundly study the theoretical theses of Marxism-Leninism and Party decisions and are able to draw conclusions for their everyday work.

"Systematic leadership and a check on study in the Party education network by leading Party bodies", the decision reads, "will help to raise the ideological work to the level of the political tasks of the Party."

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR REALISATION OF DECISIONS OF TENTH PARTY CONGRESS

Extensive work is being carried out in organisations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party to acquaint all members and probationers and the broad masses of the working people with the Congress decisions.

Immediately after the Congress, meetings of regional, city and district committees of the Party discussed measures on popularising and carrying out the Congress decisions.

Active discussion of the Congress decisions is going on in the Party branches. For instance, while discussing the instructions of the Congress on the work of machine and tractor stations the Party members of the MTS at Jesenice (Prague region) disclosed shortcomings in the mass political work of the branch among peasants and laid down measures for eliminating them.

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After broad discussion concrete measures were drawn up for political and organisational work of Communists at the plant aimed at eliminating the main shortcoming in the work of the plant—poor technological discipline.

Party organisations arrange numerous discussions and open meetings at which Party members speak about the significance of the Congress for the realisation of the tasks put forward by the Party, for the successful development of the country and continued improving of the well-being of the people.

The Czechoslovak Communists set them-

and national liberation the National People's Council and the local People's Councils—the embryo of people's power—were set up.

In the course of the struggle there were forged and tempered under the leadership of the Party revolutionary cadres who, after the smashing of the Hitler apparatus by the Soviet Army, began to build the new people's apparatus of state power.

I.

An objective and a subjective factor are essential for the complete maturing of the revolution. In the concrete conditions of 1944 two things were necessary for our country: the favourable international situation—the victory of the Soviet Union, the destruction of Hitlerism and the weakening of the imperialist front—and maturity of the internal factor, that is, maturity of the revolutionary movement and weakness on the part of reaction. Only the presence of these factors made possible the victory of the people's revolution in our country in 1944. Without the Party and its prestige, which grew in the flames of the struggle against the invaders, without the formation of a broad democratic front under the leadership of the Party and the experience of the masses who in the course of their struggle between the two world wars, in September 1939 and during the years of occupation became convinced of the real nature of the Sanacja clique and of the traitors—the right-wing leaders of the Polish Socialist Party—without these factors it would have been impossible even to speak of establishing people's rule in July 1944.

We must not forget for a moment, of course, that the help of the Soviet Union and the presence of the Soviet Army on our territory facilitated the task of people's rule, since this paralysed the activity of internal counter-revolution and made it impossible for the imperialists to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

Four months ago the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party summed up the achievements of the working class and the whole people of Poland, disclosed shortcomings and outlined directives for the further building of the new life—Socialism.

On July 22 the entire people with firm confidence in the victory of Socialism will joyfully celebrate our liberation by the heroic Soviet Army.

On this day the working people and all the people of Poland will demonstrate in the ranks of the broad National Front and by their resolute struggle for peace and against the incendiaries of war their solidarity with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union. They will demonstrate their fervent love for the land of Soviets, the liberator country, for the first "shock-brigade"—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—expressing on this great occasion, the day of the liberation of our people, feelings of friendship with the land of Soviets, friendship and fraternity which no force can shake, since the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism lie at the basis of the fraternal co-operation of our people, the basis of their solidarity and friendship.

II.

After the liberation from Hitler slavery, from the shackles of capitalist and landlord exploitation, the working people of Poland

Soviet aid was the factor which enabled us to liquidate more rapidly and successfully the backwardness—the shameful inheritance of the Sanacja governments and Hitler occupation. Our first factories began work with raw materials and auxiliaries received from the Soviet Union under the economic agreement of October 20, 1944. The Soviet Union has supplied us with industrial equipment, tractors, automobiles and other mechanisms, with iron ore, manganese and chrome ores, leather and seed. In 1946, when our country was confronted with serious difficulties, the land of Soviets sent us 200,000 tons of grain. Fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan for rehabilitation and the Six-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism would be impossible without the everyday and selfless aid of the Soviet Union.

III.

As a result of the socio-economic transformations and particularly as a result of the steady development of heavy industry our Party and the People's Government have been able to proclaim the slogan of speeding up the improvement in the living standards of the working people. The accelerated rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people in town and countryside has been facilitated by such a mighty factor as the growth in the might and prestige of the Soviet Union and the fraternal aid received from the Soviet peoples, and by the ever-growing might of the camp of peace and Socialism and its superiority over the camp of reaction, the camp of imperialism.

Our achievements of the past decade are the best testimony to the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. Compared with 1938, industrial output in 1953 was 3.6 times greater and 4.8 times greater per capita of the population. In 1953 we produced 3,604,000 tons of steel, 88,700,000 tons of coal and 13,600,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power as against 1,441,000 tons of steel, 38,100,000 tons of coal and 3,980,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy in 1938. Even these figures show the great strides made by our country during the ten years of people's rule. As a result of the powerful development of industry, the working class—the leading and guiding section of the people—has grown in marked fashion. In 1938 the overall number of the working people employed, excluding agriculture, was 2,730,000; in 1948 the number had grown to 3,534,000 and in 1953 reached about 6,000,000.

Our industry has changed not only quantitatively, not only from the standpoint of its share in the national economy, it is now more evenly distributed throughout the country.

The best proof of our achievements in the sphere of industrialisation is the fact that Poland, which in 1938 occupied one of the last places in Europe as regards overall industrial output, had advanced to fifth place by 1953. A considerable growth, although less than in heavy industry, is seen in the consumer goods industry, which in 1953 doubled the 1938 output. The same thing, although insufficient compared with

a still more rapid growth in well-being, but we must illustrate at least with a few figures the great cultural revolution which has taken place in our country.

In the 1937-38 academic year there were 14 students for every 10,000 of the population, whereas now there are 49; in the 1937-38 academic year 6,000 students lived in hostels, at present the number is in excess of 40,000; grants were allocated to 5.1 per cent of the students, today grants are received by 67.7 per cent. Whereas in 1938 working youth constituted but 8.8 per cent of the student body in the higher educational establishments, today they number 36.7 per cent. As for the peasant youth in the higher educational establishments, the percentage has risen from 8.4 to 25 per cent.

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IV.

For the past ten years we have been building our new life. The results of our tremendous labour are seen not only in the splendid figures characterising the fulfilment of the tasks, not only in the daring figures of the tasks of the morrow, the results of this tremendous, creative and free labour are also seen in the rise of new and free people—the people of Socialism and peace.

The ten years of our independence have been years of battle for man's happiness. Today our struggle is no less responsible and calls for no less effort and selflessness. Our efforts are now being concentrated on ensuring that the land yields rich and bumper harvests, that our houses and schools become more beautiful, that output of linen, wool, footwear and silk increases and that life becomes better and happier. We wage a sacred struggle for ensuring that our children can study in peace, that they shall never hear the terrible scream of falling bombs, that they never roam homeless, a struggle for ensuring that our factories and mills work in peace.

We are proud of the achievements of these ten years and all our people are ready to defend these achievements against any encroachments of aggressors.

The Second Congress of our Party placed great and responsible but feasible tasks before the working class, the working people of town and country and before all the people of Poland. We have all the conditions for fulfilling these tasks with honour; we have an efficient, selfless and diligent working class; we have a diligent peasantry; we have a youth filled with enthusiasm and bubbling with energy; we have an intelligentsia that is capable and enthusiastic; we have a monolithic, united Party which guides our entire life and whose prestige and contact with the masses are the best guarantee of the reality of our plans; we have a great and sincere friend—the Soviet Union whose assistance, counsel and example we feel at every step, in every sphere of our life; we have millions of friends not only in the People's

aggressive Atlantic Pact, Chou En-lai and Nehru in Delhi—representatives of different political trends—jointly discussed the necessity for combining efforts to consolidate peace.

The growing pressure of the popular masses, the rising prestige of the Soviet Union, the intensification of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in Asia, the strengthening of the positions of People's China on the international arena, all the achievements of the camp of Socialism and peace make sleepless the nights of the American monopolists who, scared of the oncoming economic crisis, fearing the difficulties of marketing their goods, are ready to embark on any venture. Hence, we thoroughly appreciate the words of Comrade Malenkov who, at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in April, said: "The Soviet people are distinguished by a sober approach in evaluating the international situation. And today they give warning against overrating the significance of the lessening of the international tension so far achieved, since the adversaries of strengthening peace have not relinquished their aggressive designs, are continuing the arms drive, provoking an extension of the war in Indo-China, establishing more military bases and military blocs."

We are against war, and our people who suffered so much—some six million Polish citizens were murdered by the Hitler criminals—will do everything to ensure that there are no more crimes and murders, no more destruction and burning; they will exert every effort to ensure that the peace of our children and, consequently, that of all children throughout the world is not disturbed.

We love our beloved homeland, our forests, rivers and sea, our soil that is soaked with the blood of our guerrillas and soldiers of the First and Second Armies of the regenerated Polish Armed Forces, with the blood of our liberators, the soldiers of the Soviet Army, with the blood of all who, in the fight for liberating Poland, gave their strength and their lives. Consequently, strengthening the economic might and fighting efficiency of our homeland signifies struggle, shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, the People's Democracies, with the German Democratic Republic, and with all the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples, for frustrating the criminal plans of the aggressive imperialist circles, struggle for peace.

That is why on July 22—the tenth anniversary of our liberation—we shall demonstrate not only our achievements of the past ten years. We shall mark this day under the slogans of struggle against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, against the dirty war in Viet Nam, against the revolting violence in Guatemala, for peace in Korea, prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons, for the concept of collective security in Europe and in Asia, against the attempts to unleash a new world war.

The working masses, all our people are marking this tenth anniversary of their liberation by redoubled labour efforts in the battle for the new, bright life, for well-being, for the new socialist culture and for Socialism.

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After discussion of the Congress decisions the Party organisation at the Bila Cerkev metallurgical plant (Plzen region) has begun to pay closer attention to the question of a proper combination of

the political and economic work of Communists.

After broad discussion concrete measures were drawn up for political and organisational work of Communists at the plant aimed at eliminating the main shortcoming in the work of the plant—poor technological discipline.

Party organisations arrange numerous discussions and open meetings at which Party members speak about the significance of the Congress for the realisation of the tasks put forward by the Party, for the successful development of the country and continued improving of the well-being of the people.

The Czechoslovak Communists set themselves the task of taking up the initiative of the working people, popularising their valuable suggestions throughout the country and mobilising the entire working people for the fulfilment of the Congress decisions.

EXPERIENCE OF AN AGITATOR

On the instructions of the Party branch, I have been working as an agitator for more than four years now and during this time have acquired some experience.

In the shop where I work there were some comrades who did not fulfil their production norms and so I began to tackle them one by one. First of all I tried to implant in them a love of labour and of the machines on which they were working. I invited them to my machine and showed them how I worked. The fact that for a long time I have been a foremost worker in socialist emulation helped quite a bit in my agitation work. The comrades I spoke to who had not yet mastered their trade asked me various questions. I clarified the points they were not clear on and checked on the spot how they put my advice into practice. Every error I noticed I corrected immediately.

The work was not easy but it yielded good results. The comrades who were previously behindhand in their work now fulfil and overfulfill their planned quotas and many of them, as, for instance, Comrade Stefania Mihai, have become foremost workers.

With a view to increasing the output of first quality goods, I utilised the method employed by Chutkikh, the Soviet innovator, and popularised it through the wall newspaper. In my articles I explained what this method was and why we were interested in turning out top quality goods. Our Party branch organisation put forward the slogan in the shop, "By turning out increasing quantities of high quality goods we help to increase the well-being of the people". We agitators were among the first to take up this slogan.

One form of agitation work I use is talks with groups of women workers. For instance, we have recently discussed the quality of goods, the fulfilment of the plan in our shop and the necessity of applying advanced methods of labour. At these talks I briefly outline the particular problem, those taking part in the talks then ask questions, discuss them and make their proposals for improving work.

It is the obligation and duty of an agitator to help improve labour discipline, to struggle against absenteeism and unpunctuality and against careless work.

I have individual talks with those workers who still maintain their old views on labour.

In their work agitators make use of the "Shop Mirror" and the "Questions and Answers Board". In the "Shop Mirror" we usually criticise those who turn out spoiled goods and workers who use an excessive amount of material. On the "Questions and Answers Board" agitators and workers ask why this or that worker has violated labour discipline and enquire what they intend to do to see that such things don't happen again. The workers whose names figure on the "Questions and Answers Board" give brief replies which in the majority of cases take the form of pledges to rectify their shortcomings.

To popularise the good results achieved by the best workers we have arranged, in addition to the "Panel of Foremost Workers" with photographs and achievements of advanced workers, a "Foremost Worker Corner" in our shop.

Our workers are displaying a mounting interest in international events, particularly in the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Geneva and the sessions of the World Peace Council. I have led a number of discussions on the significance of these events. The shop agitators make newspaper cuttings of the more important articles giving publicity to the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, China and the European countries of people's democracy, and pin them up in a prominent place.

In order to achieve good results an agitator must constantly raise the level of his or her political and general education. I regularly attend briefing meetings for agitators, study the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Government. In my work I make use of articles from newspapers, regularly read political pamphlets and literary works.

Life brings up new questions every day and the agitator must constantly be among people in order to explain these questions to them. That is why I am not only studying myself, but calling on others to study hard in order to keep pace with events, with the new life in our homeland.

María ILIESCU,
Agitator, "Pavel Tkachenko"
Textile Factory, Bucharest.

Mass Political Work in Bulgaria During Harvesting

The organisations of the Bulgarian Communist Party consider it their primary economic task to carry out the harvesting in the shortest possible time and without waste. The district Party committees and branches in the Sofia region have launched timely preparations for this exceptionally important campaign. Early in June district committees of the Party and district people's councils held joint meetings which drew up and approved plans for this year's harvesting, taking into account the experience of the

harvesting last year. This question was discussed at meetings of some district committees of the Party.

At the end of June rural Party branches held meetings which discussed plans for Party political work during the harvesting. Some district committees convened local meetings of agitators; at other places representatives of all mass organisations were invited to these meetings.

It must be noted that despite the measures adopted the mass political work in some

districts of the Sofia region is still carried out unsatisfactorily. Some district committees are still carried away by meetings and conferences and have not yet embarked upon the practical everyday agitation work which must embrace all co-operative members and individual peasants.

Visual agitation, radio centres and amateur entertainment groups are still inadequately used in some villages. In some Party organisations in co-operatives not all groups have concrete assignments in

connection with the harvesting. There are cases of formal leadership in emulation.

As is known the machine and tractor stations play a decisive role in the carrying out of well-organised harvesting. Mass political work, however, is not yet directly carried on in the fields where the machine operators work.

Taking into consideration all these shortcomings the Sofia regional committee of the Party has adopted a number of measures with a view to improving mass political work during harvesting.

Great Russian Writer

Fiftieth anniversary of death of A. P. Chekhov

Half a century has passed since the heart of Anton Pavlovich Chekhov, the great Russian writer, the genius of the written word, ceased to beat. But his splendid creations, which represent outstanding contributions to the development of Russian and world literature, are as topical as ever, becoming more and more popular in all countries and winning the hearts of ever-widening circles of readers. Chekhov's name is infinitely dear to the people of labour, to all sincere people throughout the world, to all advanced and progressive mankind.

The grandchild of a serf, Chekhov came from the very depth of the people; he is truly a people's writer and all his works are filled with boundless love for the toilers of his native land, filled with faith in their forces, in their talent and in a bright future for Russia. Chekhov's books are a veritable encyclopedia of Russian life. With the greatest artistic perfection Chekhov generalised the finest national characteristics of the Russian people; he disclosed the inner beauty of the ordinary working man. He created a whole gallery of portraits of Russian people, talented, seeking the truth and striving towards the better life.

Chekhov lived and worked in the dark years of tsarism, during the years of rampant terror and police persecution for the slightest expression of free thought, when the slightest attempt to protest against the lawlessness, arbitrariness and violence of the ruling classes was ruthlessly suppressed. These were the grim conditions in which Chekhov found his voice. He joined the ranks of those patriotic writers who placed their art in the service of the people, carrying forward the great realistic traditions of Gogol, Tolstoy, Saltykov-Shchedrin and other giants of Russian literature.

Chekhov passionately hated the oppressors of the toiling people, their parasitism, sponging and banality. The outwardly calm and restrained tone of his writings concealed a devastating criticism of the bourgeois-landlord system, the moral emptiness and foulness of the lackeys of tsarism: the obscurantists of all types, the bureaucrats, the money grabbers, informers and petty tyrants. With the tremendous force of his words of truth, the brilliant, realistic writer castigated the representatives of the anti-popular regime.

When Chekhov's famous story "Ward No. 6" was published, progressive people in the country saw in it an astonishing portrayal of autocratic Russia. Prishibeef, the dull-witted spy and informer, Belikov, "the man wrapped in cotton wool", "chameleon" Ochumelov, the police supervisor, and the names of many other negative characters in Chekhov's stories have become household words. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin frequently recalled Chekhov's satirical characters when exposing the enemies of the people and the menials of the bourgeoisie.

The works of the great writer evoked in the country protest against the system and served the great cause of the emancipation struggle.

Exposing the enemies of social progress, Chekhov at the same time described with great warmth and heartfelt sincerity the world of the honest toilers, their sufferings, poverty and lack of rights.

Himself a tireless worker, deeply conscious of his noble duty as citizen and writer, he dreamed of the time when man's labour would become free and a thing of joy. "Man must work, toil with the sweat of his brow, no matter who or what he is and in this alone lies the meaning and the purpose of his life, his happiness, his work."

of society, the role of the working class as the leading force of the nation in the struggle for a better future, he, being a penetrating artist, realised quite well that the "nests of the gentlefolk" were doomed; he despised the bourgeoisie and mischievously poked fun at them; he knew that the power of capital made a mockery of the hopes for a decent life for all. Chekhov believed in the coming emancipation of his country, he foresaw "the mighty, invigorating upheaval, which is approaching, and which is already near",—the impending revolutionary storm, and he hailed its morrow. Through one of the characters in his story "The Bride" he expressed the firm conviction that a new and beautiful life would come into its own, that the time would come when man could look boldly and fearlessly into the eyes of his fate, conscious that he was right, and could be happy and free.

"I foresee happiness... I already see it", exclaims one of the characters in the "The Cherry Orchard". "Here it is coming, drawing nearer and nearer, I can hear its steps. And even if we don't see it, if we don't have it, never mind, others will see it!"

Chekhov is the pride of the Russian people, the pride and glory of Russian culture. His stories and plays are perfect models of highest artistic craftsmanship, brilliant examples of genuine innovation in literature. During the years of Soviet rule, A. P. Chekhov's stories and plays have really become the property of the people. Today Chekhov is with the Soviet people, helping them to build and to live, to have a better understanding of the grandeur of the achievements of Socialism, of the beauty of the new world.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government tirelessly popularise among the broad masses of the working population the precious inheritance of the great writer. The Soviet writers have learnt, and are learning now from Chekhov—the brilliant master of precise, pointed and fascinating language, the man who with a few delicate strokes of his pen was able to reveal the typical phenomenon of the human character, to paint a vivid picture of Russian nature.

Chekhov's creative work lives on and is known far beyond the borders of his native land. "Being a profoundly national writer", writes "Pravda" in an editorial devoted to A. P. Chekhov, "he is at the same time near and dear to all sincere people throughout the world, because his creative work is dedicated to the working man, mercilessly exposes those who suppressed and who continue to suppress the working people, because the lofty humanist ideas contained in his works are near and dear to entire mankind."

Chekhov's literary gems favourably influenced the works of Lu Hsin, the Chinese writer, the works of George Bernard Shaw, the British dramatist, and many other famous writers in Western Europe, Asia and America. The writings of the great son of the Russian people are read today by the masses of Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovak and other peoples in the countries of People's Democracy. They have been translated into all the languages of Europe, into Arabic, Persian and many other tongues. Chekhov's plays are never off the stage and are performed in many theatres throughout the world.

Just now, the Soviet people and together with them all to whom the treasures of the culture of mankind are dear, pay tribute to the memory of this great Russian writer. The love and gratitude with which the people of all lands mark the

During the more than nine years that have elapsed since the liberation of the country, and particularly during the last six years, socialist emulation has taken deep roots in Hungary. It has embraced broad masses of the working people and has led to remarkable production successes.

Still, we cannot be fully satisfied with its development because, as a rule, a big upsurge in emulation is followed by a protracted lull. There are many reasons for such fluctuations, among them the fact that as yet our trade unions often fail to direct the emulation properly, nor do the Party organisations always give them correct guidance in this work. In this article we shall only touch on a few of the more deep-seated reasons.

In the first place, we have often failed to ensure requisite supplies and the proper organisation of production necessary for the successful development of emulation, namely, a sufficient quantity of materials, the timely working out of plans, etc.

Secondly, we often failed to use incentives as an effective means of developing emulation and consolidating its achievements.

Thirdly, we were often unsuccessful in creating the relations between physical and brain workers, between workers and managerial personnel, that are essential for achieving a high level of production and the development of socialist emulation.

Of the reasons mentioned, the most important is the unsatisfactory organisation of production. Workers constantly complained that they could not carry out their pledges because there were difficulties in supplies of materials. There were, likewise, complaints about the lack of plans, about frequent changes in the plans, poor maintenance work and frequent break-downs of machines, the high percentage of defective material received and about stoppages because of the shortage of tools.

It is quite clear that production must be organised in such a way as to ensure planned and uninterrupted work, as well as possibilities for overfulfilling the planned assignments. But it has not always been possible to achieve this completely. In such cases the workers expressed their dissatisfaction with the leadership of the enterprise which failed to provide the necessary conditions for an upswing in production and the development of emulation. Managers of enterprises, in their turn, often blamed the ministries for this, and the ministries frequently made references to the State Planning Commission. These reproaches and accusations sometimes were correct and they often helped matters, but in the majority of cases the assistance proved to be of short duration. New decisions were taken, providing evidence that the leading economic bodies were not able completely to eliminate the shortcomings.

We know now that it was impossible radically to rectify these shortcomings because the plans, which were correct in detail, did not in their entirety have a sufficiently practicable basis. They did not pay full regard to the real possibilities, the technical and organisational experience of managers and workers, neither were they based upon the necessary reserves. In one place there was a shortage of materials, in another an amendment of the plan was

necessary, at some factories machinery was not properly looked after or there was a shortage of tools.

A considerable number of these shortcomings are naturally of local origin, due to insufficient knowledge or negligence on the part of local leaders. Some of the mistakes, however, were characteristic of our planning and of our economic policy up to June, 1953, and led to undue strain, to the shortcomings mentioned, which hampered the unfolding of socialist emulation.

The second reason for the insufficient scale of the emulation was our failure properly to utilise such a factor as the material interestedness of the working people. We have in mind here, first and foremost, definite shortcomings in our system of payment. There are cases even now when there is not sufficient differentiation in payment for highly-skilled work and for semi-skilled work. In the majority of cases the wages do not afford sufficient incentive for raising the cultural and technical level of the working people, although this is a decisive factor in advancing labour productivity and developing production.

And, finally, in view of the fact that the technical level of production is rising year by year, emulation is making ever more insistent demands for closer co-operation between workers and engineering and technical personnel.

Close co-operation between workers and engineering and technical personnel can be achieved only under Socialism or in a society that is building Socialism. Under capitalism an antithesis of interests exists between physical and mental labour which leads to a gulf between the manual workers and the technical personnel. J. V. Stalin wrote: "...this gulf gave rise to a hostile attitude on the part of the workers towards managers, foremen, engineers and other members of the technical staff, whom the workers regarded as their enemies." Pointing out that this antithesis of interests has disappeared in the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin thus characterised the present relations between physical and mental workers: "Today, the physical workers and the managerial personnel are not enemies but comrades and friends, members of a single collective body of producers who are vitally interested in the progress and improvement of production."

The antithesis of interests between physical workers and engineering and technical personnel has also disappeared in Hungary, but despite this, the relations between them cannot be regarded as being completely satisfactory everywhere. The fact that in their aggregate the plans were not sufficiently practicable, that insufficient attention was paid to the question of raising the living standard of the working people, that a certain bureaucratisation of economic life was observed—all contributed to a state of affairs in which the economic functionaries gave far too little attention to emulation and to satisfying the social and everyday needs of the working people.

The shortcomings mentioned contributed to our failure completely to eliminate the

Istvan Friss

Member, Central Committee,
Hungarian Working People's Party

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The new stage in the building of Socialism in our country creates more favourable conditions for the further development of socialist emulation. In drawing up the plans for 1954 we gave much more attention to the practicability of our plans and to ensuring the material base in all respects. With such a plan and with good organisation of production the working people have all the prerequisites for fulfilling and overfulfilling their pledges.

Satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the working people is the chief principle of the entire economic policy pursued by our Party and Government. There have been three substantial price reductions since the middle of last year. The wages of manual and mental workers were increased in many branches of industry and in a comparatively brief space of time the standard of living considerably improved. Life became better and brighter and emulation more militant in spirit. Proper plans and concern for the working people in the factories and for improving their living conditions help to strengthen good relations between them and the managers.

An analysis of the data on socialist emulation shows that the measures taken by our Party and Government in the sphere of developing the national economy have furthered the emulation. Experience has also shown, however, that the tasks of planning and providing all the material conditions for emulation are not yet being fully carried out everywhere. Often, in places where emulation is not going too well, the reason is that the conditions are not up to or do not fully meet the new demands.

The unprecedented labour enthusiasm in enterprises all over the country is striking confirmation that emulation is indeed a powerful force, rallying, stimulating and inspiring the broad masses. The constant manifestations of splendid initiative on the part of the working people are evidence not only of the high level of their production activity but of their profound understanding of the tasks confronting the country.

The movement for organising patronage over the machine and tractor stations (MTS) has widely developed in our industrial enterprises. This movement contributed to a considerable extent to the fact that the MTS were able to improve the standard of work. The Koebanya Steel Mill, for example, not only assisted three MTS under its patronage to complete the repair of machines ahead of schedule, it supplied them with the machine tools and instruments which they lacked; where necessary it helped them to electrify production.

In the hard winter months when considerable difficulties were experienced in the supply of coal and especially electric power, many valuable proposals were made for economising coal and electricity. The appeal made by Istvan Csorba, a stoker, calling

wrong attitude displayed here and there by workers towards the engineering and technical personnel; this led to a situation in which physical workers and managers, here and there, did not rally as comrades and friends, like members of a single collective body of producers.

for complete combustion and maximum economy of coal by a corresponding feeding of air, met with a great response in the factories and electric power stations.

Emulation reached a high level during the preparations for the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party and particularly while the Congress was in progress.

The report of the Central Committee to the Third Congress set all Communists working in factories the key task of increasing productivity, lowering production costs, improving quality and effecting economy—first and foremost economising on materials.

There was a response to this at the Congress itself: The manager of the Ganz Wagon-building Works, announced that the personnel of the enterprise pledged to increase labour productivity by 8 per cent, to save 2 per cent on materials and, compared with last year, to lower production costs by 7.5 per cent. The initiative of the Ganz Works was immediately taken up by many factories and mills.

One of the victors in the pre-Congress emulation—the Diosgyoer Machine-building Works, fulfilled the April plan 104 per cent and the May plan 112 per cent. Along with this, during the first quarter production costs at the works were reduced 1.4 per cent and in April there was a saving of 1.1 million forints in overheads. Another winner in the pre-Congress emulation—a factory turning out fine cloth—not only overfulfilled the production plan, but, instead of the planned 98 per cent of high-quality production, turned out 98.8 per cent. Last year it produced three kinds of cloth of 36 different shades; in the first quarter of this year it produced 8 kinds of cloth of 80 shades. At the Klement Gottwald Works, the idle time of machines was reduced from 3 to 1.9 per cent. Raising productivity, lowering production costs, improving quality, economising on materials during emulation—these have become the vital concern of the working people.

Many innovation proposals help in raising the technical level of production. Of particular significance was the proposal made by one of the teams at the Ganz Works composed of Comrades Greiner, Szabo, Pethoe and Bezoe. This proposal is aimed at the further development of the method of high-speed metal cutting initiated by the Soviet innovator Kolesov. Thanks to perfecting the cutter, the team succeeded in overfulfilling the norms fourfold. At the Egyesult Izzo Electric Lamp Factory 450 rationalisation proposals were made by the end of March during the pre-Congress emulation.

Thanks to the broad scale of the emulation, industry, which did not fulfil the production plan for the first three months owing to severe climatic conditions and limited supplies of power, has, since March, been overfulfilling the plan month by month, and there is every sign that the lag will be made good.

These achievements prove that we are going along the right road. Shortcomings still exist; we are not yet fully meeting the requirements of the new stage, as was pointed out at the Third Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party. But it was precisely the Congress that made the biggest contribution to eradicating the shortcomings. And this creates all the requisites for raising emulation to a higher level.

No. 6" was published, progressive people in the country saw in it an astonishing portrayal of autocratic Russia. Prishibeev, the dull-witted spy and informer, Belikov, "the man wrapped in cotton wool", "chameleon" Ochtumelov, the police supervisor, and the names of many other negative characters in Chekhov's stories have become household words. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin frequently recalled Chekhov's satirical characters when exposing the enemies of the people and the menials of the bourgeoisie.

The works of the great writer evoked in the country protest against the system and served the great cause of the emancipation struggle.

Exposing the enemies of social progress, Chekhov at the same time described with great warmth and heartfelt sincerity the world of the honest toilers, their sufferings, poverty and lack of rights.

Himself a tireless worker, deeply conscious of his noble duty as citizen and writer, he dreamed of the time when man's labour would become free and a thing of joy. "Man must work, toil with the sweat of his brow, no matter who or what he is and in this alone lies the meaning and the purpose of his life, his happiness, his pleasure. How fine it is to be a worker who rises when it is barely daylight and breaks stones in the street, or to be a shepherd or a teacher of children or an engine driver", exclaims one of the characters in Chekhov's play "The Three Sisters".

All Chekhov's writing bears on the future. And although he did not see clearly the pathways of the revolutionary transformation

being a profoundly national writer", writes "Pravda" in an editorial devoted to A. P. Chekhov, "he is at the same time near and dear to all sincere people throughout the world, because his creative work is dedicated to the working man, mercilessly exposes those who suppressed and who continue to suppress the working people, because the lofty humanist ideas contained in his works are near and dear to entire mankind."

Chekhov's literary gems favourably influenced the works of Lu Hsin, the Chinese writer, the works of George Bernard Shaw, the British dramatist, and many other famous writers in Western Europe, Asia and America. The writings of the great son of the Russian people are read today by the masses of Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovak and other peoples in the countries of People's Democracy. They have been translated into all the languages of Europe, into Arabic, Persian and many other tongues. Chekhov's plays are never off the stage and are performed in many theatres throughout the world.

Just now, the Soviet people and together with them all to whom the treasures of the culture of mankind are dear, pay tribute to the memory of this great Russian writer. The love and gratitude with which the progressive people of all lands mark the fiftieth anniversary of Chekhov's death testify to the immortality of his genius. Chekhov's works live today, they will live tomorrow, arming the fighters for a better future for the peoples with the skill to expose the present-day obscurantists and despots standing in mankind's way to peace, freedom and happiness.

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Congress in Western Germany for Self-Determination and Peace

A congress for self-determination and peace, held in Cologne (Western Germany) on the initiative of German patriots, was attended by 895 delegates and numerous observers and guests from all parts of Germany.

The delegates pointed to the increasing discontent of broad sections of the population in Western Germany with the policy of the Bonn Government, above all with the policy of setting up the "European Defence Community", and unanimously adopted a manifesto demanding that the German people be given the opportunity of freely

expressing their will: whether they agree to the EDC treaty, the Bonn "General Contract" and to the continuation of the occupation, or whether they want a peace treaty and the withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany.

The manifesto reads: "To the false and ruinous 'policy of force', EDC and the Bonn 'General Contract' we counterpose the demand for national sovereignty which can be ensured only when Western Germany shakes off the fetters of the occupation statute, the Bonn and Paris treaties and all trade restrictions."

Some Questions of Branch Work in French Communist Party

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Marcel Servin
Secretary, French Communist Party
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The French Communist Party, the Party of the working class, considers itself responsible for the present and future of France.

We live in a period when a great deal depends on our Party, on its policy, and likewise on the ability of its organisations and members to put this policy into practice. Hence our Party must be made even more efficient to enable it to carry out its noble mission with success.

The branch plays an essential role in the life of the Party. The rallying of the masses and the proper guidance of their struggle depend on the ability of our industrial, agricultural and territorial branches to carry out Party work in the factories, in the countryside and localities. That is why very close attention must be paid to the Party branches. We believe that every effort must be exerted to rid many of our branches of the narrow practicalism which reduces the Party members to simple performers of practical, albeit necessary tasks, such as bill-posting, distributing leaflets, and so on. The activity of the branch, however, should not be confined to such things; the branch must lead an active political life.

It is precisely at the branch meetings that Party policy should be discussed and elucidated in order that it may be properly implemented and the tasks confronting the branch and every member concretely defined. It is at the branch meetings that members must receive the Marxist education needed by every one of them for successful fulfilment of their duties as Communists. And from this point of view the holding of more educational talks in

branches can but be encouraged. It is at the branch meetings that the members get the help and advice necessary for them to carry out their tasks in the mass organisations and to contribute to the proper orientation of these organisations.

Moreover, the political activity of the branches is essential in working out a correct Party policy. Party members come to branch meetings with their proposals and critical remarks. Party members, working among the masses, must bring to the notice of the branch the demands, needs and feelings of the masses. They are in the best position to judge how the masses respond to this or that slogan and to assess the attitude of the masses to Party policy.

It is also essential to take measures to overcome what can only be termed as social-democratic survivals in a number of our branches and in many of our sections. We have, here and there, branches that are guided more by the methods of organisation and work of the sections of the Socialist Party than by the Leninist principles which lie at the basis of the political and practical work of real Communist branches. Territorial branches, such as those in the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Var and other Departments, which number from 150 to 200 members, are not able to fulfil their role, they are not able to educate and draw into work all their members, especially since the collection of membership dues in these branches take place, as a rule, at home.

Survivals of this kind threaten to lay our Party open to penetration by enemy ideology, to render it ineffective, since in such cases only a small number of activists are engaged in carrying out tasks, mainly practical tasks. We are the more insistent on these shortcomings being overcome because arising from the incorrect orientation on organisational questions, practised by Lecoeur, a tendency existed in the Party to enlarge the branches and to merge two or three branches into one "so as to have more members present at meetings". This is a capitulatory practice—instead of everything being done to draw every member into active participation in Party life this practice legalises two categories of members: those who work and those who watch them doing it. The result is a weakening of the fighting efficiency of the Party and of its contact with the population.

We consider that section committees do not always satisfactorily fulfil their role of directing the work of the branches. The main job of the sections should be to activate the branches; they should see to it that branches fulfil their role of political leader and organiser of the masses. But too often the section committees do not concern themselves with this, they often display a harmful tendency of replacing the branches in tackling all political problems.

Relations with the Socialist workers, the fight for peace and problems arising in connection with strikes—all these questions are decided too often only by the section leadership. All the branches and all the members are not drawn into solving them, and not everything is done to make

these matters the vital concern of every branch and every member. This applies particularly to our rural sections and to the sections in the small towns. In such cases the branches become simply bodies for collecting membership dues, bodies engaged solely in narrow practical work.

We must display particular concern to secure the election of effective branch bureaus and help them to work well. Nor can we be satisfied with a branch leadership consisting of one or two comrades who are charged mainly with carrying out current matters. The branch meeting must, therefore, elect the best, the most devoted and far-seeing comrades to the bureau. These bureaus, meeting in the intervals between the branch meetings and carefully carrying out their tasks, would help, undoubtedly, to avoid excessive branch meetings. It is essential to give the members more time to carry out the assignments set by the branch, to fulfil their role in the various mass organisations, more time to be among the working people, for reading and self-education. The Party will but gain from this.

The struggle waged by our Party for national independence, peace and bread, and the decisive role played by the working class in this struggle, oblige us to devote special attention to the matter of forming Party organisations in the enterprises. We have every right to be proud of the growing confidence which the working people repose in our Party, of the day-to-day struggle waged in the enterprises by thousands of our branches and by the tens of thousands of splendid activists. The Government and employers are well aware (and not without good reason) that this is a wealth such as no other Party possesses. The American occupationists, who are always complaining about the work of the Communists in the ports and in the most diverse enterprises, are also aware of this; they are even demanding that the Government put an end to what they call the "Communist contagion". But this is about the same as trying to stop the earth from

revolving. The Communists are in the enterprises, on the construction sites, on the railways and in the ports because the working class is in these places battling for national independence, peace and bread, and because the working class needs the Communists to direct its struggle just as a plant requires the sun for life.

But the positive factor—the existence of more than five thousand industrial branches—must not cover up the shortcomings of our organisational work in the enterprises. In this sphere we are, undoubtedly, paying for the incorrect organisational orientation given by Lecoeur. It was precisely in the sphere of organisation that Lecoeur's opportunist and liquidatory trends found expression; he neglected what should have been the main thing—the utmost strengthening of the Party of the working class in the enterprises.

Our factory branches comprise only 26 per cent of the total number of Party branches. A check of 156,785 Party cards showed that only 39,489 of the holders belonged to factory branches, while 96,871 belonged to territorial branches. This means that only just over 25 per cent of our membership is in factory branches. Naturally we cannot be satisfied with this state of affairs.

If the Party's contact with the masses is vital, more vital still is its contact with the working class. An inadequate number of factory branches can endanger this contact which is essential for carrying on the fight.

This inadequacy is explained by two facts:

1. Many members who should be attached to factory branches belong to territorial branches;

2. The recruitment of new members and the organising of the members at their place of work, especially in the big enterprises, have not become the chief and constant concern of our section and Federation leadership. For instance, in the Federation of the Seine-et-Oise Department more than 3,000 members working in industry are active in the territorial branches, but

they forget the main thing—Party work in the enterprise.

We hold that a great deal of political explanatory work should be carried out in all Federations so that the members understand that their honourable task is to be good Communists wherever the working class fights against private employers or against the state as employer, that is, in the enterprises. They must join the branches at their enterprise or form such branches where they do not yet exist.

The Party must have strong organisations in the enterprises, since the working class is the really decisive force in the great patriotic struggle against the "European Defence Community", for peace in Viet Nam, against the policy of national betrayal pursued by our rulers, since it is the working class alone that can and must play this decisive role.

For many months there has been confusion on the question of the role of our factory branches. Sterile discussion and the incorrect orientation given by Lecoeur on the question of relations between the Party and the trade unions resulted in the fact that in many Federations the factory branches restricted their activity to fighting for economic demands, and, to differentiate themselves from the trade union branch, indulged in abstract agitation ignoring the tasks confronting the Party at the given moment.

Presenting our Party to the workers in this way means, inevitably, the creation of difficulties in forming and consolidating branches in the enterprises.

In recent months the work of our factory branches has shown an improvement; they are playing a big role in developing the struggle against EDC and for peace in Viet Nam.

There is no doubt that our factory branches, by helping to establish widely representative peace committees in the enterprises, will play a decisive role in the great battle for national independence and peace.

(Continued on page 4)

BOOK REVIEW

Enslaving Military Pacts of U.S.A. With Latin American Countries

"Bilateral Military Aid Pacts"* by Dr. Marcos Armando Hardy

The book "Bilateral Military Aid Pacts", by Dr. Marcos Armando Hardy, prominent figure in the Argentine League of Human Rights and the peace movement in Argentina, is of particular importance at present when the infamous role of the U.S.A. in overthrowing the democratic regime in Guatemala, a small Latin American country which challenged the brutal domination and depredations of the American monopolies, stands exposed before the world, when the armed intervention in Guatemala has evoked all over the world anger and increased hatred for the U.S. ruling circles, the organisers of the intervention.

On the basis of numerous facts and official documents the author exposes the rapacious colonial policy of U.S. imperialism and the enslaving nature of the so-called bilateral military aid pacts which strikingly testify to the real attitude of the United States towards the freedom and independence of small countries.

As is known, during World War II and in the postwar period the process of U.S. political and economic penetration in the Latin American countries acquired a particularly aggressive character. Striving to smother the growing national-liberation movement in these countries and to complete their conversion into an agrarian and raw materials appendage and source of cannon fodder, the American imperialists imposed on the Latin American countries a number of enslaving agreements and treaties. It suffices to mention the Chapultepec Conference (1945) which enabled the U.S. monopolies to intensify their penetration of the under-developed countries of Latin America; the "Inter-American Mutual Aid Treaty" (1947) whereby the Latin American countries became a virtual component of NATO and, on the pretext of "mutual aid against aggression" or "threat of aggression", can be embroiled in the ventures of U.S. imperialism; the ninth Inter-American Conference (1948) at which the system of Pan-Americanism underwent further evolution with the setting up of the Organisation of American States, leading to the further subjection of the economies of Latin American countries to the U.S. monopolies, to intensified militarisation and greater restriction of the already limited sovereignty of these countries.

As the author stresses the bilateral military agreements which the U.S.A. began to impose on Latin American countries from the end of 1951 onwards, are aimed at their further enslavement by U.S. capital so as to enable the big Wall Street monopolies to reap fantastic profits from the unbridled exploitation of the Latin American peoples.

But the growing opposition of the peoples of Latin America has been a serious hindrance to the schemes of the American monopolists. The U.S.A., Dr. Hardy writes, has succeeded so far in concluding "bilateral military aid pacts" with only a few Latin American countries, and in these

The apologists of U.S. imperialism, who are attempting to justify the U.S. intervention against Guatemala, described the bilateral military agreements as a "contribution by the U.S.A. to peace and security on the American continent". The author strips the enslavers of the peoples of their peace-loving facade and shows that these bilateral military agreements, imposed by the U.S.A. on the Latin American countries, lead, in point of fact, to the division of the world into hostile military groupings opposed to one another, to the preparation of new military ventures. These agreements are not regional since they envisage that the signatories must take part in carrying out "important missions", missions which may arise, in the opinion of the Pentagon, on Taiwan, in Indo-China, Malaya, Guatemala or in any other place in order to enable companies like the United Fruit Company to continue robbing the people and overthrowing lawfully elected governments not to their liking.

Analysing numerous documents, Dr. Hardy reveals that the bilateral pacts signify, in fact, naked interference by the U.S.A. in the domestic and sovereign affairs of the Latin American countries. The system of "mutual aid" and "mutual defence" imposed by the State Department in the form of enslaving agreements and treaties, including the "bilateral military aid pacts", is designed to support governments which "can" maintain "order" (with the help of terror or demagoguery, or both methods at once), in order to ensure the "security of the United States" (!) and stability of the "Latin American rear".

As the author shows, the notorious "military, technical and economic aid" of the U.S.A. to the Latin American countries who are parties to these pacts is extremely insignificant compared with the advantages obtained by the U.S. monopolies. In 1952, for example, this "aid" amounted to 62 million dollars of which 40 million were spent on the militarisation of these countries. The military "aid" of the U.S.A. to Latin American countries is reduced, as a rule, to supplying old armaments at high prices. The bilateral pacts require from the signatories to the military agreements "effective" use of the armaments received in carrying out "important missions in defence of the Western Hemisphere" (Article I of the pact with Chile; this article is repeated in the pact with Brazil). These pacts envisage the carrying out of these "missions" in accordance with the plans and agreements outlined in detail in the Notes exchanged by the two governments (Article I, Section I of the pact with Brazil), that is, decisions will be taken behind the back of parliaments and the public, in the foreign ministries and military staffs of the governments docile to the U.S. imperialists.

These bilateral military pacts envisage that a country which is a signatory cannot use the armaments received without the

pacts, Dr. Hardy notes, the latter, in exchange for the supposed U.S. "aid", are obliged, (and the U.S. imperialists are solely interested in this), to place their troops and war bases at the disposal of the U.S.A. All expenditure incurred in building these bases is borne by the Latin American countries.

These military agreements, Dr. Hardy writes, also require the Latin American countries to create the greatest possibilities "for the production and handing over to the U.S. Government of such raw, semi-finished and refined strategic raw material as are necessary for the U.S.A. for such a period, in such quantities, on such principles and conditions as will be laid down". This, in fact, means the complete subordination of the economy of these countries to the interests of the big Wall Street monopolies.

These enslaving pacts, Dr. Hardy stresses, stipulate, in addition, the establishment of "moderate prices on the world market" for raw material which the U.S.A. buys from the Latin American countries. Typical of this are the examples of Chilean copper, Bolivian tin, Brazilian monazite and other important minerals. For example, the U.S.A., being in fact the sole buyer of Bolivian tin, reduced the price from 94 to 70 cents a pound between 1948 and 1950, while prices for machines and industrial equipment sold to Bolivia have risen of late 263-429 per cent.

In chapter four Dr. Hardy examines the bilateral pacts in the light of the economic laws discovered by J.V. Stalin and formulated in his work, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR".

Stressing the adverse effect of the bilateral military agreements on the development of economic relations between the countries, the author draws the conclusion that these agreements deepen the gap between the two world markets—the capitalist market of want and plunder dominated by the U.S. monopolists and the democratic market of abundance and mutual co-operation in which the countries of the socialist camp trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and where access is open to all countries willing to take part.

The book exposes the foreign policy of the U.S.A., the policy of war and enslavement of the peoples, which also finds its reflection in the "bilateral military aid pacts". This policy is contrasted with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—the policy of peace, economic and cultural co-operation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The struggle against the military pacts and their like, the author concludes, is a sacred task of national salvation for the Latin American peoples. Only by liberating themselves from the U.S. imperialist yoke can the Latin American peoples achieve genuine national sovereignty, real economic independence and raise their standard of living.

The peoples of Latin America, who, in the example of Guatemala, have been given another striking lesson as to the real nature

Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers

A closed meeting of the delegations of nine states on July 9 discussed the question of restoring peace in Indo-China.

STATEMENT BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A. ON EVENTS IN GUATEMALA

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has released a statement denouncing the overthrow of the democratic government of Guatemala. The statement says: "The overthrow by force and violence of the democratic government of Guatemala has shocked public opinion throughout the world. Hundreds of millions see in this an act of international gangsterism out of the Hitler book. They see in the brutal armed assault on a virtually defenseless nation of 3,000,000 and the fifth-column seizure of its government a new monstrous aggression by the Wall Street trusts..."

The Communist Party points to the protests of the Houses of Representatives of Chile, Uruguay and Argentina and to protests from hundreds of thousands of trade union and other personalities all over Latin America and in other countries, who have denounced the attack on the democratic government of Guatemala.

The National Committee demands an end to the persecution of democratic forces in Guatemala, the recall of the U.S. Ambassador Peurifoy, and restoration of civil liberties.

STOP THE TERROR IN GUATEMALA!

The Confederation of Working People of Latin America has released a statement saying that Peurifoy, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, is the organiser of the terror in that country. The Confederation points out that according to the information received from Guatemala brutal persecution of trade union leaders and democrats has reached extremes. The Confederation declares: "The big feudal landlords and reactionaries are assassinating Guatemalan patriots in a blind fury. Among those murdered recently are Felix Moreno, General Secretary of the trade union of the workers employed by the United Fruit Company, Aide Godoy de Veras, Secretary of the Women's Union, and trade union leaders Luis Gudiel, Ildelfonso Veras, Hermilio Duque and Antonio Molina. To this must be added the crimes committed in the Malacatan settlement not far from the Mexican border where all the municipal councillors were shot..." The Confederation urged that a world-wide campaign be launched in support of the demand for an end to the terror in Guatemala.

ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE FIGHT FOR THEIR VITAL RIGHTS

Italian working people employed in industry, agriculture and transport are carrying on the fight for their vital rights with unflagging vigour. The workers of over 5,000 enterprises, led by the Italian General Confederation of Labour, have been successful in the struggle for wage increases and against the unilateral agreement between the Industrialists' Confederation and the disruptive Catholic, Social Democratic and fascist trade unions. As a result more than 700,000 working people have already begun to receive advances against future wage



In the People's Republic of China work is proceeding successfully on the first Five-Year Plan of economic construction which will lay the solid foundation for socialist industrialisation. Together with construction and reconstruction of industrial enterprises active prospecting for minerals is underway. Groups of geologists persistently explore and survey the inexhaustible natural resources. Photo: Group of geologists at work in North China where rich deposits of iron ore have been discovered.

POLITICAL NOTES

More American Pressure on Iran

The word "negotiations" appears more and more frequently nowadays in the Iranian newspapers. Its appearance does not give rise to feelings of relief amongst the working people of Iran, but to increasing concern and growing dissatisfaction with Government policy. The point is that although strict secrecy shrouds the resumed oil negotiations between representatives of eight big foreign oil companies, including five American, and the Government of Iran, it has leaked out that the companies, on the pretext of organising the marketing of the oil, are trying to seize control not only of the oil industry, but of the entire economy of Iran.

The first stage of these negotiations, which was concluded in the middle of May, did not, as is known, lead to agreement because the oil magnates, who had combined into a consortium, put forward obviously enslaving conditions. Now, after the resumption of negotiations, these magnates continue to insist on the Iranian Government agreeing to conditions that would virtually lead to the abrogation of the law enacted in 1951 concerning nationalisation of the oil industry. The American press comments quite openly that the representatives of the monopolies have no desire to be subordinate to a "local body" and have no intention of allowing the Government of Iran any preference whatever in controlling the Iranian oil industry. In an insolent tone the "New York World Telegram and Sun" declares that the Iranian authorities must review the oil nationalisation law.

In this way the American monopolists, taking advantage of Iran's economic difficulties, seek to dictate to the Government of Iran their own conditions, conditions which run counter to the vital interests of the Iranian people.

The magazine "Omide Iran" raised a little the curtain which shrouds the Teheran talks. On July 4th it commented that

are linking the "solution of the oil problem" with the question of drawing Iran into the Middle East military bloc, of which Pakistan and Turkey form the main body. As the Iranian newspaper "Telegraf Rusane" recently reported, "heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Government of Iran with the object of involving the country in the Middle East military alliance". The Teheran magazine "Handaniha" commented in this connection that it is possible that in the final oil negotiations the Americans will make it obligatory for Iran "to link up with the Turkey-Pakistan military alliance".

It hardly needs saying that the American colonisers are already interfering in a most high-handed way in the internal affairs of Iran; they have literally flooded it with their agents, and, abusing the hospitality of the Iranian authorities, are roaming the country in all directions. With a view to converting Iran into a military spring-board in the Middle East, they have begun to build military bases, airfields, barracks and strategic highways in different parts of the country.

In addition to Henderson, U.S. Ambassador in Iran, whose suspicious activity in opposition to the interests of peace has already attracted attention, a big group of American military and economic "advisers" and plain businessmen, dreaming of profiting from the natural wealth of Iran, are roaming the country. Top rank American officials are also frequent visitors. Recently for instance, Iran was visited by Thompson, representative of the U.S. Air Department, who conducted talks on supplying jet aircraft. Before receiving these planes, writes the newspaper "Parchome Havare Miyane", Iran must train a certain number of pilots and build a number of airfields. On American orders, airfields

countries became a virtual component of NATO and, on the pretext of "mutual aid against aggression" or "threat of aggression", can be embroiled in the war ventures of U.S. imperialism; the ninth Inter-American Conference (1948) at which the system of Pan-Americanism underwent further evolution with the setting up of the Organisation of American States, leading to the further subjection of the economies of Latin American countries to the U.S. monopolies, to intensified militarisation and greater restriction of the already limited sovereignty of these countries.

As the author stresses the bilateral military agreements which the U.S.A. began to impose on Latin American countries from the end of 1951 onwards, are aimed at their further enslavement by U.S. capital so as to enable the big Wall Street monopolies to reap fantastic profits from the unbridled exploitation of the Latin American peoples.

But the growing opposition of the peoples of Latin America has been a serious hindrance to the schemes of the American monopolists. The U.S.A., Dr. Hardy writes, has succeeded so far in concluding "bilateral military aid pacts" with only a few Latin American countries, and in these ever more resolute struggle is developing for the cancellation of these agreements.

* "Pactos Bilaterales de Asistencia Militar", Marcos Armando Hardy, Editorial Documentos, Buenos Aires, 1953.

insignificant compared with the advantages obtained by the U.S. monopolies. In 1952, for example, this "aid" amounted to 62 million dollars of which 40 million were spent on the militarisation of these countries. The military "aid" of the U.S.A. to Latin American countries is reduced, as a rule, to supplying old armaments at high prices. The bilateral pacts require from the signatories to the military agreements "effective" use of the armaments received in carrying out "important missions in defence of the Western Hemisphere" (Article 1 of the pact with Chile; this article is repeated in the pact with Brazil). These pacts envisage the carrying out of these "missions" in accordance with the plans and agreements outlined in detail in the Notes exchanged by the two governments (Article 1, Section 1 of the pact with Brazil), that is, decisions will be taken behind the back of parliaments and the public, in the foreign ministries and military staffs of the governments docile to the U.S. imperialists.

These bilateral military pacts envisage that a country which is a signatory cannot use the armaments received without the prior permission of the other government (Article 1, Section 2 of the pacts). The author ironically exclaims: "If the United States decides to occupy our territories by force we shall be forced to ask its permission to use the armaments for defence."

As for the notorious mutual aid between the U.S.A. and the other parties of the

market of abundance and mutual co-operation in which the countries of the socialist camp trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and where access is open to all countries willing to take part.

The book exposes the foreign policy of the U.S.A., the policy of war and enslavement of the peoples, which also finds its reflection in the "bilateral military aid pacts". This policy is contrasted with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—the policy of peace, economic and cultural co-operation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The struggle against the military pacts and their like, the author concludes, is a sacred task of national salvation for the Latin American peoples. Only by liberating themselves from the U.S. imperialist yoke can the Latin American peoples achieve genuine national sovereignty, real economic independence and raise their standard of living.

The peoples of Latin America, who, in the example of Guatemala, have been given another striking lesson as to the real nature of the "solicitude" of the Yankee imperialists for the "liberation" and "defence" of the small nations, are becoming increasingly mistrustful of the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and are stepping up the struggle against the arrogant rule of the U.S. monopolies, for freedom and independence.

Luis LEDESMA

Some Questions of Branch Work in French Communist Party

(Continued from page 3)

Since the united front of the proletariat is essential for the successful continuation of this national battle, being the prerequisite for rallying all the national and democratic forces, and since we passionately desire such a united front to become a powerful reality, the Party must have strong organisations in the enterprises, because it is precisely in the enterprises that the socialist workers are to be found.

It is the job of the Party branch to rally all the workers in the enterprise in the struggle for national independence and peace.

It is the branch that organises the united front with socialist workers for achieving political and economic aims worked out jointly.

It is the branch that popularises and explains Party policy in the enterprises.

It is the branch that popularises the splendid achievements of the Soviet Union and its policy of peace.

It is the branch that fights against the penetration among the working people of hostile ideology and argumentation.

It is the branch that studies and helps to work out the economic demands of the workers, as the Communists at the Renault Works have recently done, and helps the members with responsibilities in the trade union section successfully to carry out their work of fighting for the economic demands of the workers.

Regular circulation of the branch bulletin among the working people should be regarded by the factory branches as the most effective means in their fight.

The branch bulletin explains, mobilises, organises and guides the political struggle of the workers in the enterprise; it gives all-round help in the struggle for economic

demands, explains the political reasons for the difficulties of the working people and shows them the necessary political solutions prompted by the given situation.

The factory branches must become, more so than hitherto, the decisive factor for the implementation of Party policy, for translating this policy into life. This in no way detracts from the role of rural and territorial branches.

The first effort has already been made. Hundreds of new branches have been established in the enterprises during the past few months. For example, 20 new branches have been formed in the Seine-Ouest Federation, 12 in the Moselle Department, 7 in a single section of the town of Ivry (the Seine-Sud Federation). But these are merely the first steps which do not change the general picture.

Every Federation and section must work out a real plan for forming branches in thousands and thousands of enterprises employing more than 50 workers and where no branch exists. It is only by the number of new factory branches that we can judge how the organisational errors are being rectified. There is no better criterion.

To have a correct policy—a policy tested by life—and to have the correct organisational forms in keeping with the needs of this correct policy, does not mean by a long way that everything has been settled and that the forward movement of the Party and the masses is ensured.

The policy is put into practice by people. Therefore, to lead—given a correct policy tested by practice—means that we must, first of all, organise the proper selection and allocation of cadres, verify people and their actions, find in good time the weak sectors and reinforce these sectors

with people capable of correctly applying the policy of the Party.

The Party still has much to do in order to have the necessary cadres in all its links. For this it is essential to overcome certain incorrect views in relation to cadres, views which hinder the promotion and correct selection of men and women capable of honourably discharging the responsibilities of leadership. It is necessary to put an end to the still current "theory" to the effect that "there are no cadres and it is impossible to find them". It is true that there are no ready-made cadres, but we have tens of thousands of comrades who are capable and devoted and who love the Party above all.

★

The eyes of the working class and people of France are upon their Communist Party. The responsibility of the Communists to the nation is great; we must restore its independence and ensure it a happy future.

Our Party must, and it can, justify with honour the confidence reposed in it by the working class and millions of French patriots.

Our primary task is to work tirelessly to strengthen our Party.

The thousands of new members who have joined the Party as a result of explanation of the Party's policy, defined by our Congress, are thousands of new fighters who will help to ensure the victory of our just cause.

Our tasks are: to broaden the ranks of the Party by systematically recruiting new members, particularly in the factories; to improve the work of our branches by raising the ideological level of every member; to strengthen the Party's contact with the working class and with the broad popular masses, with every member regarding himself as a leader of the masses.

There can be no doubt that, equipped with the decisions of the XIIIth Congress of our Party, we shall fulfil our tasks with honour.

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The 28-day strike of 120,000 farm labourers, notwithstanding the fact that large police forces were sent against them, ended in victory over the landlords. The farm labourers forced them to increase wages.

The general strikes in Genoa completely paralysed the city and the port.

The struggle for wage increases is also being carried on at enterprises of the chemical industry.

IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Struggle of Working People in Sudan

The conditions of the working masses in the Sudan are deteriorating more and more. Prices are continually soaring. The price of sugar, flour and other consumer goods has recently gone up 25 per cent, grain 17 per cent, ready-made clothing 20 per cent and petrol and pharmaceutical goods 7 per cent.

Unemployment is growing. 500 workers were sacked recently from various enterprises. In addition, building workers in Abul Illa and workers employed by shipping companies have been laid off.

The working masses are intensifying the struggle for better conditions and against dismissals, for fulfilment of collective agreements by employers, observance of trade union rights and for the realisation of the principle "equal pay for equal work". More and more people are joining the struggle. As a result of the resolute action of the workers in the city of Khartoum, the management of the irrigation department was forced to withdraw the introduction of a 12-hour working day.

Teachers in primary schools are also fighting for their demands. They declared to the Ministry of Education that they had stopped work in the schools in protest against the Government's refusal to satisfy their demands. Under the vigorous pressure of the popular masses the Governor of the Gezira province was forced to permit the anti-Imperialist Front to open its clubs in this province. Four clubs have been opened in the Wad Medani, Hassaheisa, Dueim and Kosti provinces.

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In this way the American monopolists, taking advantage of Iran's economic difficulties, seek to dictate to the Government of Iran their own conditions, conditions which run counter to the vital interests of the Iranian people.

The magazine "Omid Iran" raised a little the curtain which shrouds the Teheran talks. On July 4th it commented that the setting up of a "new society" for managing and exploiting the oil enterprises in Iran contradicts the oil nationalisation law, inasmuch as a large number of the shares and places on the board will be held by the companies participating in the consortium. All the more important posts in the projected society, including the position of technical director, director of the refineries and managers of the wells will also be held by these companies. The Iranian Government will have absolutely no right of control over the activities of the society.

It is quite clear that the American monopolists are pursuing far-reaching plans with regard to Iran. Even now they openly admit that their interests are not concerned with oil alone, but that they

McCarthy Morals on Japanese Soil

Hitherto it has never entered anyone's head to doubt the obvious fact that secret shadowing could not contribute to healing the sick. The Tokyo authorities, however, hold their own view of the matter. They recently decided to make their "contribution" to medicine.

The newspaper "Yomiuri" reported to its readers that the Ministry of Public Health has sent out a special instruction to the heads of hospitals which is nothing but a list of rules aimed at establishing police control over the sick. From now on, a sick man entering the hospital must in the first place present himself not to the doctor

Iran; they have had the hospitality of the Iranian authorities, are roaming the country in all directions. With a view to converting Iran into a military spring-board in the Middle East, they have begun to build military bases, airfields, barracks and strategic highways in different parts of the country.

In addition to Henderson, U.S. Ambassador in Iran, whose suspicious activity in opposition to the interests of peace has already attracted attention, a big group of American military and economic "advisers" and plain businessmen, dreaming of profiting from the natural wealth of Iran, are roaming the country. Top rank American officials are also frequent visitors. Recently for instance, Iran was visited by Thompson, representative of the U.S. Air Department, who conducted talks on supplying jet aircraft. Before receiving these planes, writes the newspaper "Parcheme Havare Miyane", Iran must train a certain number of pilots and build a number of airfields. On American orders airfields must be laid out in the first place in Isfahan, Kerman, Shiraz, Ahwaz, Bandar Abbas and at other points. It is also planned to enlarge a number of ports, particularly along the Caspian coast. In other words, if you want American "aid" then build military installations for the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists.

Under the same American pressure, a special "fishing centre" is being established in the Persian Gulf. It is not difficult to guess the kind of "fishing centre" this will be, what sort of fishermen they will be and the kind of "fish" they are expected to catch.

This is the turn that the word "negotiations" is taking for Iran, negotiations which in fact are the direct diktat of the U.S. ruling circles.

Jan MAREK

but to the police agent. He must undergo a most careful search, his personal belongings will be thoroughly checked. In other words, obligatory police surveillance is included in the medical treatment. The instruction strictly prohibits the distribution of literature, particularly the reading of the newspaper "Akahata" and other democratic publications.

Going along the road of establishing a "model" police state, the Japanese devotees of the American Senator McCarthy are indeed displaying touching "concern" for the sick.

M. S.

Facts Expose...

Bonn-Fascist "Justice" In Munich (Western Germany) recently, the court tried a gang of SS men who had brutally murdered a police official for refusing to support the "Wehrwölf" organisation. Although during the proceedings Kathrein, a former SS-Oberscharführer, admitted that he had finished off his victim by a shot in the back of the head, the court acquitted all the accused because of "lack of evidence".

On that same day, the Adenauer court at Dortmund sentenced, on the evidence of

police sleuths, 16 young patriots—men and women—to imprisonment for opposing remilitarisation of Western Germany, for advocating peace and a united, democratic Germany.

For the SS murderers there is freedom and the prospect of broad "activity" in the ranks of the "European Army"; for fighters for peace—police persecution and jail. Such is "justice" in the Bonn state.

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