

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

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THE RIGHT PATHWAY TOWARDS FURTHER LESSENING OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION

The fight for strengthening peace and ensuring the security of the peoples is the granite foundation of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. All the actions of the USSR on the international arena are imbued with concern for the destinies of mankind, for the happiness of the people and the consolidation of peace. Precisely because of the efforts of the Soviet Union and the entire peace-loving democratic camp definite successes were achieved during 1953 in the matter of lessening the international tension.

The answers which Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, gave to the questions submitted by Mr. Kingsbury Smith, published on January 1, constitute a document of profound international significance; they represent another big contribution by the Soviet Union to the cause of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. These answers give a particularly profound appraisal of the present international situation and indicate the ways and means for a further lessening of the international tension.

In the new year of 1954 the Government of the Soviet Union sees its vital task in achieving a further lessening of the international tension. The Government of the USSR, as G. M. Malenkov pointed out, has done, is doing and will continue to do all in its power to ensure that the peoples live in peace, that the international tension is relaxed and normal relations among the countries established.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet state, which has in its possession both atomic and hydrogen weapons, has consistently and persistently striven for the unconditional prohibition of these weapons of mass destruction and for establishing strict international control over this prohibition. The peace-loving peoples realise full well that it is only because of aggressive international circles that the Soviet Union's proposal for prohibition of the atomic weapon has not yet been accepted and the question of the atomic weapon finds itself deadlocked.

Anxious to promote the solution of this problem which is agitating all mankind, the Government of the USSR, in its Statement concerning the speech of the US President Eisenhower, advanced a new proposal which, given good will on the part of the interested countries, could be put into effect without any further delay. The proposal of the Soviet Government reads: The countries, parties to the Agreement,

Republic of China, to discuss measures for lessening the tension in the international situation as a whole.

These facts once again testify to the consistent and persistent struggle of the Soviet Union to secure a further easing of the international tension, for establishing friendship between the peoples and countries.

The Soviet Union has pursued and continues to pursue a policy of strengthening friendship and co-operation with all countries, and of developing business relations with these countries on the basis of mutual respect for their interests, on the basis of complete equality. The Government of the USSR holds that there are no objective obstacles in the way of improving during the current year the relations between the Soviet Union and the USA, of strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. G. M. Malenkov, head of the Soviet Government, wished the American people happiness and a life of peace, wished them success in developing friendly relations with all peoples and fruitful results in the noble cause of defending peace from any attempt to violate it.

The answers of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to Mr. Kingsbury Smith's questions hold the attention of the world public. The working people of the Chinese People's Republic, of the European countries of people's democracy and all progressive mankind wholeheartedly welcome and approve the proposals advanced by the Government of the USSR, regarding them as the sole correct pathway towards strengthening peace and further lessening the international tension. The Chinese newspaper "Jenminjihpao" points out that "the important questions raised by Comrade G. M. Malenkov in his answers are the vital questions that are agitating the people of the world". The Polish "Trybuna Ludu" writes that these questions "correspond to the cherished desire of the peoples of the world for lasting and universal peace". Similar comment appeared in the press in the other people's-democratic countries and in the progressive democratic press in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries.

The answers of G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met with a favourable response in various circles. Numerous West European news-circles. Numerous West European news-circles. Numerous West European news-circles.

R E P L I E S by Comrade G. M. MALENKOV, Chairman of Council of Ministers of the USSR, to Questions of Mr. Kingsbury Smith

On December 28, 1953, Mr. Kingsbury Smith, European General Manager of the American news agency, International News Service, submitted a number of questions to G. M. Malenkov on the occasion of the New Year with the request that he reply to them.

Here are Mr. Kingsbury Smith's questions and the answers of G. M. Malenkov.

First Question: What are your wishes for the American people for 1954?

Answer: I wholeheartedly wish the American people happiness and a life of peace. I wish the American people success in the development of friendly relations with all peoples and fruitful results in the lofty cause of defending peace from any attempt to violate it.

Second Question: Is it your hope that the New Year will be marked by the consolidation of the ties of friendship between the peoples of America and Russia?

Answer: First of all it is necessary to wish for an improvement in the relations between our countries. I hold that there are no objective obstacles to an improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the New Year and to a strengthening of the traditional ties of friendship between the peoples of our countries. And I hope that this will be the case.

Third Question: How do you assess the chances of preserving world peace and easing the international tension in 1954?

Answer: All the peoples are yearning for lasting peace and there are favourable possibilities for further relaxation of the international tension in 1954. The governments and, first of all, the governments of the great powers, cannot but heed the voice of the peoples and cannot but reckon with their growing desire for lasting peace.

As for the Soviet Government, it has done, is doing and will continue to do everything to see that the peoples live in peace, that the international tension be lessened and normal relations among the countries established.

Fourth Question: What would you regard as the most important step that could be taken in 1954 in the interests of world peace?

Answer: Such a step would be the conclusion of an Agreement between the countries, on the strength of which the parties to the Agreement would assume the solemn and unconditional obligation not to use atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction. Such an Agreement would facilitate reaching an understanding for the complete prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of the ban on using atomic energy for war purposes.

Simultaneously, the Soviet Government would deem it necessary to reach agreement for a substantial reduction of all other types of armaments and armed forces.

All this, undoubtedly, would reduce state expenditure on military needs and would ease the economic condition of the population.

Towards Further Achievements in New Year

In the past year excellent results have been achieved. The past year excellent results have been achieved. The past year excellent results have been achieved.

FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

★ ★
*Against Rearming German Revanchists,
for Peace in Viet Nam*

More and more sections of the French people are being involved in the struggle against the Bonn and Paris military treaties and for ending the war in Viet Nam through negotiations with the Ho Chi Minh Government.

The campaign for the collection of signatures to petitions demanding that M.P.s oppose these treaties is in full swing in the factories. Among those who have signed are 90 per cent of the workers in the Dassault aircraft factories in Saint-Claud and 95 per cent of the workers in the steel works at la Bocca (Alpes-Maritimes Department).

In their appeal to professors and university teachers 88 professors of the Sorbonne and the College de France, of varied political views, have pointed to the serious danger that rearming the German revanchists represents for France and stressed the need to do everything possible to oppose it.

The powerful protest movement against the war policy, involving all strata of society, finds its reflection in the statements of the people's elected representatives. For example, a congress of mayors in the Gers Department rejected by a two-thirds majority the draft charter of the so-called

"European Movement" designed to camouflage rearmament of Germany, and in this way voiced their protest against the Bonn and Paris treaties.

The Congress of the "League of Human Rights", which also discussed the rearming of Germany, unanimously adopted a resolution stressing the need for opposing ratification of the "European Defence Community" treaty. The Congress went on record for solving all international conflicts through negotiation and called for negotiations with the Ho Chi Minh Government for a cease-fire in Indo-China.

The people's desire to end the "dirty war" in Viet Nam finds its expression in different forms: in combined actions by the General Confederation of Labour and Force ouvriere at the aircraft factory in Kann, in the dockers' strikes in Boulogne, Dunkirk, etc.

To a delegation of Lyons railwaymen Edouard Herriot, Chairman of the National Assembly, declared that he was for peace in Indo-China and that in his opinion it was high time to begin negotiations. Many municipal councils, including the Paris municipality, have declared themselves in favour of a cease-fire in Indo-China.

Peace Movement in India Gaining Momentum

The last few months have witnessed a considerable growth of the peace movement in India. The aggressive intrigues of the American imperialists in Pakistan have had the effect of further strengthening the determination of the Indian people to fight to the end for the lofty cause of peace. This was borne out in a striking manner during the visit of US Vice-President Nixon, when a wave of demonstrations against the arrival of this Washington emissary swept the country.

"Nixon, clear out of India! We don't want war!"—this demand resounded all over India.

Thousands more Indians are joining the peace movement and new peace committees are being set up in different parts of the country. The All-India Peace Council is

conducting vigorous activity. Of great importance in developing the movement was a recent tour of the Punjab by S. Kitchlew, President of the All-India Peace Council. Some 500,000 attended the meetings addressed by this tireless peace fighter.

The peace workers have stepped up their activities among the peasantry. A group of peace workers headed by Prof. Mani Chakravarty, Prof. Narahari Kaviraj and Sri Dharani Roy, Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha, visited villages in the district of Birbhum (W. Bengal), where they held a number of meetings and discussions to explain the tasks of the peace movement. They also collected a great number of signatures to the Appeal of the All-India Peace Council demanding a peaceful solution of disputed international questions.

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Anxious to promote the solution of this problem which is agitating all mankind, the Government of the USSR, in its Statement concerning the speech of the US President Eisenhower, advanced a new proposal which, given good will on the part of the interested countries, could be put into effect without any further delay. The proposal of the Soviet Government reads: The countries, parties to the Agreement, guided by the desire to lessen international tension, assume the solemn and unconditional obligation not to use atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

Indeed, the great significance of this latest Soviet proposal for the consolidation of peace cannot be overestimated. The signing of an agreement of this kind would signify the most vital step in 1954 in the interests of world peace. The peace-loving people see in this proposal of the Government of the USSR another manifestation of its constant and tireless concern for saving mankind from the lethal atomic and hydrogen weapons. This agreement would pave the way for an agreement completely banning the atomic weapon and establishing strict international control over implementation of the ban on the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

Simultaneously the Government of the USSR stressed the need to reach agreement for a substantial reduction in other types of armaments and armed forces, which corresponds to the cherished aspirations of all the peoples longing for peace. Banning the atomic and hydrogen weapons and ending the arms drive would greatly ease the tax burden and improve the economic conditions of the peoples.

In its consistent and invariable peace policy the Soviet Union, as is the case with all the states of the democratic camp, proceeds from the firm conviction that there are no controversial or outstanding questions between the states which cannot be solved by peaceful means. The Soviet Union has always attached great importance to direct negotiations between the states aimed at reaching mutually acceptable agreements on controversial questions in the interests of strengthening world peace.

Invariably adhering to these principles of its peace-loving policy the Government of the USSR has expressed its readiness to take part in confidential or diplomatic negotiations concerning the use of atomic energy as proposed by US President Eisenhower.

The Soviet Government has always insisted on the holding of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the USSR, France, Britain and USA to discuss the German question, which is now scheduled to open on January 25 in Berlin. The solution of the German question is of vital significance for the security of Europe and for lessening the international tension. The strengthening of security in Europe demands that the danger of the revival of German militarism be removed and that the solution of the German question be effected in the interests of the German people, in the interests of restoring the unity and independence of Germany as a democratic and peace-loving state.

Actuated by the desire to contribute to a speedy solution of the urgent international problems, the Government of the USSR suggested that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Five Great Powers be convened, with the participation of the People's

of the world public. The working people of the Chinese People's Republic, of the European countries of people's democracy and all progressive mankind wholeheartedly welcome and approve the proposals advanced by the Government of the USSR, regarding them as the sole correct pathway towards strengthening peace and further lessening the international tension. The Chinese newspaper "Jenminjihpao" points out that "the important questions raised by Comrade G. M. Malenkov in his answers are the vital questions that are agitating the people of the world". The Polish "Trybuna Ludu" writes that these questions "correspond to the cherished desire of the peoples of the world for lasting and universal peace". Similar comment appeared in the press in the other people's-democratic countries and in the progressive democratic press in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries.

The answers of G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met with a favourable response in various circles. Numerous West European newspapers, for instance in France, point out that 1954 begins in conditions favouring a further lessening of the international tension. G. M. Malenkov's answers made a big impression among wide sections of the American people. Trying to weaken this impression some American newspapers, reflecting the stand of the most reactionary and aggressive circles, seek to divert the attention of the public from the concrete Soviet proposals and again resort to foul vilification of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. But truth will out!

The truth about the peace policy of the USSR breaks through all the obstacles erected by the enemies of peace. This truth inspires all people of good will and gives renewed strength to the fighters for peace. The peoples have entered 1954 fully determined to achieve a further easing of the international tension. The movement for peace, for the consolidation of peace—this is the most important fact of the present international situation. The Governments and first of all the Governments of the Great Powers cannot but reckon with the will of hundreds of millions.

It is indicative that the forces hostile to peace no longer dare to come out openly against the peaceful aspirations of the peoples. The enemies of peace are forced to camouflage their aggressive actions by hypocritical talk about "peace". But the peace fighters believe not in words but in deeds. They see that the enemies of peace are continuing their machinations. The enemies of peace are seeking to frustrate the armistice in Korea, to revive the fascist Wehrmacht, to build new military blocs, to extend the war in Indo-China, to turn Pakistan into another US military base, and are encouraging Japan to take the fatal pathway of militarisation. Who will believe in the "peaceful" talk of some of the politicians in the capitalist countries, who, while talking about "peace", categorically refuse to prohibit the atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction? People of good will justly regard such politicians as enemies of peace. The fighters for peace, all who are striving for a let-up in the tension in international relations and for strengthening peace, insistently demand that the Governments take action for speedy prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

The advanced, progressive public in all countries keep a careful watch on the machinations of the enemies of peace, unmasking the warmongers and exposing their aggressive designs. The fact that the progressive forces stand guard over the cause of peace is proof of the tremendous international influence of the ideas of upholding peace, the ideas that have won millions, throughout the world. The legions of peace supporters are fighting with renewed ardour to strengthen peace. The peace-loving peoples will spare no effort in order to realise their sacred desire—to achieve a further lessening of the international tension, a further strengthening of world peace.

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In the past year excellent results have been achieved by the working people of Rumania. The 1953 production plans have been fulfilled ahead of schedule by some 1,000 enterprises. The fourth year of the Five-Year national economic plan was ushered in amid great enthusiasm. In response to the call of the Party and the Government for further victories in the continued development of the national economy and better living standards for the people, workers and technicians are carrying out large-scale socialist emulation for higher labour productivity, increased output, better quality of goods and lower production costs.

The first days of the new year have been marked by further achievements. The workers in the "Steagul Roşu" ball-bearing factory in the town of Stalin

have exceeded their daily assignments. The stakhanovites Maria Costin, Elena Unrein and Anca Botnar are producing double their quota each day.

Many tons of coal have been produced in excess of plan by the miners of Lupeni and Petriţa. Thousands of metres of fabrics in excess of plan have been turned out by the mill at Buhuşi. The workers of the Flacăra ready-made clothing factory in Cluj are also overfulfilling their assignments. Thousands of kilograms of biscuits and other bakery items have been turned out ahead of schedule by food-workers in Constanţa.

The workers and technicians in the enterprises are striving for the better utilisation of the reserves at their disposal, full utilisation of capacity and for improving the processes of production.

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British Peace Council's Call

The Executive Committee of the British Peace Council released a resolution calling on the people of Britain to join in the biggest campaign ever held in the country in defence of Britain's future and peace, to take immediate steps to ensure the success of the Berlin Conference of the four Foreign Ministers and to prevent the revival of German militarism.

The resolution points out that the agreement for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers has brought the peoples of the world fresh hope of peace. The task now is to ensure the success of these negotiations.

Britain's future, says the resolution, depends on a peaceful settlement of the question of Germany and reunification of Germany in a way acceptable to all her neighbours and to the Germans themselves. This would pave the way for agreement among the Four Powers, for peace for the German people and for the peoples of Europe and the world.

The resolution concludes by saying that the Four-Power meeting on Germany may lead to a meeting of the Five Powers, including the People's Republic of China, to discuss the wider problems giving rise to the international tension.

Happy, Unforgettable Holiday

With feelings of profound satisfaction over their achievements the Soviet people bade farewell to the old year. The advent of the New Year was a big holiday for the working people. New Year balls and concerts were held in the Palaces and Houses of Culture and clubs of the working people in town and country. Glasses were clinked over well-laden tables to still greater successes in labour, to continued growth in the strength and might of Soviet Power and to further successes in the struggle for peace all over the world in the coming year.

These celebrations revealed most strikingly and convincingly the constant care displayed by the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people as a whole for the young generation, for the children. The best of the Palaces and clubs were placed at the disposal of the Soviet children and youth for New Year celebrations. Tens of thousands of Moscow children were invited to the Grand Palace in the Kremlin to see the New Year Tree and to take part in the celebrations.

On December 31 a New Year reception was given in the Kremlin by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Those present in the Georgievski Hall in the Grand Palace included members of the Government of the USSR, members of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and RSFSR, leading workers from Moscow factories and building enterprises, agricultural

workers, prominent representatives of the Soviet Army, science and culture.

The guests warmly applauded the speech delivered by K. E. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; they responded with tumultuous applause to the toasts proposed by Comrade G. M. Malenkov. The reception was a striking demonstration of the monolithic unity of the Party, the Government and the Soviet people.

Then on New Year's day the splendid creations of Russian architecture—the Kremlin Palaces—were opened to the happy children and youth. Young people filled the Halls. Among them were boys and girls from all over Moscow and its suburbs. They were thrilled, and indeed, who would not be, at the prospect of entering the ancient Kremlin! A leisurely snowfall emphasised the beauty and grandeur of the Kremlin buildings.

Gay and excited school-children and young people crowded round the famous "Tsar Cannon" and the legendary "Tsar Bell" and gazed with admiration on the Palaces and ancient cathedrals. Such beautiful Kremlin buildings as the Georgievski and Vladimirski Halls, the Granovitaya Palace and the Armoury, the Uspenski and Blagoveshchenski Cathedrals and all the other famous buildings were visited by the throngs celebrating the New Year.

The trumpets of the young pioneers reechoed through the Georgievski Hall where two thousand children gathered around the New Year Tree, their happy

faces aglow with anticipation. Soon they saw the snow-maiden touch the tree with her magic wand and hundreds of multi-coloured lights twinkled on the New Year Tree in the Georgievski Hall of the Grand Palace—the biggest and most magnificent hall in the Soviet Union. Peals of merry laughter, like the roar of breakers, rang out in the Hall, shaking its very foundations. Grandfather Frost, Russian Boyarshnias, spirited Cossacks, merry andrews, snowmaidens, bunnies, bears and squirrels mingled with crowds of young Muscovites...

The theatrical performance was a treat to behold. The children gazed spellbound at the acrobats, conjurers, jugglers and dancers. Performances for older children were given by actors from the Bolshoi Theatre of Opera and Ballet, the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre and by the State Folk-Dance Ensemble.

After the show the children roamed around the Kremlin, lost in admiration of the splendour of the Russian architecture. They visited the Armoury and the Granovitaya Palace, the Uspenski Cathedral and the magnificent palaces. The merry-making lasted for hours. The Kremlin stars were shining when the children left with their presents.

But this was not the end. On the same day January 1, young people—leading workers and innovators from the Moscow factories, students from the higher schools and military establishments, upper grade secondary-school pupils, young collective farmers and Komsomol functionaries—gathered

in the Grand Palace, whither they had been invited for the fancy-dress ball.

The programme included a variety concert, given by amateur art groups, well-known artists from the Moscow theatres, the Philharmonic and concert artists. A brisk trade was carried on in flowers, masks and all kinds of souvenirs. The Soviet boys and girls made merry with Polish, Rumanian and Korean students and with the students from other countries studying in Moscow.

Bands played all the time—music being provided by some of the best orchestras in the capital; they played in succession a Ukrainian gopak, Georgian lezhinka, a Polish mazurka, polonaise, cracowienne... The colourful costumes of the nationalities inhabiting the great land of victorious Socialism dazzled the eye.

The young people were oblivious to the flight of time. Midnight settled over the city as the gay and carefree young guests left the hospitable Kremlin.

The New Year fir-tree and the fancy-dress ball in the Grand Palace will live long in the memory of the Soviet children and youth. With all their hearts the children expressed their gratitude for this great and wonderful New Year celebration round the fir-tree in the Kremlin.

The young generation of the mighty socialist country—the generation which has the good fortune to continue the heroic cause begun by their fathers—enthusiastically, from the very bottom of their hearts, thank the Communist Party and their Soviet Government for the solicitude displayed by them for the children and youth.

(From our own correspondent)

TASKS OF RAISING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN HUNGARY

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party held last October stressed that development of agriculture is the key question, the decisive link in the onward march of socialist construction in Hungary. In conformity with this directive the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers of the Republic decided on important measures for the development of agriculture.

The need for rapid agricultural development stems from profound economic reasons. The point is that at present there is a disproportion in our national economy between the level of industrial development and that of agriculture. While industrial output, compared with prewar, has risen threefold, output of agriculture has made but slight headway with the result that it cannot adequately satisfy the requirements of the population for foodstuffs. At the same time these requirements have grown continuously in recent years due, firstly, to the fact that the number of factory and office workers has greatly increased with the development of socialist industry and, secondly, because the requirements of the working people and their purchasing power have grown in town and countryside alike.

The decisions of the meeting of the Central Committee which took place in June and the programme of the Government advanced as the chief goal of our economic policy the ensuring of a constant

improvement in the living standards of the working population and of industrial workers in the first instance. The measures taken by the Party and the Government to ensure the realisation of this aim evoked great joy and satisfaction among the working people. However, these measures are but our first steps.

The carrying out of the measures contained in the decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for the development of agriculture will enable us to create the main prerequisites for a further steady rise in living standards, for ensuring an abundance of food for the urban and rural population, for ensuring a well-to-do life for the working peasantry.

This will further consolidate the inviolable alliance of the working class and working peasantry under the leadership of the working class, which is the basis of our people's democracy.

Thus the job of developing agriculture corresponds to the interests of all our people—working class, working peasantry and intelligentsia. And this task will be accomplished all the more successfully the more widely all sections of the Hungarian working peasantry—co-operative members, workers of the state farms and machine and tractor stations—are rallied for this purpose.

★
Andras Hegedüs
Member, Political Bureau of
Central Committee, Hungarian
Working People's Party
★ ★

Together with development of the commonly-owned cattle in the co-operatives we must see to it that every household affiliated to the co-operative has a cow of its own.

The new procurement system, under which the obligatory deliveries of milk and meat have been reduced substantially, also gives an added incentive to the individual working peasant in the matter of stock-raising.

With a view to developing horse breeding it is necessary first of all to do away with the incorrect conception that mechanised agriculture lessens the significance of horse breeding and will result in a big reduction in the number of horses.

Experience shows that more intensive agriculture, even given large-scale mechanisation, not only does not lessen the significance of horse breeding but even makes for a definite increase in the number of horses.

Pig breeding is of the greatest importance in supplying the population with meat and fats. For example, in supplying the needs of the population for meat the share of pig breeding is double that of cattle. The pig breeders are faced with the job of raising the average weight of the pigs brought to the slaughter house and of economising on

pig feed which implies turning the least possible quantity of cheap pig feed into the biggest possible quantity of meat and lard.

Much greater attention must be given to developing sheep breeding both qualitatively and quantitatively. Considerably greater incentives must be made available for the working peasantry in order to increase production of wool.

The decree of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers put an end to the intolerable state of affairs whereby sheep owners got one and half times more profit from milk—a secondary product of sheep breeding—than from wool, the main product. The price paid for wool is now being raised from 15 forints to 36 forints per kilogram.

The decree outlines concrete measures for an advance in poultry farming. This year the incubators will sell 11 million chickens to individual working peasants, producer co-operatives and to poultry-keepers in the towns.

Any advance of animal husbandry is unthinkable without increased production of fodder and without sound stocks of fodder.

The maize crop is of the greatest importance in establishing a sound fodder-base. Maize is sown on an area of almost two million holds, that is, 20 per cent of the total arable land. Bigger maize yields and a firm fodder base are important for the development of agriculture as a whole.

III.

into consideration the fact that the work of the machine and tractor stations can be regarded as being satisfactory only if in the area served by it the producer co-operatives and individual peasants gather bigger harvests.

In the interests of better utilisation of the machines and of better work by them, the first necessity is to provide better training for the tractor drivers and to staff agriculture with technical cadres. For this purpose the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers have resolved to open in the current year 18-month courses for tractor drivers on the pattern of the industrial vocational schools. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture is arranging six-month courses for adult workers and for peasants who have completed their military service. These courses will enable experienced tractor drivers to become highly-qualified mechanics.

The district mechanics and the chief mechanics must be given greater opportunities for improving their technical knowledge and long-term courses must be arranged for them. At the same time we must send to agriculture mechanics and technicians from the towns.

Every machine and tractor station must have good repair shops, well-supplied with spare-parts and fuel. For this purpose it is essential to supply the repair shops with adequate equipment, machines, measuring instruments and to get specialists from industry to volunteer for work in these shops.

IV.

other rural exploiters do not hinder the development of agriculture.

The young people and their organisation, the Union of Working Youth, are allocated an important role in carrying out this programme. The rural youth organisations must contribute to spreading the advanced methods of farming. Many more young peasants and leading workers in the machine

I.

After the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army the working peasantry, under the leadership and with the help of the working class, by their heroic labour quickly made good the ravages of the war. Average crop yields and the head of livestock reached and in some respects surpassed the prewar level.

But despite the advance registered in separate sectors over-all crop yields and productivity of animal husbandry did not rise sufficiently. This was chiefly due to the fact that we have made very slow progress in solving the basic problems of agricultural production. In the first place we devoted too little attention to improving soil fertility. There is also a big lag in introducing the new agro-technical methods. Nor have we succeeded in creating the basic prerequisite for a steady growth in productivity of animal husbandry—a sound fodder base.

The decision of the Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers outlines a broad programme for aid to the producer co-operatives and individual working peasants. The people's-democratic state will give help in the matter of increasing agricultural output, in developing branches ensuring good incomes, and, in this way, ensure a well-to-do life for the peasants. With this aim in view it will allot a bigger role to state farms and the machine-tractor stations, ensure supplies of agricultural machines to the peasant households, as well as ensure for the individual peasantry and producer co-operatives better supplies of selected seeds, pedigree cattle, mineral fertilisers, fruit-tree saplings, vines, etc.

This programme, which is designed to raise the output of agriculture and extend economic ties with the countryside, will help the producer co-operatives fully to demonstrate the superiority of large-scale socialist farming, and, by using scientific achievements and advanced agro-methods

II.

The most important of the tasks now facing agriculture is to ensure abundant and uninterrupted supplies of bread to

and by introducing crop rotation, ensure yields that are impossible on the small plots, ensure quality of livestock which for productivity will considerably surpass the present average for the country as a whole.

For the purpose of enabling the state to give considerable help to the working peasants and producer co-operatives in raising the level of agriculture we are regrouping our capital investments. In the past three years we invested 5 billion forints in agriculture. In the next three years the state will invest 2.5 times more, a sum of 12-13 billion forints.

The first effect of the regrouping of capital investments will be accelerated mechanisation of agriculture. In the next three years it will receive another 18,000 tractors, bringing the total to nearly 30,000, that is, the tractor park will be more than double what it is today.

Regrouping of the capital investments in industry will enable us to increase the output of artificial fertilisers so that in 1956 we shall be able to allocate 600,000 tons, that is, three times the 1953 figure and eight times the amount of fertilisers used in 1939 under landlord rule.

The decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers envisages an increase of 160,000 holds (one hold equals 0.57 hectare) in the area under irrigation during the next three years, or ten times the area under irrigation in 1934 during the rule of the landlords.

The programme differs substantially from all previous decisions of the Party and the Government in relation to agriculture; it differs first of all in that all the available resources of the national economy, industry and transport are being utilised for the realisation of these aims. Development of agricultural production will be achieved chiefly by establishing correct relations between industry and agriculture, by establishing firm and many-sided production and trade links between town and countryside.

Last autumn, according to preliminary data, we increased the area sown to winter wheat and rice to nearly 4.4 million hectares.

In Communist and Workers' Parties

THIRD CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The final session of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of India, held in Madura, ended on January 3.

The delegates subjected to lively discussion questions affecting life in India and the international situation, building the Party, strengthening the trade unions, developing mass peasant organisations, building the united democratic front, etc. Delegates criticised the shortcomings in Party work and stressed the necessity of strict observance of the principle of collective leadership.

The Congress approved the Programme adopted by the All-India Party Conference in October 1951. The Programme includes the following main principles: withdrawal of India from the British Commonwealth of Nations and the British Empire; confiscation and nationalisation of all factories, banks, plantations, shipping and mining owned by British capitalists; removal of the British and American advisers in India from the posts held by them; protection of the national industry; honest and consistent policy of peace in alliance with all peace-loving states and a united front with them against aggressors; a policy of economic co-operation without any discrimination whatsoever on the basis of full equality; establishing of friendly relations with Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal; protection of rights and interests of Indians residing abroad.

The Congress discussed and unanimously adopted the Political and Organisational Resolutions, taking into account the points and suggestions made by the pre-Congress conferences and meetings; it adopted a number of other resolutions, including one which resolutely denounced the proposed US-Pakistan military pact and pointed out that this pact was the continuation of American imperialist policy aimed at unleashing a new world war. The resolution called on the people to rally in a powerful united campaign against the attempts of the US imperialists to blackmail India into supporting their war policy.

The Congress elected the Central Committee. Comrade Ajoy Ghosh was re-elected General Secretary.

A meeting of the Central Committee elected the Political Bureau consisting of the following nine comrades: Ajoy Kumar Ghosh (General Secretary), Namboodiripad, Dange, Dr. Sen, Dr. Ahmed, Ramamurti, Sundarayya, Rao and Surjit.

Greetings were sent by the Congress to the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Great Britain and to other fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties.

During the Congress thousands of working people in Madura held numerous meetings, demonstrating the unshakable confidence of the people in their Communist Party.

POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY HOLDS DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Regional and district conferences now taking place throughout the Polish United Workers' Party to elect delegates to the Second Congress of the Party are vigorously discussing questions of improving the Party work for successfully carrying out the decisions of the Party and Government—decisions aimed at raising living standards, advancing agriculture and increasing output of staple goods.

The Party organisation in the Glubczyce region of the Opole county had achieved big success prior to the date of its conference. Party branches are now functioning in all the villages in the region, and there are producer co-operatives in more than

half the villages. State farms, producer co-operatives and individual peasants have begun widespread emulation in honour of the Congress. Since the beginning of the Congress preparations the number of applications submitted by leading workers in town and country for Party membership has increased.

The speakers at the conference openly revealed shortcomings and showed how the work can be improved. Speakers criticised the district committee for holding too frequent meetings which diverted the Party activists from their work. They drew attention to the "commandism" practiced by the regional committee in relation to the district committees.

MEETING OF SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEES, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A meeting of secretaries of the district, city and area committees of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairmen of the Party committees in the vital enterprises was held in Prague on January 3-4.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade A. Cepicka, member of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee, who dwelt on the new tasks arising for the Party from the resolutions adopted at the September and December meetings of the Central Committee and from the Government statement of September, 1953. The meeting was also addressed by A. Zapotocky.

The meeting discussed the tasks facing the district committees and all Party organisations in connection with the national committee elections and the forthcoming Xth Congress of the Party. The major task

placed by the meeting before the district committees and Party branches is to improve mass work and direct the activity of the membership and of the entire working people for the successful realisation of the decisions of the Party and the Government.

The meeting criticised shortcomings in the work of the Party Committees and organisations and pointed to the need for closer contact between the leading bodies and the local branches, for better ideological work, extensive development of criticism and self-criticism, unconditional observance of the principles of collective leadership in the work of the Party, for improving political agitation among the masses and tireless consolidation of the unbreakable alliance of the working class and the working peasantry.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE

The recent meeting of the Central Committee and of the Central Com-

There is also a big lag in introducing the new agro-technical methods. Nor have we succeeded in creating the basic prerequisite for a steady growth in productivity of animal husbandry—a sound fodder base.

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II.

The most important of the tasks now facing agriculture is to ensure abundant and uninterrupted supplies of bread, to ensure the food industry with the materials for making macaroni and other flour products. In order to do this we must satisfy not only the annual requirements, we must, in addition, create considerable stocks. For this we must grow annually at least 3-3.2 million tons of grain—wheat and rye.

The area sown to grain crops decreased in the past few years and is now a few hundred thousand holds smaller than the average for the ten years prior to the liberation.

| Agricultural crops | In state farms the average crop yield in kilograms per hold: | | In producer co-operatives average crop yield in kilograms per hold: | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | criss-cross sowing | ordinary sowing | criss-cross sowing | ordinary sowing |
| Winter wheat | 1,220 | 990 | 990 | 920 |
| Rye | 1,040 | 860 | 880 | 740 |
| Winter barley | 1,490 | 1,220 | 1,260 | 1,180 |

An important role in our agriculture is played by the technical and oil-bearing crops. It is precisely in this sphere that the working peasantry have achieved the best results since the liberation. The area sown to these crops has grown fourfold compared with prewar. Sugar-beet output shows a particularly rapid advance. Last year the yield for this crop was almost three times the average for ten years before the war.

Any further increase in the area under technical and oil-bearing crops is impossible since it could only be achieved to the detriment of grain or fodder crops. At the same time the light industries and the food industry require large quantities of raw materials in order to ensure adequate satisfaction of the requirements of the population. Hence, the only way open to us is to raise the yields. The high yields gathered by our best state farms, producer co-operatives and individual working peasants reveal, more than anything else, the possibilities which exist in this sphere.

One of the most important tasks facing agriculture is to grow more potatoes and vegetables, and in this way ensure uninterrupted and abundant supplies of these foods.

Prior to the liberation the potato yield was extremely low, averaging during the years 1930-40 only 3.8 tons per hold. Nor did any substantial change take place in the post-liberation years. Last year, in relatively good climatic conditions, the potato crop

it will receive another 18,000 tractors, bringing the total to nearly 30,000, that is, the tractor park will be more than double what it is today.

Regrouping of the capital investments in industry will enable us to increase the output of artificial fertilisers so that in 1956 we shall be able to allocate 600,000 tons, that is, three times the 1953 figure and eight times the amount of fertilisers used in 1939 under landlord rule.

The decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers envisages an increase of 160,000 holds (one hold equals 0.57 hectare) in the area under irrigation during the next three years, or ten times the area under irrigation in 1934 during the rule of the landlords.

The programme differs substantially from all previous decisions of the Party and the Government in relation to agriculture; it differs first of all in that all the available resources of the national economy, industry and transport are being utilised for the realisation of these aims. Development of agricultural production will be achieved chiefly by establishing correct relations between industry and agriculture, by establishing firm and many-sided production and trade links between town and countryside.

Last autumn, according to preliminary data, we increased the area sown to winter wheat and rye to nearly 3.4 million holds, an increase of 300,000 holds over the 1952 figure. But our grain problem can be regarded as being solved only when from the present crop area we gather not less than 0.9 ton per hold, that is if we raise the average yield harvested for the past 6 years by 100-150 kilograms per hold.

For the purpose of raising the grain yield it is necessary to popularise the methods which have already proved their worth, in particular, the criss-cross sowing which in 1953 yielded the following results:

averaged only 6 tons to the hold. Compared with prewar, the area sown to potatoes decreased in order to increase other crops, particularly technical crops. An important task of experimental and state farms specialising in developing seed potatoes is to produce a variety that would yield not less than 40 tons to the hold.

For the purpose of ensuring bigger supplies of vegetables it is essential that effective measures be taken to develop the old vegetable-growing districts—onion growing in the Mako district, red pepper in Kalocsa and Szeged, cabbage in the Szabolcs region, to grow different kinds of vegetables in the vicinity of Budapest and in the environs of the big industrial centres.

The conditions in our country for fruit-growing and viticulture are excellent.

At present we have about 32 million fruit trees, that is, barely three fruit trees per capita. The job is to increase the number of fruit trees in the next six years by 15 million and replace the old and declining trees.

In the field of animal husbandry close attention must be paid to large-horned cattle breeding. Above all it is necessary to increase the head of cattle in the producer co-operatives. We must see to it that every co-operative has sufficient cattle at its disposal to enable it not only to fulfil the obligatory deliveries but also to sell more milk and dairy produce on the market.

we are in a position to advance the task of securing a rapid advance of agriculture because the strength of our national economy, its developed industry and the friendly support of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies make it possible for us quickly to satisfy the needs of agriculture and supply it with machinery. In the next two or three years the state will devote some 3 billion forints to agricultural mechanisation.

But rapid mechanisation of agriculture depends not only on industry, it depends in great measure on the people working in agriculture and in the first instance on the workers and the leading staffs of the machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Many of the managers, chief agronomists and chief engineers of the machine and tractor stations do not give sufficient attention to the quality of the work, do not take

An all-round advance by agriculture depends chiefly on the inspiration and tireless work of the Party membership. The Party alone can rally the working people of town and country for the realisation of this grand programme; the Party alone can lead this vast and varied work which we are undertaking in order to do away with the exceptional backwardness of our agriculture. However, in recent years the rural organisations of the Party have become weaker, many experienced members have been advanced to different posts in the Party and in the local councils, in the different branches of the national economy, etc. The fact that in a number of villages the single big branch has been broken-down into small units has added to the weakness of the rural organisations of the Party. Separate branches must be formed only in producer co-operatives, machine and tractor stations and on state farms.

For the purpose of reinforcing the rural branches the Central Committee has decided to send for permanent work in the countryside in the next two or three years several thousand Party members from the town, mainly from industry. Their number will include members who are familiar with rural life, members who displayed vigorous activity in Party work in their enterprises and who are capable of helping the rural Communists in solving the big tasks facing them.

The rural organisations of the Party are called upon to rally the broad masses of the working peasantry, members of the producer co-operatives, individual peasants, the machine and tractor station workers and workers of the state farms for the carrying out of the programme for the development of agriculture.

The duty of the Party branch in every village is to form around itself numerous non-party activists, including large numbers of middle peasants and, jointly with these activists, to discuss what they plan to do for the development of agriculture. Basing itself on the counsel, suggestions and help of the activists the branch must take whatever measures are needed. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that kulaks and

The task advanced by the Central Committee of the Party and the Government demands that all the efforts of the Party and people's democratic state be mobilised for its fulfilment, that the Party and non-party workers, peasants and intelligentsia work shoulder to shoulder in order to ensure success. The job of ensuring the advance of agriculture must be in the centre of

of tractor drivers on the pattern of the industrial vocational schools. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture is arranging six-month courses for adult workers and for peasants who have completed their military service. These courses will enable experienced tractor drivers to become highly-qualified mechanics.

The district mechanics and the chief mechanics must be given greater opportunities for improving their technical knowledge and long-term courses must be arranged for them. At the same time we must send to agriculture mechanics and technicians from the towns.

Every machine and tractor station must have good repair shops, well-supplied with spare-parts and fuel. For this purpose it is essential to supply the repair shops with adequate equipment, machines, measuring instruments and to get specialists from industry to volunteer for work in these shops.

IV.

Other rural exploiters do not hinder the development of agriculture.

The young people and their organisation, the Union of Working Youth, are allocated an important role in carrying out this programme. The rural youth organisations must contribute to spreading the advanced methods of farming. Many more young peasants and leading workers in the machine and tractor stations, in the producer co-operatives and on the state farms must be won for the branches of the youth organisation and drawn into the work of their committees.

The job of strengthening the Party branches in the villages and of carrying out mass political work necessitates the rooting out of the serious mistakes and shortcomings in the work of county committees and raising the leadership given by the Party to a higher level.

In order to get rid of bureaucratic methods of leadership it is essential to bring the county committees closer to the branches. It is necessary to organise strong groups of instructors in the county committees and allocate an instructor to each village or group of villages.

The branches in the machine and tractor stations play a very important role in the political life of the village. Four years ago, with a view to improving the work of these branches, the Central Committee of the Party set up central and regional political departments and established the post of deputy manager for political work. Experience has shown that two-way leadership by the Party organisations in the machine and tractor stations—that of the political department and of the county committee—does not yield good results. Consequently, the Central Committee has abolished the political departments and the post of deputy managers for political work in the machine and tractor stations and has decided that the machine and tractor station shall have a full-time secretary of the Party organisation. The county committees will guide the work of the branch in the machine and tractor station.

attention of the state organs and the Ministry of Agriculture, of the regional, district and rural councils, of the press and the radio.

There can be no doubt, that, relying on the creative forces of our working people, under the leadership of our battle-tempered Party, we shall ensure the successful advance of agriculture.

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MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE

The recent meeting of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of Greece discussed the following items: the progress and prospects of development of the patriotic movement and the tasks of the Communist Party of Greece (reporter—Comrade Vasilis Bardzotas, Secretary C.C.), draft programme of the Communist Party of Greece (reporter—Comrade Nicos Zachariades, General Secretary C.C.), and organisational questions.

The political resolution on the first item of the agenda was adopted by the meeting. After thorough discussion the delegates adopted the draft programme of the Party as a basis and instructed the special com-

mission to complete it and submit it to the entire membership for consideration. The final text of the draft programme will be submitted to the VIII Congress of the Party for ratification.

The meeting resolved to abolish the Organisational Bureau of the Central Committee and elected the Secretariat of the Central Committee composed of three members.

The meeting affirmed the need for changing some articles of the present Party Rules and instructed the Central Committee to draw up and issue a draft of new Rules. After discussion by the membership the draft will be presented for approval by the VIII Congress of the Party.

FOR UNITED ACTION WITH SOCIALIST WORKERS

Establishing unity of the working class, which has been split by the Right-wing Socialist leaders, is the chief task facing the working-class movement in Austria. In Floridsdorf, a working-class district in Vienna, famous for its splendid revolutionary traditions—we have explained to the workers many times that this problem can be solved only if we expose more successfully, than we have done in the past, the treacherous leadership of the Socialist Party, strengthen our contact with the rank and file Socialist workers and involve them in united action by means of patient explanatory work.

Recently we have had some success in this sphere. For instance, in our district we have succeeded in attracting 223 Socialists and non-party workers to the main classes of our educational network. These workers are now engaged in diligent study, and some 85 per cent attend the classes regularly. Joint actions by Communists, Socialists and non-party workers were carried out during the elections for the production councils and in many other cases during the struggles of the factory workers in defence of their interests.

However, we should take note of the numerous shortcomings in our work with the rank and file Socialists. It often happens that we do not draw a hard and fast line between the Socialist workers and the Right-wing leaders. Sometimes, in talks and discussions with Socialist workers, our comrades lose patience and, instead of patiently convincing the workers in a proper and

friendly manner that the road of the Right-wing leaders is not their road, they begin to accuse the workers of insincerity and even treachery.

We often fail to consolidate our achievements, while contacts which have been established are sometimes lost. For example, the many-sided contact established with the Socialist workers during the Parliamentary election campaign at the beginning of last year was allowed to lapse though the rank and file Socialist workers with whom we worked in close contact later visited our district committee expressing a desire to cooperate with us.

We have accumulated useful experience in utilising pamphlets specially prepared for Socialist workers. We do our best to distribute these pamphlets and also organise visits to readers' homes to discuss what they have read, answer their questions and put an end to their remaining doubts as to the real position of the Communists.

Our experience shows that talks and discussions with Socialist workers do not yield immediate results. It often takes much time for a Socialist worker to make the first step towards united action with the Communists. He needs time to make up his mind. But it becomes clear that sooner or later our work leads to success and that every friendly word with the Socialist worker is not wasted but bears fruit.

Fritz FLEISCHHACKER
Secretary, Floridsdorf (Vienna)
District Committee, Communist
Party of Austria.

IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

WELLBEING OF WORKING PEOPLE IMPROVING IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The wellbeing of the working people in the People's Republic of China is steadily improving. Compared with 1952 the purchasing power of the population in 1953 increased approximately 20 per cent. The demand of the population for manufactured goods greatly increased.

The output of mass consumption goods is increasing rapidly. Shanghai—the largest centre of the textile industry—is a striking example. From January to August 1953 the output of the Shanghai state textile mills rose 29.5 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1952. During the same period the output of 62 state-owned and mixed textile mills increased 2.3 fold compared with the figures for the first eight months of 1952.

The rapid growth of output is accompanied by improved quality and an increased variety of goods produced by the textile enterprises. Chinese factories, using local raw materials, are now producing many types of manufactured goods not hitherto produced in the country.

MANUFACTURED GOODS FOR PEASANTS

The state trade organisations in China are increasing the supply of agricultural implements, chemical fertilisers and mass consumption goods to the countryside month by month.

The volume and variety of manufactured goods supplied by the trade organisations to the villages in different areas of the country in 1953 considerably increased as against 1952 and are continuing to increase. For instance, the state trade organisations in Eastern China sold to the peasants 35,000 tons more manufactured goods than was scheduled. Fabrics, kitchen utensils, socks and stockings, footwear, thermos flasks, electric torches and other goods are in particular demand among peasants.

After the 1953 harvest the peasants in North-East China bought 44.2 per cent more sugar and 34.4 per cent more utensils than in 1952. The state trade organisations in North-East China supplied rural areas with large quantities of fur caps, mittens, felt hats, footwear and other goods.

The turnover of the shops of the Tientsin department of the state trade company considerably increased. In November the department sold goods to the peasants in far greater quantity than was scheduled. The turnover of the county co-operatives of the Peking department of this company increased considerably.

NEW CO-OPERATIVES AND MUTUAL-AID TEAMS

In the past three years more than eleven million peasant households in Central-South China, representing over 30 per cent of the total, have joined either mutual-aid teams or co-operatives. There are at present 929 agricultural co-operatives and 225,000 permanent mutual-aid teams in the area.

The Central-South Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently mapped out measures for the development of agricultural producer co-operatives in the period covering the current winter and the coming spring. It also outlined measures to intensify the mutual-aid movement throughout Central-South China.

In view of the fact that increasing numbers of peasants in Central-South China are becoming more and more aware of the superiority of the mutual-aid teams and rural co-operatives over individual farming, and of the advantages of the socialist transformation of agriculture, the Central-South Bureau has taken the wishes of the peasants into consideration in working out the measures for the development of mutual-aid and co-operation movement.

Aiming at organising half the peasant households in the area either into mutual-aid teams or co-operatives in 1954, the plan provides for increasing the number of co-operatives to 3,325 before the spring sowing, and the number of permanent mutual-aid teams to more than 787,000 in the course of the year. It also calls for a large-scale increase in the number of seasonal mutual-aid teams.

In order to carry out this task according to schedule, the various provinces in Central-South China have convened special conferences on mutual-aid and co-operation while the provincial committees of the Communist Party have given appropriate instructions to the regional and county committees. The training of cadres necessary for the organisation of co-operatives has already started.

Development of Engineering Industry in Poland

The engineering industry in people's Poland is developing rapidly. In 1953 its output was 2.5 times the 1949 figure and 4 times more than prewar. New branches have been established such as the optical, automobile, shipbuilding and others. For the past four years the engineering industry has been turning out about a hundred new types of machines and instruments annually.

These achievements are the outcome of the selfless labour of the Polish workers and technical personnel and of the extensive technical aid rendered by the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

The 1954 plan envisages a 19 per cent increase in overall output by the engineering industry—for some branches the increase will be greater. For instance, output of metal-processing machine tools is scheduled to rise by 82 per cent, heavy machine tools 36 per cent, and mining and oil-industry equipment 33 per cent.

The plan also envisages a 32 per cent increase of agricultural machinery in 1954, and in the next two years output will double compared with 1953.

Production of equipment for the textile industry increased 27 per cent during the past year. The plan envisages greater output of bicycles, radios, etc.

IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Cameroons Under the Yoke of Colonisers

The British and French colonisers have divided the Cameroons and enslaved its population. Foreign monopolies are plundering the immense national wealth of the country. Official figures show that in the space of two years the Europeans have stolen over two million hectares of land in the French Cameroons Trustee Territory. In the British Cameroons most of the rubber, palm and banana plantations, on which over 20 thousand workers are exploited, are in the hands of the "Cameroons Development Corporation".

Lack of medical aid, illiteracy, unemployment and poverty are a constant feature of the life of the African population. A ten and eleven-hour working day prevails on the plantations. Fines for the slightest "misdemeanour", heavy taxation, flogging, police repression and a pittance for wages—these are the "benefits" which the colonisers have brought the working people of the Cameroons.

The national-liberation movement against the British and French imperialists is making headway. The United Trade Union Alliance is waging an active struggle in the French Cameroons. The working people fought a number of strikes in 1952-53 demanding higher wages, enactment of a Labour Code, education and medical aid, the return of land to the African population, an end to the imperialist oppression, and democratic rights.

The Union of the People of the Cameroons, which has the backing of the overwhelming majority of the population, and the Union of Democratic Women are also active in the struggle against the colonial regime. In the British Cameroons Trustee Territory the United National Congress is fighting against the domination of the colonisers. The pa-

FACTORY PAPERS IN BRAZIL

Mauricio Grabois
Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Brazil

Factory papers play an important role in the political education and organisation of the working class of Brazil. They feature the life of the workers in the factories where the class struggle assumes particularly open and bitter forms and where day by day their class consciousness is developed. At present there are nearly 100 of these factory papers with circulations ranging from 200 to 5,000 copies. This is a considerable gain of the Brazilian working class which the reactionary Vargas government is unable to destroy.

In the atmosphere of brutal and arbitrary police actions the factory papers are persecuted and encounter tremendous difficulties. The exploiters and the oppressors of the Brazilian people fear the workers' press and victimise workers for merely reading and distributing their papers. But these obstacles are being overcome and papers are published and circulated since they enjoy the support of the working people, whose interests they untiringly and persistently defend.

The factory papers make a big contribution to the workers' struggle for better conditions. Using facts from the everyday life of the enterprises they expose the speed-up system imposed by the employers and vividly contrast the fabulous profits made by the capitalists with the niggardly wages paid to the workers. The papers expose the hired agents of the employers and the police, who are planted among the workers, arousing hatred for them and isolating them.

In addition to their role of collective agitator the factory papers play the part of collective organiser. "O Rolo", the monthly paper of textile workers in Rio de Janeiro, appeared daily during the strike of 30,000 textile workers. Despite the measures taken against it its circulation went up from 5 to 15 thousand copies. The strikers regarded it as their own paper. Many factory papers call on the workers to join the trade unions, explaining their role and significance. As a result of the explanatory work carried on by "O Torno", published in the "Metalurgica Matarazzo" plant in Sao Paulo, many workers joined the local trade union.

The factory papers do not limit their work to the struggle for the economic and social demands of the working class. They educate the working people politically, expose the policy of war preparations, the policy of impoverishing the people and the policy of national betrayal pursued by the Vargas government. On the basis of concrete examples they show that the

strength of the proletariat lies in its unity and in united struggle for its vital interests, for peace and national independence.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the struggle for peace which is closely bound up with the defence of the vital interests of the working people. Let us take as an example "Torre em marcha", issued by the workers in the Torre plant in Recife.

"Why is there no freedom in the country? Why do they threaten to interfere with our trade union, why do the police interfere with strikes?" asks the paper in one of its issues and gives a clear and exhaustive answer—"Because the government which is preparing for war cannot give its people freedom. Behind the high prices and lack of freedom lies the government's policy of war".

Denouncing the rationing of electric power imposed by the US Light and Power monopoly as a result of which thousands of workers cannot find employment, the paper "O Teclao", issued in the Matarazzo plant in Sao Paulo, writes:

"The chief responsibility for the rationing of electricity rests with Mr. Getulio Vargas who, instead of taking it right out of the hands of the Light company, protects this company which exploits our people. Let us fight to replace this government, which is betraying our country, with a democratic and people's government".

The factory papers describe the magnificent achievements of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the democratic camp and popularise their policy of peace. The successive price reductions in the USSR are used by the workers' press to show the great difference between the life of the working people in socialist and capitalist countries.

Experience shows that it is only when they are closely linked with the working masses that the factory papers can successfully carry out their educational and organising role. The best papers, those which deal in the most correct way with questions and tackle them in a militant and offensive spirit, are usually the ones edited by the workers in the factory. A paper usually has 2-3 permanent contributors who, however, rely on a number of correspondents

in various workshops of the factory. Publication of the greatest possible number of articles and reports by worker correspondents acts as a powerful stimulus for developing the initiative of the masses. The factory papers have trained many talented propagandists and leaders from the ranks of the worker correspondents.

In the atmosphere of reaction obtaining in Brazil the circulation of factory papers is a difficult job which also calls for the help of the masses. If the papers have won recognition the workers voluntarily distribute them and find the best means of doing so. In some cases they deliver them to the workers' homes and sell them at trade-union meetings. Publication of such papers would be impossible without the support of the workers who finance them by collecting funds. In view of the fact that the print-shops are under police supervision, many of the factory papers are hand-printed by the workers themselves.

There are still weaknesses in the factory papers in Brazil. Some of them have a tendency to deal only with general problems, and devote insufficient attention to the specific demands of the workers of a given enterprise. In such cases they fail to establish contact with the masses. Others have a tendency to limit themselves solely to trade-union questions, to the wage struggle and do not explain the political solution of the problems which worry both the workers in the enterprises and the people as a whole. Experience shows that the workers want papers which tell the truth about everything, militant papers leading the workers in their economic and political struggle. Another shortcoming of the factory papers is that many of them appear irregularly. Such papers cannot respond quickly enough to the events taking place at the enterprise, cannot effectively play the role of collective agitator and organiser.

In recent times the help to the workers' papers has improved. There have been meetings of editors at which they exchanged experiences and criticised the shortcomings in their work. These meetings advanced the task of issuing a paper in every enterprise with more than 500 workers. After the big strike of 300,000 workers in Sao Paulo early in 1953 papers began to appear in many works throughout the country.

The increase in the number of factory papers and their growing influence will further the struggle of the Brazilian workers, deepen their revolutionary consciousness and make them stronger organisationally.

SOLICITUDE FOR WELLBEING OF PEOPLE

Bulgarian Communists Fight for Carrying out Decision of Central Committee of Communist Party of Bulgaria for Further Development of Agriculture

The decision of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to ensure a further advance in agriculture was greeted with great enthusiasm by all working people. Bearing in mind the fact that care for the wellbeing of the people is the highest Party duty the Bulgarian Communists, Party committees and organisations have launched a campaign for careful study of the decision, its popularisation and putting into effect.

Regional and district committees have held meetings at which they discussed Party work in the countryside and outlined concrete measures for its improvement. After the meeting of the Vratschansk regional committee the Communists of the regional and

at present working in factories and offices, in order to send them to work in the villages. Courses are being organised for chairmen of agricultural producer co-operatives and for team-leaders.

The meeting of the Kolarovgrad regional committee revealed the shortcomings of the leadership of Party organisations in developing agriculture. The meeting decided that the Bureau of the regional committee of the Party must regularly discuss reports on the work of the district committees in the countryside, publish bulletins for exchanging experiences and for popularising Soviet experience in the field of agriculture.

have helped the committee to bring to light shortcomings in developing animal husbandry, to generalise and disseminate the positive experiences.

Responding to the call of the Party many agricultural specialists have volunteered to work in the countryside. The youth have actively joined in the work to carry out the important tasks of developing agriculture. A meeting of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth resolved that the youth organisations must take all necessary measures for improving the agro-technical and zoo-technical knowledge of the rural youth and to render practical help in improving the work of livestock farms. The meeting decided to send 10,000 young



Elections for district conferences of people's representatives are taking place in condi-



Elections for district conferences of people's representatives are taking place in conditions of great political enthusiasm in Peking, the capital of People's China. In the election in the Hsitang district, held in December, more than 95 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. Photo: A group of Chinese students on their way to the polling station. The banner reads: "We are voting for the first time."

demeanour, heavy taxation, flogging, police repression and a pittance for wages—these are the "benefits" which the colonisers have brought the working people of the Cameroons.

The national-liberation movement against the British and French imperialists is making headway. The United Trade Union Alliance is waging an active struggle in the French Cameroons. The working people fought a number of strikes in 1952-53 demanding higher wages, enactment of a Labour Code, education and medical aid, the return of land to the African population, an end to the imperialist oppression, and democratic rights.

The Union of the People of the Cameroons, which has the backing of the overwhelming majority of the population, and the Union of Democratic Women are also active in the struggle against the colonial regime. In the British Cameroons Trustee Territory the United National Congress is fighting against the domination of the colonisers. The patriots are insisting more and more resolutely on reunification and national independence for their homeland.

the policy of national betrayal pursued by the Vargas government. On the basis of concrete examples they show that the

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Regional and district committees have held meetings at which they discussed Party work in the countryside and outlined concrete measures for its improvement. After the meeting of the Vratschansk regional committee the Communists of the regional and district people's councils began to list all specialists in the field of agriculture, including tractor-drivers, fitters and mechanics

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In order to develop animal husbandry the Pirdop district committee has held meetings of cattle-breeders. These meetings

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SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

On the basis of a decision taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, publication was begun in 1951 of a four-volume collection of Mao Tse-tung's works which includes all his vital works devoted to the Chinese revolution. These selected works are also being published in Russian translation. In view of the fact that Volume 2 of the Chinese edition is extremely bulky, the Russian edition has been printed in two volumes comprising the second and third volumes of the selected works. Thus, the Russian edition will consist of five volumes. At this writing four volumes of the Russian edition have been printed and they are the subject of this review. They include works written by Mao Tse-tung between March 1926 and August 1945. Mao Tse-tung's selected works are also being published in the European countries of people's democracy (in Poland, Hungary, Rumania). An English translation of Volume 1 of Mao Tse-tung's works appeared recently in London.

The entire brilliant life and revolutionary activity of Mao Tse-tung—the tried leader of the Communist Party of China—are indissolubly linked with the heroic struggle of the labour-loving Chinese people for freedom and independence, a struggle which was crowned with their great victory—the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Combining Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution, with the building of the new people's-democratic state in China, Mao Tse-tung creatively develops Marxist-Leninist theory. Mao Tse-tung is an active fighter for eternal, fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

His works reflect the activity of the Communist Party of China which, during the thirty-odd years of its existence, has traversed a heroic path of revolutionary struggle against the feudal-imperialist yoke, for the happiness and freedom of the people. Having awakened and organised the popular masses the Communist Party of China headed the revolutionary, national-liberation struggle against the imperialist enslavers of their homeland, against the rotten Kuomintang regime. Having achieved the historic victory of the popular revolution the Communist Party is successfully leading the

construction of the new, free, people's-democratic China. Guided by the great theory of scientific Communism, by the immortal teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, and creatively applying Marxist-Leninist theory to the practice of the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party has opened for the Chinese people the road to Socialism.

In his works Mao Tse-tung theoretically generalised the tremendous experience of the national-liberation, revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people for their emancipation. In a number of works he gives a scientific analysis of the class structure of Chinese society, the motive forces and prospects for the development of the popular revolution. For the different phases of the struggle of the Communist Party of China he charts the strategical and tactical line showing the people the road to freedom.

In his works "Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society" (March, 1926), "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party" (1939), etc., Mao Tse-tung gave a precise Marxist characterisation and evaluation of the class forces in China. The class structure of Chinese society was as follows: first, the landlords and the comprador bourgeoisie who, in the economically backward and semi-colonial China, were vassals of the international bourgeoisie and represented the most reactionary forces in the country; second, the national bourgeoisie—the clearest expression of the capitalistic relations of production in China. The author showed the completely illusionary nature and futility of the strivings of the middle bourgeoisie for an "independent" revolution in which it would play the leading role.

Third, the different categories of the petty bourgeoisie: peasants, accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the population, among whom there took place a rapid process of differentiation, master handicraftsmen and the lower sections of the intelligentsia, minor government functionaries, small traders, artisans

and professional workers. He thoroughly analyses all the social strata of this numerous grouping and their role in the revolutionary events.

Mao Tse-tung gives an exceptionally detailed analysis of the status of the Chinese proletariat which in the late thirties numbered from 2.5 to 3 million industrial workers. Above all, these are workers engaged in the five basic industries: railways, maritime transport, mining, textile and shipbuilding industries. Among the Chinese proletariat there were also about 12 million people engaged in the small industrial and handicraft enterprises in the towns, a large number of rural proletarians (agricultural labourers) and other proletarians in town and country.

With great profundity Mao Tse-tung substantiates in these works the leading role of the working class in the liberation struggle of the Chinese people. Developing the brilliant Marxist-Leninist theses about the working class as the leader of the revolutionary movement Mao Tse-tung, in keeping with the given national conditions, defined the historical tasks facing the Chinese proletariat. The working class, pointed out Mao Tse-tung, is the leading force of the revolution, the most progressive section of Chinese society and the most selfless and active force of the revolutionary struggle. But this force can triumph only if it has won for itself allies and above all if it has created a solid alliance of the working class and the peasantry and other non-proletarian sections of the working people. Our proletariat, Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his work "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party" (December, 1939) must realise that even though it is the most conscious and the most organised class it cannot achieve victory by relying solely on its own strength. In order to ensure victory the proletariat must build a united revolutionary front, rallying around itself all the classes and sections of the population capable of taking part in the national-liberation struggle.

Regarding the leading role of the proletariat as the vital problem on which the successful development and the outcome of the Chinese revolution depends, Mao Tse-tung simultaneously, profoundly and

fundamentally, elaborates the question of the peasantry as the ally of the proletariat. The author estimated that the poor peasants and agricultural labourers accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the rural population of the country. The poor peasants were that huge mass of the rural population which either owned no land at all or suffered from extreme land hunger. It was precisely these people who comprised the rural semi-proletariat—the greatest mass motive force of the Chinese revolution and, consequently, the most reliable ally of the proletariat, the main army of the Chinese revolution. The author pointed out that the middle peasants accounted for 20 per cent of the entire peasantry. This entire mass of middle peasants, which constituted a vital component of the motive forces of the revolution, could and must become the reliable ally of the proletariat.

In his works Mao Tse-tung gave a consistent and clear-cut evaluation of the character of the Chinese revolution. He wrote in 1928: "At present China certainly remains in the stage of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. A programme for a thorough democratic revolution in China includes, externally, the overthrow of imperialism so as to achieve complete national liberation, and, internally, the clean-up of the influence of the comprador class in the cities, the completion of the agrarian revolution, the elimination of feudal relations in the villages, and the overthrow of the government of the warlords. We must go through such a democratic revolution before we can lay a real foundation for passing on to Socialism".

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist theses about the character and motive forces of the revolution Mao Tse-tung underscored that the task of the Chinese revolution was the struggle against imperialism and feudalism and that the main content of the revolution in China was the struggle of the peasantry for land. The bourgeois-democratic revolution in China, he pointed out, is in effect the peasant revolution, and, consequently, the main task of the Chinese proletariat in the bourgeois-democratic revolution is the task of heading and directing the struggle of the peasantry along the right path.

Scientifically defining the forthcoming revolution in China as a bourgeois-democratic revolution Mao Tse-tung creatively, and in a new way, characterised it as a revolution of a special type, now typical

for the revolutions in colonial and semi-colonial countries. After the victory of the Great October Revolution, Mao Tse-tung pointed out, the character of the bourgeois-democratic revolution radically changed, although this revolution in its first phase in the colonial or semi-colonial countries remains in social content a bourgeois-democratic revolution. But this is no longer a bourgeois-democratic revolution in the old sense; this is a new revolution led by the proletariat and having for its aim the establishing in the first phase of a new democratic power based on the alliance of all the revolutionary classes. This revolution is spearheaded against imperialism, strikes a blow against imperialism and, consequently, encounters from the latter bitter resistance and rebuffs.

Mao Tse-tung profoundly and in detail elaborates the questions of the relationship between the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in China. He divides the historical process of the Chinese revolution into two phases: the first phase is linked with the democratic revolution, the second with the socialist revolution.

The Communist Party, he pointed out, has its immediate programme and its long-term programme. The immediate programme is new democracy, the long-term programme—Socialism. These are two programmes so closely and organically linked that any counterposing of one to the other, any separation of the democratic revolution from the socialist revolution is a departure from scientific Communism, from the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The appearance of scientific Communism in China, Mao Tse-tung pointed out, changed completely the contours of the Chinese revolution. Communism is the guiding star for the entire contemporary world, including contemporary China.

Mao Tse-tung's theses concerning the classes in Chinese society, the character of the revolution, its motive forces, the hegemony of the proletariat, the growing of the bourgeois-democratic revolution into the socialist revolution, the role of the Communist Party in the broad national struggle, and the significance of the close contact of the Party with the popular masses have equipped the Communist Party and the people with a clear understanding of their historical tasks and have brought

into being all the necessary prerequisites for the complete triumph of the Chinese revolution.

Mao Tse-tung's works reveal him not only as a great leader of the Chinese people and tried leader of the Communist Party but also as an outstanding captain and a profound military theoretician.

In his works Mao Tse-tung thoroughly elaborated the questions of the struggle of the armed forces of the Chinese revolution against reaction at home and against the foreign imperialists. He wrote a number of original works specially devoted to military matters. These include: "Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary War" (December, 1936), "Strategy of Guerilla War Against the Japanese Invaders" (May, 1938), "A Protracted War" (May, 1938) and others.

These works are of exceptional significance because they enriched the Communist Party of China with the correct principles of waging a guerilla war, of directing the national armed struggle against reaction and contributed to the forming and building of huge people's armies, strategically and tactically trained. This ensured the final victory of the people's power over all its enemies.

The great historical service of the Communist Party of China is that it headed the struggle of the Chinese people against Japanese imperialism and ensured decisive and complete victory. In the course of this struggle the Communist Party, led by Mao Tse-tung and guided by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, concretely applied this teaching to the historical conditions in the country and advanced the task of building a united anti-Japanese national front.

In the struggle against Japanese imperialism the Communist Party of China strove to unite all the forces capable of taking part in the struggle and resolutely combated the external and internal enemies. As is known, part of the comprador bourgeoisie, feudal lords, landlords, warlords and Kuomintang politicians headed by Wang Tsin-wei joined the camp of Japanese aggression, signed a perfidious treaty which handed over huge territories of China to the Japanese invaders, placing them under their colonial rule. The other part of the comprador bourgeoisie, big landlords and warlords headed by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, although formally belonging to the anti-Japanese front, did its utmost to undermine this front.

(Continued on page 4)

WINTER ON THE BANKS OF THAMES

(Letter from London)

The Christmas season in London, the vast city in which one in every six of the British people lives, was a mixture of gaiety and gloom.

In the famous "West End" shopping centre, Oxford Street, Regent Street, the Strand and Piccadilly, the shopwindows, with their tempting displays, brightly and warmly lit, seemed to defy even the worst of the dismal winter fogs. Here, in the glare of the neon lights and the glittering Christmas decorations the shops give an impression of fairy-land prosperity and unlimited abundance.

But for millions of Londoners the fustel and glitter of the West End shops served but to remind them of the reality of Cinderella in the shape of their very thin purses; they could gaze long and wonderingly at the dreamland beyond the shopwindows but the wicked stepmother in the shape of the high prices stood at the portals, grim as a sentry, keeping many out who would have liked to go in.

The ordinary British citizen is harassed at every step by the high prices. Gone are the days when he could buy his morning newspaper for one penny. Today his newspaper costs him 1½ d, twopence, or, if he reads The Times, fourpence; the packet of 20 cigarettes which before the war cost him one shilling is now just slightly under four shillings, tube and bus fares to and from the factory and office have more than doubled; when he buys his morning cup of tea he also pays double, and for an extremely modest lunch in a restaurant he pays three times the prewar price. As for rent, coal, gas and electricity charges the less said about them the better.

Yes, the shops are filled with meat, eggs and bacon and other tasty items, but nowadays the ordinary Englishman's traditional bacon and eggs breakfast is eaten only on Sundays. Bacon which in 1947 cost two shillings a pound now costs four shillings and sixpence; eggs which before the war cost a penny each, are now priced at fivepence and sixpence. And so instead of eating eggs and bacon in the morning we eat bread and cereals, instead of eating more meat we eat more potatoes, and instead of more butter we eat more margarine.

In one month alone, the following rations were not bought by working-class families: bacon 10,100,000, cooking fats 7,500,000, meat 6,100,000, cheese 5,500,000, and butter 1,200,000 rations. Is it any wonder, in the light of these official figures for unbought rations that Dr. Summerskill, Labour M. P., speaking recently in the House of Commons taunted the Government by saying that "the rich were eating the meat which, morally, belongs to the children of the poor".

Because of what Government propagandists describe as "sales resistance"—we ordinary people call it lack of money—many shops offer inducements in the shape of credit buying. Notices in the windows tempt the would-be buyer by telling him or her that the suit or dress may be purchased by paying a small deposit and the remainder paid at so much a month. The "easypayments" system, when the customer in the long run always pays more, means that the buyers are constantly in debt and should unemployment or sickness come their way their plight would be, and often is, precarious in the extreme. The Association of Clothing Manufacturers complains that the British public spent £25 million less on clothes in 1952 than in 1951, and 1953 sales were reported to be lower still.

By far the worst sufferers from Britain's departed era of cheap food and clothes are the two million or so old-age pensioners and especially the old-age pensioners living

alone. Just beyond the glare of the neon lights of Piccadilly, in cold garrets and damp basements in the teeming tenements of the East-End, in Pimlico and Battersea, Paddington and St. Pancras, these unfortunate old people, after a lifetime of labour for capitalists, live in conditions of semi-starvation. Every day aged men and women can be seen dozing in the reading rooms of the public libraries, whither they come to read the newspapers which they are unable to buy and to enjoy the warmth which they cannot afford in their unheated homes. Uncared for, ill-nourished and inadequately clothed, they fall easy victims to winter ailments and many of them die in appalling circumstances...

While there have been some wage increases since 1945, wages are trailing far behind the soaring prices.

As prices keep on rising rumblings of discontent become louder and louder in the factories, in the mines, on the railways and in offices. Just before Christmas I, for instance, was asked twice in the same week to sign petitions protesting against the high prices.

But by far the greatest mass action to date against the high cost of living was the December 2nd strike of 2½ million engineering and shipbuilding workers, the biggest strike we have had in Britain since the 1926 General Strike. This is an unmistakable manifestation of the rising temper of the working population.

The high cost of living is not the only affliction of Londoners. Smog, the "killer fog" as it is now called, evokes the greatest alarm. There was a time when Londoners treated their fogs as a joke, but a year ago a particularly bad variety of poisonous soot-laden smog killed over 4,000 people in one week. And since then the jokes have given way to fear. London doctors are angry that nothing has been done at Government level to combat these evil-smelling, choking vapours, and they, as a protective measure, recommend the people to wear a kind of surgeon's mask, made from gauze, over the nose and mouth. And so in the eerie wilderness of a typical London fog, the weirdness of the scene is heightened by the sight of a wayfarer in his fog mask.

Fog, however, is not the only visitation plaguing London these winter days. The evil influence of the Hollywood gangster films which flood the cinemas and of the "comics" on sale in the newsagents shops has produced a wave of hooliganism and crime. In different parts of the city, and especially in South London, there are gangs of youngsters aping the "American way of life" and favouring eccentric dress, and who have made robbery and violence their profession. After midnight, when the street lamps are extinguished, and especially on foggy nights, belated pedestrians emerging from the last trains, prefer to cover the distance to their doorsteps collectively rather than trust themselves to the darkness and the risk of being set upon by the Americanised gangs.

Whatever "success" Hollywood can claim in the matter of misleading groups of young people for a career of crime, it cannot boast of any great success in wooing ordinary Britons for Wall Street's war policy. In the Dulles-McCarthy tactics of bullying and blackmail our people see a resemblance to the hated Hitler-Goebbels tactics; our people

find it difficult to put up with the arrogance and outrageous behaviour of the uninvited and unwanted transatlantic soldiers who strut about the streets; they treat them with ill-concealed contempt. Here is a typical example. A few days ago an American officer and myself were the only passengers upstairs in a bus. When we reached Victoria station the American asked the conductor where to get off for Piccadilly. The conductor, who knows his London like the palm of his hand, scratched his head for a moment and, addressing himself to me, sought my advice on the matter. Seeing the twinkle in his eye, I too professed ignorance of street geography. "You'd better get off at the next stop", he said to the American, which meant that the Yankee had to walk quite a considerable way to get to Piccadilly.

This winter, however, London had visitors which she really took to her heart—the group of Soviet artists who, at the invitation of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, came for the Britain-Soviet Friendship Month. How the 9,000 Londoners gathered at the great Empress Hall meeting in honour of the 36th Anniversary of the October Revolution roared their approval when Alexandrov, Soviet film producer, said: "May this month of British-Soviet friendship grow into years of friendship".

It was the same all over the country—in Glasgow, Manchester, Cardiff and other cities the Soviet artists thrilled and delighted huge audiences with their masterly performances. Britons welcomed them as ambassadors of peace and good will, marvelled at their skill, their culture and modesty.

Commenting on the warmth with which the British public greeted the Soviet visitors an American observer in London complained: "Why is it that the British who are so friendly to the Russians are so frigid to Americans". And on the day the Hungarian football team astonished Britons by their dazzling display at Wembley an American journalist telegraphed to his paper: "Although the Hungarians beat Englishmen at their national game there is no anti-Hungarian feeling here, but there is plenty of anti-American feeling". Harry Kern, special correspondent of "Newsweek" reported that Britons regard the present-day United States with its anti-Communist incitement and hysteria as "the greatest threat to world peace".

Exactly. And that is why we don't like the American occupation forces. Our earnest wish for 1954 is that the rulers of America will draw the corresponding conclusions from the acute observations of their newspaper men in London, and that they will take their G. I.s and atom bomb squadrons out of our country. Let them accept the Soviet Government's proposal to outlaw the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs and discuss ways and means of utilising atomic energy—this great discovery of the human mind—for the wellbeing of all. For us in Britain, and for people everywhere, this would remove the terrible danger of atomic war and lessen the international tension.

This would mean that instead of being robbed by high taxation and high prices, instead of being poor Cinderellas gazing in wonder and astonishment at the shop windows we could go into the shops and at least buy all our rations, the clothes and the other things that we need.

Richard CAREY

London, January 1st

The US bourgeois press and radio constantly affirm that in the USA there is social equality and freedom for all.

(Press item)



BUT MY DEAR SIR, ARE WE NOT ALL EQUAL?

Drawing by Jerzy Flisak ("Szpilki"), Polish magazine No. 49, 1953.

Insoluble Difficulties of Turkish Economy

Turkey's ruling circles have summed up the grim results with which the country's economy enters upon the New Year. According to press reports during ten months of 1953 the foreign-trade deficit amounted to 342.5 million Turkish lira. On the eve of the New Year the Ankara economists said that it would soon be 450 million.

Turkish imports are in excess of exports. Imports from Britain, for instance, exceeded exports by more than 125 million lira. A similar picture is observed in trade with Western Germany. All the attempts to bridge the foreign-trade deficit by restricting imports have ended in failure.

Nor is the situation on the home market any better; there is an increase in the number of notes in circulation, the purchasing power of the Turkish lira is falling and prices are rising. Prices for many items have risen 20-30 per cent and even more compared with 1948. In the last year or two rents have gone up, the prices of fuel, electricity, fats and fares of all kind have also risen.

FACTS EXPOSE...

"Comforts" The "New York World and Sun" recently carried in its columns an eloquent article describing the New York subway.

Among other things this article said that 20 per cent of the city's 512 subway stations are in such a state that rats would hardly want to stay there. The stations give the impression of being narrow, gloomy, dismal, dirty and ancient holes in the ground incapable of coping with the stream of passengers in a large modern city.

The newspaper says ruefully that to reach the platform the passenger uses a stairway about the same width as a ladder.

POLITICAL NOTES

Enemies of Peace in Korea Carry on

Recently Syngman Rhee, puppet "ruler" of South Korea, addressed a series of messages to the troops of the 16 countries which took part in the intervention in Korea, to the "population" of South Korea, the "population" of North Korea and even... to the "people of America". In these messages, Rhee, in crude and insolent language, threatens to wreck the armistice, to invade North Korea once more and, with sword in hand, "to march to the banks of the Yangtse". Shouting that his "allies" should abandon the negotiations altogether and "stop useless discussions" Rhee calls on his armed gangs "to pluck up courage and valour" for the "last battle".

It would be difficult to say what plays the bigger part in these bellicose ravings of this sworn enemy of the Korean people: stupidity, arrogance or perfidy. Be that as it may, the suspicious actions of Rhee, which threaten the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, evoke well-founded alarm among considerable circles of the democratic public in all countries.

The question arises: why has Rhee run amok in this way, openly calling for war? Why is it that his American patrons, instead of calling him to order, encourage in every way the criminal actions of this provocateur? And was it fortuitous that Arthur Dean, US special envoy in Korea, in a broadcast on December 21, openly declared that the Americans were proud of his (Rhee's.—J. M.) patriotism and valour?

It is perfectly clear that there is nothing fortuitous in Rhee's actions; they are obviously inspired by the international reactionary circles and are part and parcel of the general design of the imperialists to prevent the lessening of international tension, to aggravate the "cold war" and to wreck the armistice in Korea.

As is known, as far back as December 12 the US representative at Panmunjom arrogantly slammed the door and left the conference room. It appears that he was upset because the representatives of the Korean-Chinese side criticised the attitude of the American representative in relation to the repatriation of the prisoners of war. Dean deliberately provoked a conflict.

So glaring was this deliberate, pre-conceived action of the US representative that

it could not but be acknowledged even by many bourgeois newspapers. The Washington "Star", for instance, commented on December 17 that Dean picked on an incorrect pretext for breaking off the negotiations.

The break-down in the Panmunjom negotiations was immediately followed by more frequent violations by American troops of the borders of the demilitarized zone in Korea. Simultaneously the American reactionary press, as if acting by order, began to emit fresh torrents of lies and slander against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Threatening to resort to arms, the US reactionary circles insistently demand that the other side make immediate concessions on all outstanding issues.

In the light of these sallies by reaction the bellicose bluster of Rhee and his threats "immediately to begin the march to the North" become clear.

The armistice agreement established that the final settlement of the Korean question must be decided by the Political Conference, scheduled to be held three months after the signing of the agreement. But although more than five months have gone by the question of convoking the Political Conference has not been decided because of the attitude of the US representatives.

Intensifying their threats against the peace-loving countries the American "cold war" strategists and their South Korean henchmen seek now, by means of threats and political blackmail, to impose their will on the other peoples and states during the final settlement of the Korean question, to delay the Political Conference and to hold in forced detention more than 20,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war by simply repeating the experiment which took place in June 1953 in relation to 27,000 prisoners of war of the Korean and Chinese side.

But it is clear that these machinations of the enemies of peace are doomed to ignominious failure. The mighty forces of the peace-loving peoples which forced the enemies of peace to sign the armistice in Korea will never again let them involve the people of Korea in war.

Jan MAREK

Gloomy Prospects for American Working People

The American paper "Ford Facts" published by a local union of the auto workers in the Ford works in Detroit featured an article by its correspondent Soretti under the headline: "1954 will be the decisive year". Soretti writes that the auto workers are witnessing events which show that they have hard times ahead, that unemployment is growing and the cost of living soaring, that more people are being deported and hysteria is being intensified.

Soretti goes on to say that the past year was a year of attempts to crush the will of the champions of freedom and of progressive people and a year of persecution of many trade-union leaders who are now

threatened with deportation. Hysteria, Soretti said, has now reached a climax, and today it is not difficult to produce a new Judas who will "prove" that Jesus Christ himself was a member of the Communist Party.

A leading article in the same paper, written by Carl Stelatto, President of the local branch of the Ford workers, says that the past year was a year of unbridled reaction. Stelatto concludes by saying that the trade unions must concentrate on the struggle for civil rights since forfeiture of these basic principles would be tantamount to the death sentence on the American working-class movement.

STRIKE OF DOCKERS IN PAKISTAN

Early in December dockers in Karachi struck work with the result that the entire port was paralysed. The dockers declared that they would stay out until their demands for higher wages and normal holi-

days, etc. were granted. Although the strike was declared illegal by the authorities, the dockers were victorious. On December 30, the management and government

meat 6,100,000, cheese 5,500,000, and butter 1,200,000 rations. Is it any wonder, in the light of these official figures for unbought rations that Dr. Summerskill, Labour M. P., speaking recently in the House of Commons taunted the Government by saying that "the rich were eating the meat which, morally, belongs to the children of the poor".

Because of what Government propagandists describe as "sales resistance"—we ordinary people call it lack of money—many shops offer inducements in the shape of credit buying. Notices in the windows tempt the would-be buyer by telling him or her that the suit or dress may be purchased by paying a small deposit and the remainder paid at so much a month. The "easypayments" system, when the customer in the long run always pays more, means that the buyers are constantly in debt and should unemployment or sickness come their way their plight would be, and often is, precarious in the extreme. The Association of Clothing Manufacturers complains that the British public spent £25 million less on clothes in 1952 than in 1951, and 1953 sales were reported to be lower still.

By far the worst sufferers from Britain's departed era of cheap food and clothes are the two million or so old-age pensioners and especially the old-age pensioners living

so in the wilderness of a typical London fog, the weirdness of the scene is heightened by the sight of a wayfarer in his fog mask.

Fog, however, is not the only visitation plaguing London these winter days. The evil influence of the Hollywood gangster films which flood the cinemas and of the "comics" on sale in the newsagents shops has produced a wave of hooliganism and crime. In different parts of the city, and especially in South London, there are gangs of youngsters aping the "American way of life" and favouring eccentric dress, and who have made robbery and violence their profession. After midnight, when the street lamps are extinguished, and especially on foggy nights, belated pedestrians emerging from the last trains, prefer to cover the distance to their doorsteps collectively rather than trust themselves to the darkness and the risk of being set upon by the Americanised gangs.

Whatever "success" Hollywood can claim in the matter of misleading groups of young people for a career of crime, it cannot boast of any great success in wooing ordinary Britons for Wall Street's war policy. In the Dulles-McCarthy tactics of bullying and blackmail our people see a resemblance to the hated Hitler-Goebbels tactics; our people

any better; there is an increase in the number of notes in circulation, the purchasing power of the Turkish lira is falling and prices are rising. Prices for many items have risen 20-30 per cent and even more compared with 1948. In the last year or two rents have gone up, the prices of fuel, electricity, fats and fares of all kind have also risen.

FACTS EXPOSE...

"Comforts" Subway The "New York World of New York Telegram and Sun" recently carried in its columns an eloquent article describing the New York subway.

Among other things this article said that 20 per cent of the city's 512 subway stations are in such a state that rats would hardly want to stay there. The stations give the impression of being narrow, gloomy, dismal, dirty and ancient holes in the ground incapable of coping with the stream of passengers in a large modern city.

The newspaper says ruefully that to reach the platform the passenger uses a stairway about the same width as a ladder.

Richard CAREY

London, January 1st

So glaring was this deliberate, pre-conceived action of the US representative that

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SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

(Continued from page 3)

Mao Tse-tung mercilessly exposed all the attempts by Kuomintang reaction to make a deal with the Japanese imperialists and to unleash civil war in China. With the same irreconcilability he smashed all the capitulators, and also the isolated capitulatory sentiments which penetrated into the Party. The task of strengthening the united national front was solved in conditions of constant struggle against extremely harmful and erroneous deviations and vacillations both left-sectarian and right-opportunist.

The anti-Japanese united national front, initiated by the Communist Party, played an outstanding role in developing the Chinese revolution.

The question of Party policy for consolidating and strengthening the anti-Japanese united national front and of the independence and sovereignty of the Party within this front was one of the acute and major questions confronting the Communist Party of China.

In his works Mao Tse-tung profoundly and in detail elaborated all these questions. Pointing to the need for the united front, for combining the efforts of all classes and all forces capable of fighting against the Japanese invaders, he, at the same time, insisted that the Communist Party should never become submerged in the front, that it should maintain its independent and sovereign role in this united front since cooperation and unity in no way excluded the special tasks of the Communist Party. "Our principle", he wrote, "is independence and sovereignty within the united front, that is, unity and at the same time independence".

The all-round elaboration by Mao Tse-tung of the questions pertaining to the anti-Japanese united national front was of exceptional significance for the triumph of the struggle of the Chinese people against Japanese imperialism.

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An exceptionally important place in Mao Tse-tung's works is devoted to the develop-

ment of the Communist Party of China, to its great role in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people. The decision of the VIIIth Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, (VIII session), held on April 20, 1945 (included as a supplement to volume IV of the Russian edition), contains a scientific and historical summary of the development of the Communist Party of China. The decision points out that in the course of its 24 years' struggle (1921-1945), that is, in the course of the three historical periods—the first revolution, the revolutionary agrarian war and the war against the Japanese invaders—the Communist Party uninterruptedly and consistently led the broad masses of the people in an unprecedentedly bitter revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism. In this struggle the Communist Party of China won outstanding success and accumulated rich experience.

Only because it resolutely and persistently upheld the Marxist-Leninist line and successfully combated all the erroneous views with which this line was opposed did the Party achieve great successes in the course of these three historical periods. Both during the upsurge of the revolutionary movement and when the revolution suffered defeat in 1927 the Party, in conditions of severe terror by the counter-revolution, rallying its ranks in monolithic unity, held aloft the great banner of the struggle against feudalism and imperialism, headed the broad masses of the workers, peasants, soldiers, the revolutionary intelligentsia and the other sections of the population and waged a great struggle for victory.

The experience of the three revolutions, Mao Tse-tung points out, and especially the experience accumulated in the struggle against the Japanese invaders strikingly convinced the Chinese people that without the glorious Communist Party, without the Chinese Communists, the backbone of society, they would never have achieved national independence and liberation, would never have founded their free people's state.

Mao Tse-tung writes about the Communist Party of China with great revolutionary ardour, temperament and clarity. "Without a revolutionary party such as the Communist Party", he wrote, "the people could not even think of casting off the yoke of their enemies. We, the Communist Party, are called upon to lead the people in the struggle for the overthrow of the enemies; hence, our ranks must be serried, our step firm, our soldiers must be picked men and our weapons must be sharp. Without this we cannot destroy our enemies".

In all his works Mao Tse-tung consistently and ceaselessly stresses the need to arm the Party and every Party member with the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. "The teaching of Marxism-Leninism", he wrote, "which expresses the entire experience of the struggle waged by the world proletariat, combined with the concrete practice of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the broad popular masses in China, is becoming a weapon which makes the Chinese people invincible".

Mao Tse-tung has always insisted on applying Marxist-Leninist theory creatively, resolutely condemns dogmatists and empiricists of all kinds who fail to understand the spirit and essence of Marxist-Leninist teaching. He points out that the theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin is true for the entire world. But this theory must not be regarded as a dogma; it is a revolutionary guide to action. The study of Marxism-Leninism must not be restricted to memorising bare formula, it must be studied as the science of the revolutionary struggle of the working people.

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A feature of all Mao Tse-tung's works is that they are imbued with great respect and profound love for the Soviet Union. He uses vivid, cordial and expressive words in writing about the friendly feelings of the Chinese people for the land of Socialism. No slander and no attempt to sow enmity between the peoples of the USSR and China, he stresses, will ever attain its goal.

During the anti-Japanese war Mao Tse-tung stressed over and over again that the might and indestructible force of the Soviet Union and of the world Communist movement were the major prerequisites for the victory of the Chinese people in their anti-Japanese struggle.

In the article "Unity of Interests of Soviet Union and All Mankind", written in September 1939, Mao Tse-tung characterised, with penetration, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which has always "been a consistent peace policy" in which the "interests of the Soviet Union are combined with the interests of the vast majority of mankind". In the same article he writes that the interests of the Soviet Union "will never conflict with the interests of the national liberation of China, on the contrary, they will always correspond to them".

During the Great Patriotic War waged by the Soviet people Mao Tse-tung spoke with great joy about the outstanding victories won by the Soviet Army and regarded them as victories for all progressive mankind. In its sacred Great Patriotic War, he wrote, the Soviet Union, while rebuffing fascist aggression, defended not only its country but also all the peoples waging the liberation struggle against fascist enslavement. In the article "The Turning Point of the Second World War" he made a profound appraisal of the battle of Stalingrad. "This battle", he pointed out, "is a turning point not only in the Soviet-German war and not only in the present world war, it will become a turning point in the entire history of humanity".

Basing himself on the Marxist analysis of history Mao Tse-tung forecast, with great conviction, the inevitable destruction of the Hitler fascists and Japanese imperialists.

As was the case in the years prior to the victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China so in the years following this victory, Mao Tse-tung tirelessly emphasised the great historic part played by the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism and war, its great and selfless aid to the new China and the People's Democracies in carrying out their great social-economic transformations.

In all his works Mao Tse-tung stands out as the devoted friend of the Soviet people, as the genuine standard-bearer of eternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

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Of great interest from the theoretical and political point of view is Mao Tse-tung's treatment of philosophical problems and questions of literature. In 1937 he wrote the philosophical works "Concerning Practice—the Connection between Cognition and Practice—the Connection between Knowledge and Action" and "Concerning Contradiction".

In the work "Concerning Practice" Mao Tse-tung, in clear and graphic form, deals briefly with the materialist theory of cognition as the theory of reflection. He stresses that the dialectical materialist theory of cognition proceeds from the decisive role of practice in the process of cognition. He points out at the same time that social practice can be the only true criterion of human knowledge of nature and society. He condemns the divorce of theory from practice, condemns violation of the unity of theory and practice.

Also of great theoretical value is his philosophical work "Concerning Contradiction". Proceeding from the counsel of V. I. Lenin to the effect that the essence of dialectics, its core, is the struggle of opposites, he analyses the major question of the Marxist dialectical method, i.e. the law of the struggle of opposites. Mao Tse-tung outlines in detail this feature of the Marxist dialectical method and in this connection analyses questions such as the universality of contradictions and the place of antagonism among the contradictions, etc.

Mao Tse-tung cites a number of examples from the history of China and the struggle of the Communist Party of China which splendidly illustrate and explain the points given in this work.

Of tremendous importance are Mao Tse-tung's works dealing with questions of literature. Particularly important among these works are his statements at a meeting devoted to questions of literature and art, held in Yenan in May, 1942.

The purpose of the meeting called by the Central Committee of the Party in 1942 to deal with questions of literature and art a component of the general mechanism of revolution, as pointed out by Mao Tse-tung. He repeatedly stressed the need for all cultural workers, including authors, to study the revolutionary movement, to master the theory of revolution—the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The works by Mao Tse-tung on questions of philosophy and literature testify to the great concern for ideological questions shown by the Communist Party of China and its leaders even during the crucial years of the struggle of the Chinese people against their enemies.

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The victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution in China, the founding of the Chinese People's Republic are of world-historic significance. As pointed out by Comrade G. M. Malenkov, the victory of the Chinese revolution has opened up a new page not only in the history of the people of China but of all the peoples of Asia oppressed by the imperialists.

The victorious march of the Chinese revolution is a new triumph for the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, further confirmation of the international character of this great teaching, the triumph of the advanced ideas of our times. The value of Mao Tse-tung's works is that they are the rich embodiment and theoretical generalisation of all the outstanding events of the Chinese revolution and of the great role played in it by the heroic Communist Party of China.

Publication of the writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a big event in the ideological life of the peoples of the democratic camp. It is of great significance not only for the Communist Party of China but also for all the Communist and Workers' Parties marching in the van of the struggle of the peoples for peace, for national independence and Socialism.

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