

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

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SELF-CRITICISM AND CRITICISM FROM BELOW—POWERFUL MEANS FOR IMPROVING PARTY WORK

Criticism and self-criticism are law for the development of the Communist and Workers' Parties, a powerful means of developing their strength. Wide-scale criticism and self-criticism make possible the proper training of Party cadres, all Communists, the working class and the popular masses. Leninism teaches this; the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union also teaches it.

Proceeding from the experience of the CPSU the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies consider an all-round development of criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below by the rank and file and the millions of ordinary people—to be one of their main tasks. This task corresponds fully to the character of the people's-democratic system, to the very nature of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The active participation of the working people in the fight against shortcomings in work and negative phenomena is striking testimony of the genuinely democratic nature of the People's-democratic system, a clear expression of the creative initiative of millions of toilers in town and countryside.

Many difficult and responsible tasks arise in the course of building Socialism. One of the great merits of criticism from below is that it enables shortcomings to be noted in time, difficulties to be foreseen and the tremendous experience and wisdom of the millionfold masses to be utilised for the successful solution of the tasks of socialist construction. The more self-criticism and criticism from below are developed, the more actively the masses are drawn into the fight against shortcomings, the more fully the creative forces and energy of the working people are brought to the fore and the better does work proceed on all sectors of socialist construction.

Developing criticism and self-criticism to the utmost, the Communist Party of China develops the creative activity of Communists and all working people day by day, directs their efforts to successful implementation of socialist industrialisation of the country and socialist transformations in agriculture, strengthens the monolithic unity of its ranks.

The Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany which have been held this year laid particular emphasis on the significance of criticism and self-criticism in further improving Party work and in securing new successes in the

in Party and state organs and of the elimination of the shortcomings disclosed. An important means of unfolding criticism and self-criticism is the press. The newspapers and journals of the Communist and Workers' Parties have played a big part in conducting pre-Congress discussions, they put up a consistent fight for the fulfilment of decisions adopted by Party Congresses. It should, however, be noted that certain newspapers and journals are often superficial, confine themselves to making critical remarks from time to time, still wage an inadequate struggle for the effectiveness of their material.

One of the most active and effective forms of criticism from below is letters from the working people to Party and state organs. Close and prompt attention to these letters, effective reaction to every fact and the adoption of urgent measures with regard to justified complaints strengthen the bonds of Party and state organs with the masses and enhance the prestige of these organs.

An uncompromising attitude towards shortcomings is one of the distinguishing qualities of a Communist. The duty of a Communist, his most important responsibility as a Party member, is persistently to fight shortcomings and unhealthy phenomena in the work of Party, state, economic and other organisations. Meanwhile, as was repeatedly stressed in the press of the People's Democracies, criticism and self-criticism are still insufficiently developed in some Party organisations and sometimes people are victimised for their criticism. Needless to say all this inflicts heavy damage on the cause of the Communist and Workers' Parties, kills the initiative of Party organisations and stifles the initiative of Party members. Those Party organisations that wage implacable struggle against individuals who suppress criticism act rightly.

The invaluable significance of criticism and self-criticism lies in the fact that they provide a powerful stimulus for the advance of the Communist and Workers' Parties, strengthen them and help to release the creative energy of the working people. Furthermore, criticism strengthens the people's-democratic countries, heightens the vigilance of the working people, develops in them the consciousness that they are the masters of their country and contributes to their study of how to govern the state.

Criticism and self-criticism play a great role in the life of the Communist and Workers' Parties in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The complex and responsible tasks facing these Parties in the

PEOPLES DEMAND SYSTEM OF GENERAL EUROPEAN COLLECTIVE SECURITY

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System of Collective Security Corresponds to Interests of Polish People

A statement issued by the Polish Government reads that the Polish people are in great sympathy with and approve the idea of collective security in Europe. In collective security the Polish people see a successful guarantee against the danger of a revival of German militarism which has always been the source of aggression and war in Europe.

The Soviet proposals on establishing a system of collective security in Europe are the subject of lively discussion among the working population of the country. The newspaper "Trybuna Ludu" is publishing statements by representatives of various sections of the population who give their views on these proposals.

"The conclusion of a treaty on collective security is the best way to ensure peace in Europe. If it was possible to reach an agreement on the Korean and Indo-China questions, why then should it not be possible to arrive at an agreement on peace in Europe?" asks Walenty Zieleniec, the best foreman at the blast furnace of the Kosciuszko metallurgical plant.

Professor Oskar Lange says: "We Polish people are directly interested in a peaceful solution of the German question, which would guarantee the security of our country. Every Polish man and woman will therefore undoubtedly support the proposals of the Soviet Government, which are directed to a peaceful settlement of the German question within the framework of the general European system of collective security."

Hungarian People Welcome Soviet Proposals

The Hungarian people wholeheartedly welcome the Soviet proposals which are aimed at ensuring peace and security, and Hungarian newspapers emphasise that these proposals fully conform to the vital interests of the Hungarian people.

The newspaper "Szabad Nep" states that the implementation of the plan for collective security would open up new opportunities for the peaceful co-operation of the European peoples and would present an effective guarantee for Hungary against the aggressive intentions of German militarism.

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French Public Oppose Rearmament of German Revanchists

The Soviet proposals for establishing a general European system of collective security and convening a conference of the four Foreign Ministers have been warmly welcomed by the French people who are demanding that the Government respond favourably to these proposals.

The Radical Party Federation in the Gironde Department supports the convening of an international conference for settling the German problem. A group of prominent personalities from the Hérault Department—leaders of agricultural organisations and elected persons—have written to the Prime Minister demanding that he "support any initiative or any proposal aimed at a peaceful solution of the German problem, whoever it comes from". Edmond Naegelen, Socialist Deputy, said that it was "necessary to try to solve all problems at a round table".

As the debates in the National Assembly for EDC and European problems, scheduled for August 24, draw near, the campaign against the rearmament of the German

revanchists is spreading all over the country. The Permanent Commission of the Movement of Peace Supporters has issued a communiqué calling on the French people to redouble their efforts in order to frustrate all manoeuvres of those who advocate the rearmament of German revanchists and to promote a policy that corresponds to the interests of France and peace in Europe.

Meetings are taking place in the Aisne, Corrèze and other Departments. The number of deputations to M.P.s demanding the rejection of German rearmament in any form is increasing in the Rhône Department. A number of rallies against EDC will be held on August 15. A rally in the city of Périgueux (Dordogne Department) was held under an appeal by public figures and elected persons—Communists, Socialists, de Gaullists and others. This appeal was supported by nine Socialist General Councillors, including the Vice-Chairman of the General Council of the Department.

"Gravest Problems Can be Solved by Negotiations"

PUBLIC OF BRITAIN SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSALS

In Britain reaction to the Soviet Note of July 24 which urges further talks of the great powers to settle controversial international questions has been favourable.

In the House of Commons Mr. Attlee, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, urged that it should be given the closest examination in the hope that it might make possible a new meeting. A few days later, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour M.P., made a call in Parliament for Britain to meet Russia half-way on disarmament, suggesting that a multilateral declaration agree-

ing not to use the hydrogen bomb could be a preliminary to a comprehensive disarmament treaty.

The East Midlands District Executive Committee of the Fire Brigades Union and other trade union bodies have called on the Government to give the closest study to the Note. The National Assembly of Women, welcoming the Indo-China settlement, has urged similar efforts to secure a German settlement, pointing out that the gravest problems can be solved by negotiations.

Rallies and Meetings in Rumania

Peace committees in the Rumanian People's Republic have launched extensive work to explain the necessity of the Geneva Con-

are directed towards strengthening peace. In the town of Sibiu and environs over 20,000 factory and office workers attended

SESSION OF COUNCIL OF WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH IN PEKING

A Session of the Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth opened on August 9 in Peking.

The agenda of the Session is: 1. Movement of youth in colonial and underdeveloped countries and tasks of the WFDY. 2. Participation of the WFDY and its member organisations in preparations for the International Gathering of Rural Youth. 3. Preparations for the Fifth International Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship.

Hu Yao-pang greeted the delegates on behalf of 120 million young boys and girls of People's China. Having pointed to the growing struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries for national independence and liberation, Hu Yao-pang stressed that this sacred patriotic struggle is at the same time the struggle for world peace.

The report on the first item on the agenda was made by Bruno Bernini, Chairman of the WFDY, who extended a warm welcome to the representatives of the heroic youth of Indo-China, to the French youth and people all over the world who fought for the rights of the peoples of Indo-China and for peace. Referring to the tasks of the WFDY in furthering the activity of youth organisations in colonial and dependent countries Bruno Bernini pointed out that the member organisations of the WFDY had to link the struggle for freedom and national independence with the struggle for their rights. The youth of colonial and dependent countries must more resolutely oppose any act of military aggression or foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries, any attempt to involve these countries in military blocs, the establishment on their territories of war bases and the arms drive.

The delegates then proceeded to discuss the report.

The Session will continue its work till August 15.

Eve of International Rural Youth Gathering

Italian youths and girls in the countryside are making vigorous preparations for the International Gathering of Rural Youth. Active preparations are underway for the national conference of rural youth which is scheduled for November. During these preparations a national conference of young share-croppers, 29 provincial conferences of rural youth, about 500 communal conferences, up to 5,000 gatherings, meetings and various demonstrations have taken place.

Young people in the countryside are waging a fight for the satisfaction of their demands and are taking an active part in the movement for agrarian reform and for

difficult and responsible tasks arise in the course of building Socialism. One of the great merits of criticism from below is that it enables shortcomings to be noted in time, difficulties to be foreseen and the tremendous experience and wisdom of the millionfold masses to be utilised for the successful solution of the tasks of socialist construction. The more self-criticism and criticism from below are developed, the more actively the masses are drawn into the fight against shortcomings, the more fully the creative forces and energy of the working people are brought to the fore and the better does work proceed on all sectors of socialist construction.

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The Congresses of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany which have been held this year laid particular emphasis on the significance of criticism and self-criticism in further improving Party work and achieving new successes in the spheres of economic and cultural up-building. The amendments to the Party Rules which were submitted to the Party Congresses are aimed at developing inner-Party democracy and the political and production activity of Communists to an even greater extent. The Rules of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the draft amendments to the Rules of the Rumanian Workers' Party point out that one of the most important duties of Party members is that of developing self-criticism and criticism from below, of disclosing shortcomings in work and eliminating them, of fighting against the tendency to put on an outward show that all is going well or to be carried away by success in work.

Under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties the working people in the countries of people's democracy have achieved remarkable successes. But these successes have their darker side. Among people who are not politically mature, big successes give rise to irresponsibility, complacency, self-satisfaction, conceit and boasting, which are very dangerous phenomena. It should always be kept in mind that the building of a new society is taking place in conditions of bitter class struggle between that which is old and dying away and all that is new and is being born. In order to advance successfully, criticism and self-criticism must be developed.

But, as is stressed in the documents of the XIXth Congress of the CPSU, it would be wrong to assume that self-criticism and criticism from below can develop of their own accord, by letting things drift. The proper conditions must be created if self-criticism and criticism from below are to become vigorous and widespread. First and foremost it is essential that inner-Party life be vigorous and forceful, that meetings, plenums, conferences in all organisations take place regularly and really become a broad forum for bold and sharp criticism of shortcomings. Party organisations and Party leaders must show examples of an honest and conscientious attitude towards criticism, must display concern for the development of criticism.

Concern for the development of criticism from below means the creation of such conditions as would enable all honest toilers boldly and fearlessly to criticise shortcomings in the work of any organisation or institution, means putting matters on such a footing that each speaker coming out with sound criticism would be assured of support

as a Party member, is persistently to fight shortcomings and unhealthy phenomena in the work of Party, state, economic and other organisations. Meanwhile, as was repeatedly stressed in the press of the People's Democracies, criticism and self-criticism are still insufficiently developed in some Party organisations and sometimes people are victimised for their criticism. Needless to say all this inflicts heavy damage on the cause of the Communist and Workers' Parties, kills the initiative of Party organisations and stifles the initiative of Party members. Those Party organisations that wage implacable struggle against individuals who suppress criticism act rightly.

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Criticism and self-criticism play a great role in the life of the Communist and Workers' Parties in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The complex and responsible tasks facing these Parties in the struggle for peace, national independence and vital interests of the people urgently demand the all-round development of criticism and self-criticism and the resolute elimination of shortcomings in political and organisational work of the Party. This is even more essential because, as was pointed out at the Congresses of the Communist Parties of France, Britain, India, Austria and Indonesia, criticism and self-criticism in the struggle against such shortcomings and mistakes as sectarianism, distortions of the Party line, political irresponsibility and a short-sighted approach, underestimation of industrial branches and a tendency to forget about the work at large enterprises are developed insufficiently in some Party organisations. The Communist and Workers' Parties are taking measures to develop bold criticism and self-criticism in all Party organisations.

The latest Congress of the French Communist Party was held under the slogan of sharp criticism and self-criticism. Bold and open self-criticism in the report of the Central Committee of the Party undoubtedly helped to invigorate the activity of Communists and further strengthen the Party.

Broad discussion was held during the preparations for provincial conferences and in the course of these conferences throughout the Italian Communist Party. About 400,000 Communists spoke at meetings and conferences. By their criticism the Italian Communists helped to improve the work of local Party organisations and make it more effective and purposeful. The July meeting of the Central Committee of the Party adopted a decision to launch, during the preparations for the National Party Conference, a fresh discussion to raise still more the fighting efficiency of the Party and increase its influence among the broad popular masses.

At present the prestige and influence of the Communist and Workers' Parties among the broad popular masses are higher than ever before. The Communists are generally recognised to be the leading force in the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and a happy future. The more the Communist and Workers' Parties display concern for the Marxist-Leninist tempering of their members, strengthening inner-Party democracy and developing self-criticism and criticism from below, the more successfully will they fulfil their great and honourable tasks.

SUCCESS OF STATE LOAN OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

Subscription to the state loan of economic construction has been successfully completed in the People's Republic of China. By July 24

the Chinese people had subscribed 9,200,000 million yuan, thus exceeding the original target by more than 53 per cent.

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Peace committees in the Rumanian People's Republic have launched extensive work to explain the results of the Geneva Conference, the Soviet Note of July 24 addressed to the Governments of France, Great Britain and the U.S.A. and the Statement of the Soviet Government on convening a conference of the four Foreign Ministers.

Mass rallies and meetings up and down the country warmly welcome the conclusion of an armistice in Indo-China and declare their support for the Soviet proposals which

are directed towards strengthening peace. In the town of Sibiu and environs over 20,000 factory and office workers attended meetings and rallies. Over 1,200 people went to meetings in the city of Birlad, over 1,000 people in Tirgu Mures, more than 900 in Craiova, 800 in Jassy and so on. The results of the Geneva Conference and the Soviet proposals are being widely discussed by the peasants. Some 45,000 peasants attended 370 meetings held in the Timisoara region.

EXHIBITION WITHOUT PARALLEL

COMMENTS OF FOREIGN PRESS AND FOREIGN VISITORS ON ALL-UNION AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

The All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, which opened in Moscow on August 1, has evoked great interest not only in the Soviet Union but also throughout the world. The press of the People's Republic of China, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic have published numerous articles and reports on the Exhibition as well as photographs. Articles on the opening and the work of the Exhibition have also been published by the democratic press in the capitalist countries.

On the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR delegations from many countries have arrived in Moscow to see the Exhibition. Just now nearly thirty such delegations have been visiting the Exhibition. Countries who have sent representatives to the Exhibition include the People's Republic of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, Finland, Italy, India, Canada, Austria, Argentina, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Iran, Egypt, Iceland, Yemen and others.

The foreign visitors are having a good look round the Exhibition and show interest in the experiences of the advanced workers of agriculture of the USSR. They express their impressions on the Exhibition by remarks in the visitors' books and by articles published both in the press of their countries and in "Pravda", "Izvestia", "Agriculture" and other Soviet daily newspapers.

The entire world democratic press unanimously holds that the Exhibition in Moscow is a great review of the glorious victories of Socialist agriculture of the USSR and a striking demonstration of the powerful

creative forces inherent in the Soviet people. It shows the irrefutable superiority of the socialist system of national economy over the capitalist system and provides convincing proof, by means of concrete examples, that the Soviet people are engaged in peaceful creative labour.

The Polish people responded with great interest to the reports on the Moscow Exhibition. The newspaper "Trybuna Ludu" writes that the Exhibition is the fruit of many years of collective work by builders, engineers, innovators of socialist agriculture and other Soviet specialists. It "not only impresses by its beauty, but is at the same time a school of experience of the advanced collective and state farms, the MTS, innovators and organisers of agriculture, and reflects the achievements of the scientific research institutes of the Soviet Union".

The Czechoslovak press comments widely on the opening of the Exhibition. An editorial entitled "Rich Source of Advanced Experience and Creative Initiative" in the newspaper "Zemedske Noviny" states: "Soviet farming based on the most up-to-date agrotechnique in the world has achieved unprecedented success." The newspaper expresses its confidence that the Czechoslovak delegation to the Exhibition will gain the valuable experience necessary for the development of farming and organisation of agricultural exhibitions in Czechoslovakia.

The newspapers "Jenmingjhpao", "Szabad Nep", "Scintea", "Rabotnicesko Delo", "Zeri i Popullit", "Neues Deutschland", the French newspapers "l'Humanite" and "La Terre", the Italian newspaper "Unita" and others highly appraise the Exhibition. "Unita" writes, in particular, that the Moscow Exhibition is the biggest agricultural show in the world. Its significance lies in the fact that it helps to disseminate advanced

experience and thus creates the conditions for a more rapid development of agriculture in the USSR.

Representatives of foreign delegations enthusiastically comment on the Moscow Exhibition.

"The chief impression", stated Pham Van Dong, the head of the Viet Nam delegation at the Geneva Conference, "that imprinted itself on our minds during our visit and which will always remain with us is one of being carried away with admiration..."

"This Exhibition shows us in perspective the triumphal march of the Soviet peoples towards Communism."

"It shows us, the people of Viet Nam, and all peoples throughout the world the path that leads to the free life, justice and happiness."

"It heightens our enthusiasm in the struggle for national independence, democracy and peace."

"When we were preparing to go to Moscow to visit the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition", said Hannes Tiainen, Minister for Agriculture in Finland, "we knew we would see something gigantic, but the reality has exceeded all our expectations."

"The show is colossal and reflects the immense diversity of Soviet agriculture."

Nearly all the comments of foreign delegates pay a particular tribute to the "Mechanisation and Electrification of Agriculture" Pavilion. They note that this Pavilion proves once again that Soviet crop-raising and animal husbandry constitute a large-scale mechanised and electrified industry.

In their remarks in the visitors' books and in articles published in the Soviet press, guests from the People's Democracies thank the Soviet Government for giving them the opportunity of seeing the Exhi-

tion and unanimously declare that they will apply the advanced experience of Soviet farming, widely illustrated at the Exhibition, in their own countries.

"On returning to Korea", writes Kim Ir, Vice-President of the Cabinet of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and Minister for Agriculture, "we will apply in our country your advanced experience in agriculture, which is so well and comprehensively represented at the All-Union Exhibition"

"We have thoroughly acquainted ourselves at the Exhibition", declares Husni Kapo, Minister for Agriculture of Albania, "with the valuable experience gained by renowned workers in agriculture in the land of the Soviets and this will serve our workers as a basis for the further successful development of agriculture in Albania."

C. Popescu, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry of Rumania, emphasises this very idea in his impressions on the Exhibition, as do K. Vlezek, member of the Czechoslovak delegation, Dr. H. Stubbe, President of the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Berlin, and others. They point out that delegations from abroad are given every opportunity at the Exhibition to get an all-round picture of the various branches of agriculture in the USSR and to study in a concrete way the experience gained by advanced workers in agricultural production.

The All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow will function all the year round. Many delegations and guests from different countries will be able to visit it and these visits will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between the peoples, to consolidating peace throughout the world.

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Italian youths and girls in the countryside are making vigorous preparations for the International Gathering of Rural Youth. Active preparations are underway for the national conference of rural youth which is scheduled for November. During these preparations a national conference of young share-croppers, 29 provincial conferences of rural youth, about 500 communal conferences, up to 5,000 gatherings, meetings and various demonstrations have taken place.

Young people in the countryside are waging a fight for the satisfaction of their demands and are taking an active part in the movement for agrarian reform and for the regeneration of agriculture. They are demanding that stadiums be built, that funds be provided for agricultural vocational schools and courses, that general education schools be opened and the right to paid holidays recognised, etc. The struggle of young people has assumed particularly great proportions in Toscana and Emilia-Romagna where the system of share-cropping prevails.

The delegates then proceeded to discuss the report.

The Session will continue its work till August 15.

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP— FORCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

After a long and arduous struggle, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party of China, achieved a victory of world-wide historic significance in their revolution. Under the leadership of the Party, the revolution in this vast country of six hundred million people overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and established the People's Republic of China.

In the period since the founding of the People's Republic of China the great agrarian reform was carried out; the Chinese revolution has entered the phase of socialist revolution, i.e., of bringing about, step by step and over a relatively long period, the socialist industrialisation of the country and in the meantime accomplishing, step by step, the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and private industry and commerce—in other words, of realising the tasks of building a socialist society in China.

In the first three years of the transition period, our Party led the Chinese people in successfully accomplishing various democratic social reforms, restoring and further developing the national economy and consolidating the country's defence. As from 1953, China passed from economic recovery to planned economic construction and the systematic transformation of the non-socialist sectors of the national economy. Under the correct leadership of the Party, work in the spheres of socialist construction and socialist transformation has made great progress. The main branches of our industrial and agricultural production have outstripped the highest pre-liberation levels; the living conditions of the working people have improved. The Party has grown enormously, with a membership now exceeding six and a half million. The political consciousness of the Party's members and the militant power of the Party have likewise been greatly enhanced.

Our Party possesses great vital power, and one of the cardinal factors which ensures uninterrupted successes for our Party is our faithful adherence to the Leninist principle of collective leadership. The victory of the Communist Party of China is also a victory for the Leninist principle of leadership.

From its inception, our Party has been built up on the basis of this important Leninist principle and modelled on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Accordingly, from the early stages of our Party building, democratic centralism has been laid down as the basic principle of the Party's organisational structure. As in the case of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the highest principle of our Party's leadership has been collective leadership.

Our Party has consistently maintained that only by thoroughly carrying out the principle of democratic centralism, by fully developing the activity and initiative of the Party members and by relying on their collective experience and wisdom to decide all important problems that arise in the life of the Party, can we ensure the correct leadership and unity of the Party and the success of the Chinese revolution.

The strength of the Communist Party of China lies in the fact that the Party's leadership is collective. Both the directives issued by the Central Committee and works written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung constantly stress the importance of the Party's collective leadership. At the Tsunyi meeting (the enlarged meeting of the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party convened in 1935 at Tsunyi, Kwei-

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An Tse-wen

Vice-Director, Organisation Department,
Central Committee,
Communist Party of China

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these will emerge more correct, more vital and effective, more valuable."

Comrade Mao Tse-tung further explained: "The basic method of leadership is to collect the views of the masses, take them back to the masses so that the masses give them their support and so work out correct ideas of leadership." ("Some Problems of the Method of Leadership").

What Comrade Mao Tse-tung explained is the method of collective leadership which has been proved effective by the practical work of our Party's leadership. The application of this method of leadership brings the Party and the masses into close contact with each other and facilitates co-ordination between the leadership and the masses so that the wisdom of the masses may be crystallised and become the wisdom of the leadership.

The experience gained in our Party life has shown us that, in practical work, the leaders of the Party organisations in different localities constantly encounter new and unfamiliar problems and many serious difficulties. Under such circumstances, so long as these leaders are adept at applying the method of collective leadership—that is, consulting everybody, Party committee members, activists, the rank and file, modestly soliciting advice from other comrades, listening to and taking into consideration their opinions, letting everybody express their views and suggest solutions, making use of their collective experience and accepting all views which are correct and which benefit the people—they will, profiting by public opinion, overcome difficulties, take correct decisions and successfully deal with problems. The actual life of our Party has fully proved that it is the masses that are the real heroes; they display great initiative, whereas there are leaders who often act childishly and foolishly.

The committee system in our Party is a vital system which ensures collective leadership and prevents unrestricted actions by any individual. It is provided in our Party that Party committee meetings should be called at regular intervals. All important questions must be discussed collectively by the Party committees. Every committee member may correct the opinion of others and report on his own experiences. Decisions should be taken only after a thorough study and discussion by the Party committee. Sometimes draft resolutions are passed only after many amendments and revisions have been made. Thus, Party decisions are really the result of collective work and are, therefore, more comprehensive and practical. No resolution of the Central Committee has been formulated by any individual; every resolution is the expression of collective will. Our Party never allows any individual to take a decision freely on an important question because one man's decision is apt to be one-sided and not well-considered.

Our Party's experience has proved that real collective leadership requires Party organisations to discuss and decide issues by means of criticism and self-criticism, and particularly rank-and-file criticism. The very essence and aim of collective leadership is to avoid shortcomings and errors by exchanging experiences through broad criticism and self-criticism. In Party organisations, collective leadership will remain

desired; it would also not be right to say that all the Party organisations are earnestly practising collective leadership. Actually the situation is far from perfect. In practising collective leadership there are still many, even serious, shortcomings and errors within some of our Party organisations. These shortcomings and errors are mainly manifested as follows: the leading cadres of some Party organisations divorce themselves from the principle of collective leadership and replace the method of collective leadership by that of individual leadership. Since the victory of the revolution, some of the leading cadres have become dangerously conceited and dizzy with success, and they have forgotten that a modest attitude and a spirit of self-criticism are the innate qualities of a Communist Party member. They have created around themselves an atmosphere of hero worship and adoration; sometimes they even try to place themselves above the Party and tend to regard the district or department under their leadership as their independent realm. Moreover, instead of collectively discussing important issues on matters of policy or the livelihood of the broad masses, certain leading cadres of Party organisations often take decisions of their own. Then there are Party organisations which instead of regular Party meetings with real discussions merely hold informal ones, issue circulars and canvass opinions. There are still many Party organisations which often call meetings without having sufficiently prepared for them or, instead of holding a collective discussion and study, the members have to listen to a lengthy report by the secretary of a Party committee. It is absolutely clear that in such circumstances it is impossible for the members of a Party organisation to express their own opinions and pass on their experiences to others. And the result is that collective leadership cannot really be put into practice.

The Central Committee of the Party held its Fourth Plenary Session in February last, when the shortcomings and errors existing in the collective leadership within the Party were strictly criticised. The Session emphasised once again the importance of collective leadership and called upon the entire Party membership to adhere strictly to the system of democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership and to oppose firmly departmentalism and individualism, to stop regarding the district or department under one's leadership as one's independent realm, placing the individual above the Party, exaggerating the role of the individual, to oppose self-conceit and hero worship. After the Session, the Central Committee of the Party specifically urged all leading Party organs seriously to discuss the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session, to criticise, in the course of these discussions, the shortcomings in their work and particularly to investigate Party unity and the system of collective leadership. Recently, the leading Party organs throughout the country called meetings at which the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session were read and explained. By means of criticism and self-criticism these meetings reviewed the questions of Party unity and collective leadership, criticised shortcomings and formulated measures to improve work in the future.

In order to ensure that all Party organisations carry out the principle of collective leadership, all the regional Party committees, county Party committees, district Party committees in municipalities

In Communist and Workers' Parties

PUBLICATION OF WORKS OF V. I. LENIN IN GREEK LANGUAGE

The Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece has this year published a Greek language edition of Volumes 1, 23 and 24 of V. I. Lenin's Collected Works.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY

A National Conference of the U.S. Communist Party held between August 6 and 8 was attended by 150 delegates from Party organisations of 24 States.

The Conference endorsed the report of Pettis Perry, member of the National Committee of the Party, on the campaign for the 1954 elections to Congress and approved the Draft Programme of the U.S. Communist Party. A resolution to step up the campaign for an amnesty for political prisoners was adopted. The Conference approved the nomination of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as candidate for Congress and called for efforts to nominate other Communist candidates.

In his report on the election campaign Pettis Perry pointed to the deep discontent of the American people with the policy of the Eisenhower administration.

The reluctance of the Government, Pettis Perry went on, to undertake energetic measures in the face of growing unemployment and reduction of farmers' incomes has alienated the electors—workers, farmers and Negroes—to an even greater degree. As a result, he said, it is possible that the Democratic Party will win in November, though one cannot consider this victory to be assured, because the Democratic Party did not take into account the lessons of the 1952 elections; it did not oppose either the Government war programme or its capitulation to McCarthyism.

Pettis Perry called for support for those candidates who speak out for peaceful co-existence between countries with different political systems, for restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in West and East. Referring to questions of home policy he demanded an increase in minimum wage rates, a large allocation of funds to maintain prices for agricultural produce, reduction in taxes and increased building of schools, hospitals and dwelling houses.

The report on the Draft Programme of the U.S. Communist Party was made by Betty Gannett.

50th BIRTHDAY OF COMRADE EUGENE DENNIS

August 10 marked the 50th birthday of Comrade Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party and unwavering fighter for peace, unlawfully imprisoned by the American authorities.

Progressive organisations of the U.S.A., the Communist and Workers' Parties and democratic organisations of many countries sent telegrams to Eugene Dennis expressing their fraternal and heartfelt greetings.

MASS POLITICAL WORK IN POLISH COUNTRYSIDE

In the course of implementing the decisions of the Second Party Congress, organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party are going more deeply into questions of the development of the countryside and are setting themselves more responsible tasks. An important prerequisite for the successful fulfilment of the tasks set by the Second Party Congress is the all-round improvement of mass political work in the countryside.

A recent meeting of the Poznan Regional Committee of the Party gave close attention to the question of extending and improving mass political work in the countryside. The meeting noted achievements and weaknesses in the work of the Poznan Party organisation in this respect.

It was stressed, in particular, that in order to explain the Party line more thoroughly to the peasants, members themselves must be well acquainted with the resolutions of the C.C. of the Party and the decisions of the Government in relation to agriculture. It was also pointed out that it was essential to make greater efforts to

popularise advanced agrotechnical methods among the peasants.

Those taking part in discussion boldly disclosed shortcomings in the political work in the countryside. They pointed out that Party organisations still do not do enough to link the present-day tasks of the Party with the prospective tasks and that in the round of trivial everyday matters the main, radical questions should not be relegated to the background. The activists frequently speak of the class struggle in general, but the working peasants understand the class struggle better if they are given concrete facts.

Varied forms of mass political work are not in general use in the region. Very often the meeting is the basic form of this work. Mass cultural work is underestimated. For example, discussions on films and books and collective readings are used insufficiently. The press and radio devote much attention to the questions of the countryside but not enough is said about the people themselves. Little is done to draw writers and artists into depicting the life of the countryside and taking part in its transformation.

BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS WORK TO FULFIL DECISIONS OF VIth PARTY CONGRESS

Party organisations and committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party are conducting large-scale work to explain, study and realise the decisions adopted by the VIth Party Congress.

The Congress set the working class the task of ensuring reduced production costs and a high quality of goods as one of the most important goals. The workers of dozens of Sofia factories, headed by Party members, called on the working people to launch emulation for higher labour productivity and lower production costs. Mass socialist emulation has spread to all branches of the national economy.

Carrying out Congress decisions the Party organisations are enthusiastically striving to improve the methods and style of Party work. The Sofia city and district committees of the Party have cut down the number of meetings and the amount of written information and reports. Now functionaries of the Party committees devote a great deal of time to work directly in the Party branches. Groups of members and full-time workers of the city committee and of activists well-versed in the economic sphere study the positive results that have been achieved and render immediate help to the lagging links in industry, construction and trade.

Party committees have begun to observe more strictly the main organisational prin-

ciple—correct selection of cadres and check-up of work done. The area Party committee in Rusa held a special meeting to discuss the questions of selection and training of cadres.

Close attention is paid by Party organisations to the development of agriculture. The Party members are taking particular pains to eliminate the lag in the sphere of livestock breeding. Alongside the harvesting Party organisations are focusing attention on the question of ensuring the fodder base and building livestock premises. A large number of Communists—women and young members—have gone to work on the livestock farms.

Party organisations see to it that all members are given Party assignments and mass political work is conducted on the spot—in the field, on the threshing floor, on the farms. An agitator, Vesa Razslanova, from the village of Dolna Oryahovitsa in Gorna-Oryahovitsa county, shows great initiative by explaining political and economic questions to the members of the co-operative during intervals in the harvesting and threshing work.

Party members are making great efforts to achieve further labour successes in industry and agriculture, on the cultural front and in construction work, in order to mark in a fitting manner the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria.

PREPARATIONS FOR STUDY YEAR IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

Party organisations are engaged in active preparations for the new academic year during which members will study the materials of the Third Party Congress.

Special commissions hold talks with those who are going to study in the

study plans. The Veszprem regional committee discussed the question of organising education among miners.

Well-trained and experienced tutors have been selected to take classes. Many

Leninist principle and modelled on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Accordingly, from the early stages of our Party building, democratic centralism has been laid down as the basic principle of the Party's organisational structure. As in the case of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the highest principle of our Party's leadership has been collective leadership.

Our Party has consistently maintained that only by thoroughly carrying out the principle of democratic centralism, by fully developing the activity and initiative of the Party members and by relying on their collective experience and wisdom to decide all important problems that arise in the life of the Party, can we ensure the correct leadership and unity of the Party and the success of the Chinese revolution.

The strength of the Communist Party of China lies in the fact that the Party's leadership is collective. Both the directives issued by the Central Committee and works written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung constantly stress the importance of the Party's collective leadership. At the Tsunyi meeting (the enlarged meeting of the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party convened in 1935 at Tsunyi, Kweichow Province), the new leadership of the Party with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at the head was formed; thenceforth, the principle of collective leadership became still more firmly established in the life of our Party. As early as 1938 the Central Committee issued "Decisions on Discipline and on Regulations Governing Work in the Party Organisations at All Levels" and "Decisions on Discipline and on Regulations Governing Work in the Central Committee"; in 1941, "Decisions on Enhancing Party Spirit"; in 1942, "Decisions on Unified Leadership in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas and Readjustment of Relations among the Various Organisations"; in 1943, "Decisions on the Method of Leadership"; and in 1948, on the eve of the nation-wide victory in the Liberation War, the Central Committee issued, one after another, its "Directive on the Strict Observance of the Procedure of Requesting Instructions and Submitting Reports", "Decisions on strengthening the Party Committee System" and "Decisions on the Convocation of the Party Congresses and Party Conferences at All Levels". All these decisions and directives stressed the principle of collective leadership and opposition to individual leadership. They played a very important part in consolidating the Party's collective leadership. The Central Committee and the leading bodies of most local Party organisations have faithfully carried out these decisions and directives.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung explained the experience of the collective leadership of our Party as follows:

"In all the practical work of our Party, correct leadership must be built on the principle of taking from the masses, and taking to the masses. This means collecting the views of the masses, scattered and unsystematic as they are; co-ordinating and systematising them as a result of careful study, then carrying them back to the masses, spreading and popularising them, making them the ideas of the masses themselves, so that the masses give these ideas their support and translate them into action, and so that through the actions of the masses the correctness of these ideas may be verified. It is then necessary once more to collect the views of the masses, and once again take them back to the masses so that the masses give them their support... and so on, over and over again. Every time

* This document was written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and has now been incorporated into Vol. III of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, under the title "Some Problems of the Method of Leadership".

be called at regular intervals. All important questions must be discussed collectively by the Party committees. Every committee member may correct the opinion of others and report on his own experiences. Decisions should be taken only after a thorough study and discussion by the Party committee. Sometimes draft resolutions are passed only after many amendments and revisions have been made. Thus, Party decisions are really the result of collective work and are, therefore, more comprehensive and practical. No resolution of the Central Committee has been formulated by any individual; every resolution is the expression of collective will. Our Party never allows any individual to take a decision freely on an important question because one man's decision is apt to be one-sided and not well-considered.

Our Party's experience has proved that real collective leadership requires Party organisations to discuss and decide issues by means of criticism and self-criticism, and particularly rank-and-file criticism. The very essence and aim of collective leadership is to avoid shortcomings and errors by exchanging experiences through broad criticism and self-criticism. In Party organisations, collective leadership will remain just an empty phrase or a mere formality if criticism and self-criticism are not regularly practised and criticism from below is not encouraged.

Collective leadership does not exclude individual responsibility. On the contrary, it increases one's responsibility towards the collective. All members of Party organisations must ensure that resolutions adopted after collective discussion are strictly carried out. Some Party members think that collective leadership lessens their responsibilities. By doing so, they misinterpret the meaning of collective leadership. Our Party experience has proved that correct leadership is possible only when collective leadership is supplemented by the system of individual responsibility. Collective leadership must be based on a high sense of responsibility on the part of the Party members.

To really strengthen the system of receiving instructions from and submitting reports to higher bodies is an important factor ensuring collective leadership. In 1948, our Party took further decisions providing that the Party strictly enforce the system of requesting instructions and submitting reports. Party committees at lower levels are required to report at regular intervals to Party committees at higher levels on the progress of their work and to ask for instructions. In the case of important problems of policy, it is necessary to ask for instructions beforehand from the Central Committee of the Party and to report to it afterwards. The practice of this system in the past few years has brought excellent results. Thanks to this system, Party organisations at higher and lower levels keep in close contact with each other, the Party committees at higher levels are conversant with the conditions prevailing in the organisations at lower levels and the Party committees at lower levels get timely instructions from the Party committees at higher levels, thus minimising or forestalling errors that might otherwise be committed. Moreover, the system has made it possible to enhance the role of collective leadership through timely exchange of experiences.

Owing to the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the overwhelming majority of Party organisations and their leading cadres strictly observe the principle of collective leadership. The working style and method of leadership of the Party's Central Committee fully show that it is a collective of leaders functioning collectively.

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But it would not be right to say that collective leadership within our Party is already perfect and leaves nothing to be

of collective leadership and to oppose firmly departmentalism and individualism, to stop regarding the district or department under one's leadership as one's independent realm, placing the individual above the Party, exaggerating the role of the individual, to oppose self-conceit and hero worship. After the Session, the Central Committee of the Party specifically urged all leading Party organs seriously to discuss the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session, to criticise, in the course of these discussions, the shortcomings in their work and particularly to investigate Party unity and the system of collective leadership. Recently, the leading Party organs throughout the country called meetings at which the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Plenary Session were read and explained. By means of criticism and self-criticism these meetings reviewed the questions of Party unity and collective leadership, criticised shortcomings and formulated measures to improve work in the future.

In order to ensure that all Party organisations carry out the principle of collective leadership, all the regional Party committees, county Party committees, district Party committees in municipalities and cities and Party committees at factories and in mines are widely discussing and investigating the problem of collective leadership. These discussions and investigations have enabled many leading cadres to understand more profoundly the importance of collective leadership and have further strengthened the role of collective leadership in many Party organisations. For instance, most of the leading cadres who had got into the habit of deciding problems by themselves now submit all important issues to Party meetings for full discussion and correct decisions. In the past, some of the Party committee members did not pay due attention to the work of Party organisations as a whole. Now their sense of responsibility towards work on Party committees has been greatly enhanced.

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Our Party's experience shows that in order to carry through the principle of collective leadership we must wage a constant struggle against all phenomena that are contrary to the principle of collective leadership. It is a fact that any violation of the principle of collective leadership will inevitably give rise to serious mistakes in work and unavoidably lead to bureaucratic leadership in Party organisations. This kind of leadership can only be detrimental to the cause of the Party.

Our Party's experience shows that **collective leadership is the only correct method of Party leadership**. Only the practice of such collective leadership will enable Party organisations to improve their work unceasingly, stimulate the enthusiasm of the Party members and carry out correctly the Party's political and organisational lines. Only such leadership enables Party organisations to eliminate in good time any tendency leading to deviation from the Party line, forestall the activities of political careerists and hostile elements and eliminate shortcomings and errors in work. Only such leadership can ensure the Party's unity and solidarity and strengthen the fighting spirit of Party organisations. Strict observance of the principle of collective leadership by Party organisations is a decisive factor in the smooth transition of our country to socialist society. It is through the application of the principle of collective leadership that the Communist Party of China has invariably overcome the difficulties in its forward march and achieved victory in the revolution and on the construction front.

Collective leadership is the greatest force of our Party. It has ensured the victory of our Party and will continue to enable our Party to win new and still greater victories in the socialist construction.

political systems, for restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in Uno and for extending trade between West and East. Referring to questions of home policy he demanded an increase in minimum wage rates, a large allocation of funds to maintain prices for agricultural produce, reduction in taxes and increased building of schools, hospitals and dwelling houses.

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MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The recent meeting of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party resolved to convene the XIth Party Congress on November 18, 1954, with the following agenda:

1. Report of the C.C., to be given by Comrade Y. Tsendenbal;
2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission by Comrade T. Byamba;
3. Directives of the XIth Congress for the second Five-Year Plan of development of the Republic for 1953-57. Report by Comrade B. Shirendyb;
4. Changes in the Party Rules. Comrade D. Damba;
5. Election to central organs of the Party.

FETE OF COMMUNIST PRESS IN AUSTRIA

Recently Vienna saw a traditional working people's fete organised by the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party in honour of the "Osterreichische Volkstimme", organ of the Party. The fete was held amidst great enthusiasm, over 120,000 people taking part. It provided eloquent evidence of the newspaper's links with the people. The mass character of the newspaper is also testified by the fact that large new premises are being built for the "Volkstimme" in Vienna on funds collected by the working people. The building—"Volkstimme" House—will accommodate the editorial board and the publishing house of the newspaper.

Johann Koptenig, Chairman of the Party, who spoke at the festival, dwelt upon the significance of the Soviet proposal on the establishment of a general European system of collective security. He stressed that the "conclusion of a General European Treaty on Collective Security would eliminate the threat of reviving German militarism and pave the way for the conclusion of the state treaty for Austria".

The "Osterreichische Volkstimme" fete was attended by representatives of the press of the Polish United Workers' Party, Hungarian Working People's Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the French Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany.

organisations are enthusiastically striving to improve the methods and style of Party work. The Sofia city and district committees of the Party have cut down the number of meetings and the amount of written information and reports. Now functionaries of the Party committees devote a great deal of time to work directly in the Party branches. Groups of members and full-time workers of the city committee and of activists well-versed in the economic sphere study the positive results that have been achieved and render immediate help to the lagging links in industry, construction and trade.

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political work is conducted on the spot, in the field, on the threshing floor, on the farms. An agitator, Vesa Razslanova, from the village of Dolna Oryahovitsa in Goran-Oryahovitsa county, shows great initiative by explaining political and economic questions to the members of the co-operative during intervals in the harvesting and threshing work.

Party members are making great efforts to achieve further labour successes in industry and agriculture, on the cultural front and in construction work, in order to mark in a fitting manner the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria.

PREPARATIONS FOR STUDY YEAR IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

Party organisations are engaged in active preparations for the new academic year during which members will study the materials of the Third Party Congress.

Special commissions hold talks with those who are going to study in the education network. The commissions assess the level of education of each person, listen to their wishes and then assign them to the appropriate link of Party education.

Last year many Party committees considered that the organisation of Party education was the task of agitation and propaganda departments alone. Now this important job has become the common task of the majority of Party committees. The district committee in Mako, for example, helped the branches of the MTS and producer co-operatives to select tutors and work out

study plans. The Veszprem regional committee discussed the question of organising education among miners.

Well-trained and experienced tutors have been selected to take classes. More leading workers from the Party, state and economic apparatus have been drawn into tutorial work. Of 66 tutors in the XIth district of Budapest 24 are Party functionaries and 20 leading economic functionaries, including 7 factory managers. The number of teachers, agronomists, engineers and other representatives of the intelligentsia among the tutors has increased considerably.

The tutors are now engaged in study, mainly independent study, of the Congress materials. Many Party committees, however, are organising the training of tutors in an inadequate way.

EDUCATION OF NEW PARTY MEMBERS

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is paying constant attention to improving the social composition of its ranks, to the political education of new members and probationers and to further raising the fighting efficiency of Party organisations as well as Party discipline.

The Party committee at the "IXth Congress of the Communist Party" plant turning out parts for bridge building in the town of Brezno exerts all efforts to improve the way in which new Communists are admitted into the Party and their political education. The factory Party organisation admits as probationers, first and foremost, leading workers, technicians and office workers who have familiarised themselves with the programme and Rules of the Party. The bureaux of the shop Party organisations display concern that probationers know the duties of a Communist, that they are informed about Party and Government decisions. The aim of the shop bureaux is not only that young Communists should understand the Party's policy, but also that they should be able to defend it in deeds and fight for its implementation; their aim is that the young Communists should constantly raise their ideological level and professional skill and be models in work.

Last year our Party organisation admitted into the Party 27 workers, 12 engineers and technicians, 9 office workers, including 5 women. This year 3 workers and 3 technicians have been admitted as probationers.

The factory Party committee and the bureaux of shop Party branches understand well that when a probationer is admitted into the Party, work on him is not at an end, but on the contrary is only just beginning. Hence we attach young Communists, as well as non-Party people who are preparing themselves to join the Party, to the most politically trained Communists who follow their development and have

talks with them. The Party bureaux keep a check on the work of these Communists and see that they are fulfilling their Party assignments. We are thus always informed as to how probationers are conducting themselves at work and how they are raising their political level.

The concern of the Party organisation for educating future Party members is also displayed in the drawing of non-Party workers into the various links of Party education. For instance, last academic year 9 non-Party people studied in Party education circles. Furthermore, our Party organisation allocated six experienced tutors to guide political study in the Czechoslovak Youth Union.

The Party organisation is drawing non-Party workers into mass agitation work and experienced Communist agitators give such comrades effective help. Such practice has already given good results during the preparations for the elections to the national committees.

Concern for educating probationers is also revealed in the support given to the labour initiative of young Communists and in the help in introducing new methods of labour. In the shop managed by Comrade Fortiak, a probationer, for instance, all the welders have begun to work according to the method employed by Voloshin, Soviet innovator. The shop Party organisation helped in initiating this method. As a result, productivity of labour on this sector has increased threefold.

This is how our Party organisation, in its concern to replenish the ranks of the Party, sees to it that the foremost, honest people from the working class and the working intelligentsia are recruited and educated in the Party spirit.

Anton CILIK
Chairman, Party Committee,
Communist Party of Slovakia,
"IXth Congress of Communist
Party" plant in Brezno

Mexican Peasants Fight For Land

Peasants in Mexico have been coming out more frequently of late with demands for land.

In Reynosa, an important cotton-growing district in the State of Tamaulipas, 10,000 landless peasants have for a long time been demanding agrarian reform. In June, a big group of landless peasants, driven to despair by their utter poverty, seized the uncultivated lands belonging to the El Caliche latifundia and began to cultivate them. The peasants offered resistance to the troops and police sent out against them and as a result an officer, a well-known landowner, was killed and a police agent wounded. Dozens of peasants were thrown into jail.

At about this time 148 landless peasants from the village of El Mexicano in the same State took over irrigated lands which had not been cultivated for over three years. Several days later a detachment of soldiers armed with machine-guns drove them from these lands, many of the peasants being arrested. Under pressure of the peasant masses, however, the State authorities were soon compelled to release 60 of the prisoners.

Dozens of peasants from the village of Cananea in the State of Sonora took over some lands belonging to the latifundia of the American landlord Green who owns 70,000 hectares of land in the State. The State Government sent 300 soldiers and large forces of police against the peasants to drive them from Green's estates. Many peasants were put into prison.

In retaliation against the brutal police measures taken by the Government, the population of Cananea, joined by miners of the Cananea Copper Co., came out in defence of the prisoners and succeeded in getting the majority released.

The mounting activities of almost two million Mexican farm labourers who are demanding land are meeting with bloody terror from landlords and authorities. Among the many fighters killed this year alone were the well-known Communist peasant leaders—Maximiliano R. Lopez (State of Sonora), Crispin Duran Zamorano (State of Nayarit), Pedro Medina Hernandez (State of San Luis Potosi), Antonio R. Almeida (State of Sinaloa), Teodoro Sanchez (State of Puebla).

However, neither persecutions nor terror can undermine the militant spirit of the peasants who are intensifying their struggle for land and better living conditions.

U. S. Monopolies Plunder Wealth of Brazil

The policy of servility to U.S. imperialism, pursued by the Vargas Government, has resulted in American monopolies appropriating more than two-thirds of the main branches of Brazil's industry. More than 90 per cent of the electric power is produced by the U.S. companies—"Light and Power Co." and "Bond and Share Co."—which received in 1952 over 1,000 million cruzeiros of net profit. U.S. capital controls the oil deposits, the production and export of coffee, cotton and other industries in Brazil.

The example of Brazilian monopolies is vivid proof of how American imperialists are robbing the country. Between 1900 and 1947 the Americans took out of the country

German People and Collective Security in Europe

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Karl Schirdewan
Member, Political Bureau of the C.C.,
Socialist Unity Party of Germany
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Since the Berlin Conference the idea of collective security for all European countries has found increasing recognition among the German people. The Soviet proposal for a General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe is an effective help to the peace-loving forces in their struggle against the EDC treaty and against the resurgence of German militarism. The revanchist and militarist forces in Western Germany have found themselves in a changed situation which by no means corresponds to the plans for realisation of their old designs for imperialist conquests, the plans for establishing the domination of a militarist Germany over the peoples of Europe.

The past few months have seen decisive events which are of great import to the peaceful perspectives of the German people, to the strengthening of the patriotic movement and the change in the correlation of forces in Western Germany itself.

In the interests of strengthening peace and ensuring national reunification of Germany on democratic lines the Soviet Government has recognised the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign state with full rights and on this basis established mutual relations with the GDR. At present the German Democratic Republic decides, at its own discretion, questions of its home and foreign policies, including the question of its relations with Western Germany.

The popular referendum in the German Democratic Republic against the EDC treaty and for a peace treaty has demonstrated that the people of the Republic will never recognise the Bonn and Paris military treaties.

If it were possible to hold a popular referendum on a democratic basis in Western Germany against the EDC treaty and for a peace treaty, it would become perfectly clear that even now there is only a minority of the population who would speak in support of the policy pursued by the Adenauer régime, the policy of reviving German militarism.

In view of the fact that international conditions for the peaceful national development of the whole of Germany are becoming increasingly favourable, owing to the efforts of the Soviet Union and all freedom-loving peoples, the patriotic forces of the German people are redoubling their efforts and increasing their influence over all sections of our people. The absolute majority of the German people have no greater desire than to secure a peace treaty.

We have upheld at all stages of the struggle for the reunification of Germany and are upholding now the main principle that the German people must negotiate between themselves. This proposal has also met with response among those sections of the West German population who previously blindly followed the parties of the Adenauer régime and did not take an active part in the struggle for German unity.

There is growing discontent among the popular masses in Western Germany against those who pursue the policy of a fifty-year occupation of that part of the country. In the face of the advance of the German Democratic Republic in conditions of freedom and sovereignty, the demand for unreserved sovereignty for Western Germany is becoming stronger and stronger. The U.S., British and French occupation authorities are alarmed by the increasing hostility of the population. The military measures taken, for example, in the Rhineland-Pfalz, in Blink, Bremerhaven and in Lüneburg Heath are arousing the wrath of the people.

The movement for higher wages which has become widespread during the past few weeks is taking the form of a persistent strike struggle. Some three million working people in Western Germany are demanding higher wages; of this number 1,500,000 have already resolved to launch active struggle for the realisation of their demands. The iron and steel workers in the Baden-Württemberg Land, agricultural labourers and woodworkers in the Hessen Land have won the fight for higher wages. At present public utility workers in Hamburg and nearly 250,000 iron and steel workers of Bavaria are waging a resolute strike struggle. This struggle heightens the consciousness of the working class, brings the working class into collision with the clerical-police state and helps it to realise its leading role in the national struggle.

In these conditions the German Democratic Republic is, with growing success, fulfilling its historic mission of a bastion of the German nation in the struggle for peace and reunification of Germany along democratic lines. Nevertheless, we must always bear in mind that the Adenauer clique is making all efforts to keep Germany divided. Adenauer and his bosses are intensifying terror and resort to all possible means to secure the implementation of the Bonn and Paris treaties, seeking to avoid the maturing crisis.

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Under these circumstances the Note of the Soviet Government of July 24, which takes account of the outcome of the Geneva Conference, is of outstanding significance for enhancing the national and democratic consciousness in the whole of Germany. The results of the Geneva Conference show the German people that negotiations are not only possible but that, given the firm will to ensure peace, they produce results that are in full conformity with the interests of all nations. The latest Note of the Soviet Government contains concrete proposals for safeguarding peace and security in Europe the realisation of which would provide a possibility of preventing clashes and military conflicts among different European nations, of halting the arms drive, would promote and extend international economic co-operation. The German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic will also be able to become equal parties to the General European Treaty until such time as a unified, peace-loving, democratic state is established. At the same time it is provided that after the unification of Germany a united German state will become a party to this Treaty on the same terms as all other parties.

Having acquainted itself with the Note of the Soviet Union, the Government of the German Democratic Republic immediately announced its readiness to take part in a conference of the European states with a view to exchanging opinions on the question of setting up the system of collective security in Europe, stating the position of the German people and joining the treaty on general European security. In addition, the Government of the Republic will also do everything it can to ensure the participation of the West German Federal Republic in the conference too.

The initiative of the Soviet Government which proposed the holding of a conference for establishing a system of collective security in Europe will make it possible to

All who desire security for the whole of Europe will spare no effort to urge the Germans to achieve mutual understanding and will not support the plans serving the interests of German militarism and thereby perpetuating the division of Germany. Germany as an equal state which is not tied by any military alliance will be guaranteed full protection by the European nations as an equal member of the system of collective security and she will be able to devote all her efforts to the all-out development of her peaceful forces. The system of collective security by means of the neutralisation of Germany would eliminate all possibility of re-establishing a hotbed of war in the heart of Europe and simultaneously do away with the danger of a war by Germans against Germans.

Aggressive militarism in Western Germany seriously threatens, among other things, the rights and freedoms of the toiling people too. The present offensive against the right of the working people in Western Germany to organise themselves, against their right to struggle in opposition to militarism, and the offensive against the living standards of the working people could be repulsed. Participation in negotiations for the development of trade and the support of national economic interests would check the increasing symptoms of an economic crisis in Western Germany, would reduce unemployment, open new markets and would put an end to continuously soaring prices. Through the normalisation of inter-German trade and all-German trade with the other European parties to the treaty it would be possible to ensure a far-reaching improvement.

In view of the great vistas opened up by the latest Note of the Soviet Government to the German people for the solution of their vital problems, the People's Assembly of the German Democratic Republic sent the four powers a solemn appeal which proposes the renewal of the interrupted negotiations on the German question on conditions of equal participation by the representatives of both parts of Germany. The appeal urges that no attempts be made to include either or both parts of Germany in any military grouping before the end of the conference.

The People's Assembly simultaneously sent an urgent appeal to the Government of the Federal Republic and called upon it to appoint authorised representatives to take part in negotiations with representatives of the German Democratic Republic to work out a common platform for Germans for the solution of our vital problems within the framework of the European security system.

The proposal of the Soviet Government has greatly upset the camp of the advocates of EDC policy in Western Germany, who are attempting to justify their negative attitude to the Soviet proposal by downright slander and barefaced lies. They declare that they are against a solution in the spirit of the Geneva Conference. But the path of Geneva for the solution of disputed questions is the path of mutual understanding, which leads to peace for the peoples.

Whoever refuses to take this path wants war.

The annulment of the Bonn and Paris treaties, the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Germany, an end to the activity of espionage and subversive organisations in Western Germany and in West Berlin

the participation of Germany in a general European system of collective security. If all democratic principles are observed, the path to the peaceful reunification of Germany will be clear of all obstacles.

Professor Alfred Weber, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, criticised his Party leaders who found themselves unable, even in connection with the Berlin Conference, to propose any alternative to the EDC treaty. Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, makes statements in support of negotiations. If he wants his words to carry any weight in future, he must take definite action in support of the idea of collective security. This is undoubtedly in conformity with the general opinion of the working class and broad sections of the bourgeoisie in Western Germany. A number of big bourgeois newspapers consider it impossible to give a negative reply to the Note of the Soviet Government since all Germans are anxious to see clarity as to their future and their fate.

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The proposals of the Soviet Union are now being discussed in Western Germany by the population, by many politicians, economists and scientists. The immense significance of these proposals for the future of Germany cannot be denied. And indeed, the proposals of the Soviet Union are a really constructive basis for a discussion by all political forces in Western Germany who are against both the Adenauer policy of isolation and enmity with the neighbours in the East and the revival of militarism, and who do not agree to the unilateral orientation towards aggressive American policy. The signing of a Treaty on Collective Security in Europe is the sole correct alternative to EDC and the "general contract".

There can be no other alternative. The peoples repudiate the EDC treaty since it tends to revive German militarism and threatens war in Europe. Any other form of rearmament of Western Germany—be it under the guise of armed forces under NATO, which Adenauer seeks to present as a national army, under the guise of the "coalition army" that Ollenhauer is seeking to put over, or of the "democratic Wehrmacht"—also signifies nothing but the revival and legalisation of German militarism.

The German people are undergoing a severe testing time. And just as they cannot but exert every effort in the struggle for the unity and democracy of their homeland, even at the cost of many sacrifices, they likewise cannot shirk responsibility for participation in the settlement of questions of peace in Europe.

Therefore the struggle for the implementation of the proposal to set up a system of collective security in Europe is at present an integral part of the struggle waged by the German people for ensuring their national interests by peaceful means. This proposal consolidates the national consciousness and opens up before the peoples of Europe the prospect of their peaceful development. The "European Union" of the American imperialists and their German accomplices, which is aimed at suppressing the rights of peoples to national self-determination, is counterposed by the constructive idea of ensuring the flowering of nations in conditions of peace and freedom.

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At its Fourth Congress the Socialist Unity Party of Germany opened up a clear perspective before the German nation of struggle for unity and democracy. By arming the entire German working class

Campaign in Japan for Ban on Atom and Hydrogen Weapons

A group has been officially formed in Tokyo for the collection of signatures, on a nation-wide scale, to a declaration urging prohibition of atom and hydrogen weapons.

This group, the National Council for Collection of Signatures for Banning the Use of Atom and Hydrogen Bombs, was set up on the initiative of members of various sections of the population, including Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Nobel prize winner in physics for 1949, Hachiro Ariata, former Foreign Minister, and Tetsu Katayama, former Prime Minister.

According to the estimates of the Council, by August 8 the declaration had been signed by 4,761,882 people.

Havoc in South Korea

As a result of the predatory policy pursued by the American imperialists and the perfidious Syngman Rhee clique, since the armistice was signed industry and agriculture in South Korea have continued to decline and the already intolerable living standards of the popular masses have steadily deteriorated. Even according to the toned-down figures published by the puppet government, there are at present more than 1,090,000 fully unemployed and a larger number of only partially employed. Starvation is becoming more widespread and at the moment South Korea is 3,250,000 sees short of requirements as regards food (one see equals approximately 180 kilograms). The fact that 1,500,000 sees of rice are being exported to Japan this year will aggravate the food shortage.

The peasants are groaning under the insufferable burden of taxes of all kinds, the number of which in the past year increased from 260 to 280; the 23 main tax items increased from 50 to 300 per cent. Mass plundering of villages in the mountainous regions took place under the guise of "punitive expeditions against guerrilla detachments" as a result of which hundreds of thousands of peasants were evicted from the land.

Inflation is being intensified by the devastation in the country and the exorbitant military expenditure. At the end of September 1953 there were 18,100 million hwans in circulation whereas by the end of June 1954 the sum had risen to 31,600 million hwans. The Uno commission for uniting and rehabilitating Korea and the joint American-Korean economic council have laid down a strict control over the economy of the country. In the middle of December last the rate of exchange of the American dollar was trebled—from 60 to 180 hwans to the dollar—and in consequence prices for American goods have risen sharply in the South Korean market.

RIISING PRICES IN AUSTRIA AND IN ITALY

Prices for different kinds of foodstuffs are rising unchecked in Austria.

Even according to the underestimated official data vegetable prices have increased 200-300 per cent compared with July last and the prices of various fruits by more than 200 per cent. Meat prices have risen considerably, the Austrians having to pay between 2 and 8 schillings per kilogram more for meat than last year.

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According to the figures of the Central Statistics Institute the cost of living in Italy during the first six months of this year rose 3.5 per cent above the 1953 level. These figures are based on expenditure on

(State of Nayarit), Pedro Medina Hernandez (State of San Luis Potosi), Antonio R. Almeida (State of Sinaloa), Teodoro Sanchez (State of Puebla).

However, neither persecutions nor terror can undermine the militant spirit of the peasants who are intensifying their struggle for land and better living conditions.

U. S. Monopolies Plunder Wealth of Brazil

The policy of servility to U.S. imperialism, pursued by the Vargas Government, has resulted in American monopolies appropriating more than two-thirds of the main branches of Brazil's industry. More than 90 per cent of the electric power is produced by the U.S. companies—"Light and Power Co." and "Bond and Share Co."—which received in 1952 over 1,000 million cruzeiros of net profit. U.S. capital controls the oil deposits, the production and export of coffee, cotton and other industries in Brazil.

The example of Brazilian monazite is a vivid proof of how American imperialists are robbing the country. Between 1900 and 1947 the Americans took out of the country over 65,000 tons of monazite. According to the calculations of scientists this amount of monazite corresponds to 325 tons of nuclear fuel, which is equal in calories to 975 million tons of coal or 650 million tons of oil. This amount of fuel would be enough to fulfill Brazil's requirements for nearly 300 years.

of the Soviet Union and all freedom-loving peoples, the patriotic forces of the German people are redoubling their efforts and increasing their influence over all sections of our people. The absolute majority of the German people have no greater desire than to secure a peace treaty.

We have upheld at all stages of the struggle for the reunification of Germany and are upholding now the main principle that the German people must negotiate between themselves. This proposal has also met with response among those sections of the West German population who previously blindly followed the parties of the Adenauer regime and did not take an active part in the struggle for German unity.

There is growing discontent among the popular masses in Western Germany against those who pursue the policy of a fifty-year occupation of that part of the country. In the face of the advance of the German Democratic Republic in conditions of freedom and sovereignty, the demand for unreserved sovereignty for Western Germany is becoming stronger and stronger. The U.S., British and French occupation authorities are alarmed by the increasing hostility of the population. The military measures taken, for example, in the Rheinland-Pfalz, in Blnk, Bremerhaven and on Lüneburg Heath are arousing the wrath of the people.

The intensified struggle of the monopolists for maximum profits and the growing burden of militarisation more and more often encounter a decisive rebuff from the working class and other sections of the working people.

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The initiative of the Soviet Government which proposed the holding of a conference for establishing a system of collective security in Europe will make it possible to pave the way, by means of achieving mutual understanding in Europe on these questions, to mutual understanding between the Germans and frustrate all reactionary machinations spearheaded against the establishment of mutual understanding between the Germans.

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The annulment of the Bonn and Paris treaties, the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Germany, an end to the activity of espionage and subversive organisations in Western Germany and in West Berlin and the removal from power of militarists and active fascists in Western Germany will create the most favourable prerequisites for holding really free elections throughout the whole of Germany. These prerequisites could be established through

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At its Fourth Congress the Socialist Unity Party of Germany opened up a clear perspective before the German nation of struggle for unity and democracy. By arming the entire German working class with the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the national question and with the militant experience gained in the solution of this question, we shall ensure a rapid advance of the forces of peace in Western Germany too.

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According to the figures of the Central Statistics Institute the cost of living in Italy during the first six months of this year rose 3.5 per cent above the 1953 level. These figures are based on expenditure on food, clothing, heating, rent, gas and other expenses as, for instance, cigarettes, visits to places of entertainment, newspapers and so forth. Food costs have gone up more than others, having increased by 4 per cent during the first half year.

Work With Party Activists in Hunedoara Region

The meeting of the C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party in August, 1953, pointed out that one of the most important tasks of the leading Party bodies throughout the country was to rally around themselves a large body of Party activists and with their help further strengthen the links between the Party and the working masses. In this connection the meeting stressed the important role played by regular meetings of the activists which enable every Communist, irrespective of his sphere of activity, to understand better the tasks set by the Party and his part in fulfilling them.

The Hunedoara regional Party committee, guided by the decision adopted by the meeting of the C.C., is striving to set up around each district and town committee of the Party a wide circle of activists, to consult with them and utilise them in solving the tasks facing the region.

Of real help to the regional committee were the proposals made by the activists during the discussion of the results of the conference of advanced members of collective farms of the Republic. The realisation of the proposals contributed to improving political work among the working peasantry, which helped to set up more than ten collective farms and associations for joint cultivation of land only recently.

Discussions with the Party activists on the progress made in carrying out the instructions of the August 1953 meeting of the C.C. for further raising the material and cultural level of the working people have helped the regional committee to make better use of the internal reserves in the enterprises in order to increase production of mass-consumption goods. As a result the range of mass-consumption goods available in our region has increased by 50 items.

The question of how district and town committees utilise the activists in their work was the subject of special discussion at plenums and meetings of the regional committee bureau. The regional committee adopted a number of decisions aimed at improving work with the activists.

Ioan Cotoș

First Secretary, Hunedoara Regional Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

With the help of the activists the regional committee has obtained definite results in improving its methods, in reaching concrete decisions and in ensuring more effective control over their fulfilment.

The recent district Party conferences showed that the district committees have begun to make wider use of the activists in the struggle for implementing Party and Government decisions. This has helped to raise the level of their organisational and political work and has led to the more successful fulfilment of economic and political tasks.

The Petroșani district committee which pays constant attention to developing and training the activists and consults them on the most important questions, can be cited as an example. The district committee, with the help of the activists, took effective measures to ensure that members and non-party people engaged in the network of Party education thoroughly mastered the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. Members of the district committee and the more highly trained tutors were attached to the classes; they helped the tutors to raise the ideological level of the studies. The district committee organised meetings on methodological ques-

tions and helped the branch bureaus to establish constant control over the standard of study.

The concrete aid given to the branches can be cited as a positive factor in the work of the Petroșani district committee. Relying on the activists the district committee helped the Party committee in the Aninoasa mine to invigorate inner-Party life, to make members more active in the discussion of all questions. The Party members are the vanguard in the struggle for improving production indices.

The Party committee at the Jieț Lonea Mine was helped in the matter of eliminating shortcomings in the organisation of the production process and working out concrete measures aimed at improving work in the mine. Such measures were: accelerating the turn-round of wagons, an inventory of tools according to sectors, better care of the tools and

handing them over in shifts, systematic and serious preparation of the production meetings at sector level and at the enterprise.

Good results have also been obtained by the Hunedoara district committee of the Party in the work with the activists. Here is an example. At the Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej Metallurgical Combinat there were serious shortcomings in the matter of organising the struggle for fulfilling the production plan. The district committee decided to consult the activists on the reasons for the shortcomings in the enterprise and the means for their elimination. It was established at the meeting that the reason for the shortcomings was the weak political and mass work amongst the workers on the socialist emulation question and on the innovators' movement. Thanks to the help given by the activists, the district committee took a decision directing all Party and trade union organisations to take necessary measures aimed at developing broad socialist emulation. It was suggested that the scientific society of the plant engineers and technicians should make a more careful study of all innovations put forward by the workers. As a result of improved political and mass work socialist emulation developed considerably and the

production plan for the first quarter was exceeded by 4.3 per cent. More inventions and innovation proposals were made use of in the first quarter of this year than during the whole of 1953, resulting in a saving of over two million lei.

At the meeting of the district committee on the question of disclosing local resources and internal reserves, the activists made a number of valuable proposals as, for instance, utilising limestone and lime, putting a lime kiln into operation in Govăjdia and collecting scrap for the steel mill. To realise these proposals a small rolling mill for utilising scrap was put into operation. From this scrap iron rims and other metal articles for agriculture are made.

Not all Party district committees, however, are drawing the activists into examining and checking on the work of Party organisations. Some district committees utilise only functionaries of the Party apparatus for this purpose, and this tells badly on the work of the Party organisations. Experience shows that only those Party committees which rely on the broad masses of activists and listen carefully to their criticism, to their proposals and advice, can correctly direct the work and improve their own daily activities. Party committees which underestimate the role and significance of the activists, which do not rely on them, isolate themselves from the masses and resort to administrative and bureaucratic methods of leadership which are extremely dangerous and detrimental to the work.

Such shortcomings were often to be seen in the work of the Brad district committee. The lack of work with activists made timely fulfilment of tasks difficult and led at times to the substitution of bureaucratic methods of leadership, decrees and circulars for political work. These short-

comings are also explained by the fact that the regional committee, and particularly the instructors of the regional committee, were lax in controlling the work of district committees. That is precisely why shortcomings in the work of the Brad district committee were late in being revealed.

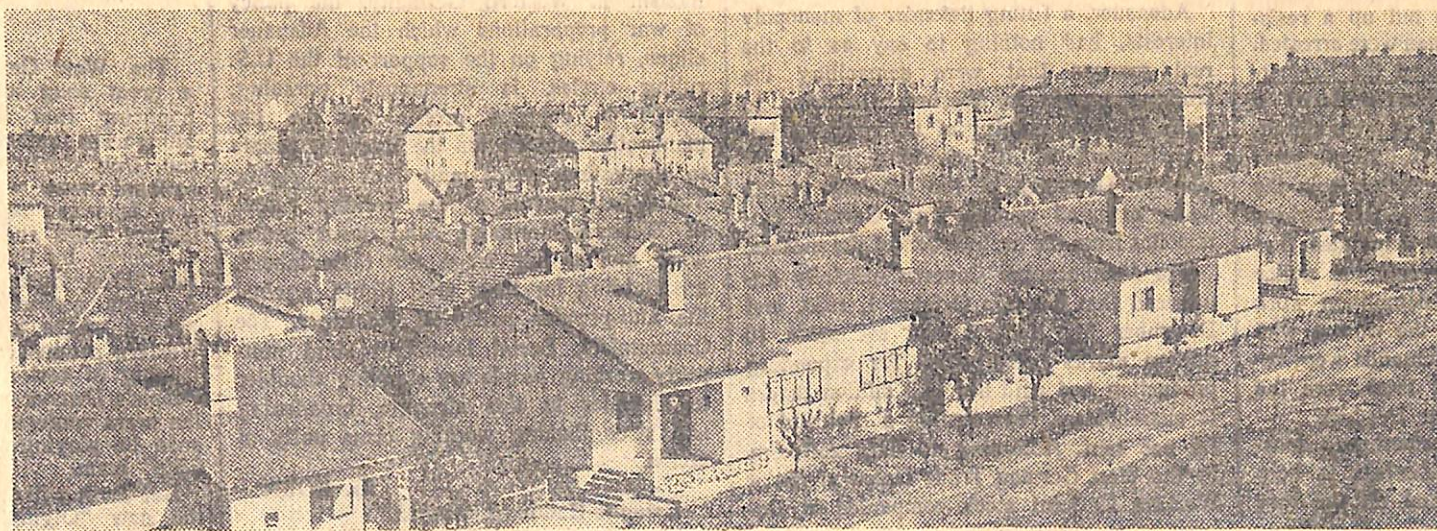
Inadequate work with the activists by the Party committees has an adverse effect on Party political and economic work. This is also the reason why in some branches the admittance of probationer members has been neglected and is regarded as the duty of a special section of the branch committee and not of the committee, the activists and the entire Party organisation.

It is important that all Party bodies daily consult with the activists, that they rely on them, concern themselves with the question of their development and training both politically and professionally, that they hold regular meetings with the activists since only in this way can we successfully carry out the decisions of the Party and the Government.

Effectively utilising the activists in the work of checking up on the fulfilment of decisions, the Party organisations have the opportunity to involve all Communists in active work, to train them to become resolute fighters capable of rallying the broad masses of the working people for building Socialism in our country.

The steady growth of the ranks of the Party activists, the drawing of ever more cadres from the economic and state apparatus into everyday work must be in the centre of attention of all Party bodies and Party organisations.

Tireless training of the activists, constant solicitude for raising their ideological and political level—this is the key to improving the entire work, to raising the fighting efficiency of the Party organisations. The better the Party bodies and Party organisations work with the activists, the more successful they will be in fulfilling their role of the political leader of the working people.



During the ten years of people's rule, the face of Hunedoara, a big industrial centre in the Rumanian People's Republic, has changed beyond recognition. Photo: New workers' dwellings, with all modern conveniences, in Hunedoara.

Dangerous Intrigues of Aggressors in South-East Asia

The Geneva Conference, which put an end to the war in Indo-China and contributed to the further easing of international tension, inflicted a serious defeat on the American policy "of strength". It upset the U.S. aggressive plans in relation to South-East Asia and raised the peoples' hopes for a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues by means of negotiations.

Not desiring to reconcile themselves to their defeat at Geneva and insisting on carrying out their adventurist policy, U.S. ruling circles have of late stepped up their aggressive moves in the South-East Asian countries. American diplomats and militarists, encouraging to the utmost the provocative activities of their puppets on Taiwan and in South Korea, are at the same time endeavouring to speed up the creation of a new aggressive bloc which goes by the name of SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organisation) in the American press.

Even on July 21—the day the Geneva agreements on Indo-China were signed—Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, announced that the U.S.A. was making strenuous efforts to set up an "alliance" in South-East Asia. A statement appeared shortly afterwards to the effect that the U.S. Government intended to convene a meeting in September next for the purpose of studying the American draft for creating such an "alliance".

Apart from the U.S.A., Britain and France, the new aggressive bloc, which for camouflage purposes is termed "defensive", should embrace, as its organisers see it, such countries as Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand, as well as the countries that took part in the Colombo Conference—India, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and Pakistan. It was at the same time announced that Washington was seeking ways of drawing the southern part of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia into this bloc, in flagrant contradiction to the decisions of the Geneva Conference, which envisage that these states would not participate in any military alliance and that no foreign bases would be allowed to be established on their territories.

U.S. ruling circles, in attempting to draw a whole number of Asian countries into the new military alliance, are thereby trying to mask the colonizing and aggressive nature of the bloc they are forming in South-East Asia. It is, however, not so easy to do this because the peoples of Asia, who have seen with their own eyes the results of American interference, have learnt a great deal from events in Korea and Indo-China.

One of the main tasks assigned to SEATO by U.S. ruling circles consists of the suppression of the national-liberation movement of the Asian peoples and of interference in their internal affairs. The organisers of the aggressive bloc no longer conceal this themselves. The newspaper "Chicago Sun and Times" reports that legal experts in Washington and London are trying their utmost to find a formula that would permit the new alliance to combat the "internal subversive activities" in South-East Asia. According to the "New York Herald Tribune", Under-Secretary of State Smith likewise spoke of the fight against the "internal subversive activities" (in other words, the fight against the national-liberation movement). Baldwin, a military commentator, was even more candid and cynical in the "New York Times", stating that the real problem in forming the bloc was to organise Asians against Asians. What, after all this, is all the talk about the "defensive character" of SEATO worth?

account, just as it is impossible to halt or frustrate the great process of the regeneration of the Asian peoples, which is one of the most important features of our times.

The policy of setting up SEATO is contrary to the national interests of all the peoples of Asia. That is why wide circles of public opinion in the countries of Asia resolutely reject the American plans for forming a military bloc in South-East Asia. Graphic illustration of this are the speeches of public and state figures, the statements and resolutions of mass organisations and the numerous press comments. The statement published by the Liaison Committee of Peace Supporters in Asian and Pacific countries at the beginning of August declared that the peoples of these countries will raise their vigilance a hundredfold, will rally their ranks still closer and will continue the resolute struggle, together with the peoples of the whole world, for the full implementation of the agreement on restoring peace in Indo-China, for frustration of the aggressive plans to create hostile blocs in Asia, for maintaining peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. U.S. aggressive schemes have also been condemned by the All-India Peace Council, the Indonesian National Peace Committee and public organisations of Burma which convened a meeting in Rangoon, etc.

The press of different countries vigorously denounces the American intrigues in South-East Asia. The Indian newspaper "National Herald", for example, declares in an editorial that SEATO is an outrage. If the Asian peoples, the newspaper writes, want by combined efforts to maintain peace in Asia they themselves must decide what must be done... SEATO can destroy at least half what has been achieved in Geneva. The newspaper points out that Britain, which has decided to go along with the U.S.A. in creating this bloc, will have to assume responsibility for creating fresh instability and possible tension in relations between the countries of the Commonwealth. The Indonesian newspaper "Harijan Rakjat" writes that "Indonesia rejects the South-East Asian Pact because it jeopardises general peace". The newspaper "Patriot", published in Sumatra, stressed that the U.S.A., having suffered a defeat in Indo-China, is now seeking new means for military gambles. "A military bloc in South-East Asia", another Indonesian newspaper "Bintang Timur" writes, "can only worsen the international situation."

Peace-loving forces throughout the world are well aware that to fight for peace means to strengthen international co-operation and peaceful co-existence between countries, regardless of their social or political system, but not to create military blocs and alliances which heighten international tension and lead to unleashing a new war. The newspaper "Pakistan Times" has said that the remarkable success achieved in Geneva shows quite clearly that peaceful co-existence was not merely a pleasant dream or a clever slogan. This success has strengthened the belief that it is always possible to avoid war even when there is the most grievous international tension and conflicts.

Now there is the news that India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon have rejected the proposal to participate in the South-East Asia bloc projected by the U.S. by giving a negative reply to the invitation to participate in the conference for setting up SEATO.

In response to the dangerous intrigues of U.S. ruling circles in South-East Asia,

STATEMENT BY POLITICAL BUREAU OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF TUNISIA

On August 3 the Political Bureau of the Tunisian Communist Party released a statement on the occasion of the French Government recognising and proclaiming home rule for Tunisia. The statement reads that this act of the French Government is an "important step towards national independence and the establishment of new relations between France and Tunisia".

The Political Bureau stresses that the Tunisian people have achieved the recognition of their national rights as a result of the heroic and united struggle they waged for more than 30 months. At the same time it points to the great and active help rendered by the entire progressive world public, including the French people, to the people of Tunisia.

Referring to the intention of the French Government to open negotiations with the authorised representatives of the national movement in order to put into practice the formal recognition of home rule for Tunisia, the Political Bureau stresses that "negotiations can be successful only if the French Government immediately repeals all repressive measures by declaring a

general amnesty for all political prisoners, ending all persecutions, abolishing all measures which restrict the activity of leaders of the national movement and patriots, abolishing the state of siege, restoring all social and private liberties, and reinstating all people who had been dismissed from their jobs for patriotic activity".

The statement also says that it is essential to put an end to the wholesale sending of troops to Tunisia.

In conclusion the Political Bureau declared that negotiations between the French Government and authorised representatives of the national movement could be successfully opened only if they are carried out on the basis of the demands unanimously supported by the people of the country. The representatives of all parties and national organisations, without exception, and in particular the representatives of the working class, the interests of which are inseparable from those of the entire people and which justly expects that an end will be put to the policy of poverty, low wages and unemployment, must take part in these negotiations.

Big Strikes and Demonstrations in Morocco

The number of strikes and demonstrations in Morocco is on the increase; those taking part are resolutely coming out for the independence of the country. The strikes and demonstrations are assuming such a scale that the numerous police are unable to suppress them.

Almost all the Moroccan traders in the big cities have been on strike since August 8. Most of the factories in Casablanca have stopped work. The authorities have brought in troops to keep work going in the bakeries since workers in the big bakeries did not turn up.

Communal services, particularly transport, are not working to full capacity. As a result of the dockers' strike in Casablanca 75 per cent of work in the port has come to a standstill. Leaflets calling for strikes find their way everywhere. The strike in Port Lyautey has assumed a general character and demonstrations are being held.

The religious holiday Aid-el-Kebir which used to be marked by great festivities was a day of struggle this year.

Every day brings further acts of repression against the population. More than 50 people have been killed in the past few days alone.

Greek Working People Fight for Their Demands

In pursuance of the arms drive policy the Papagos Government imposes a heavy tax burden on the shoulders of the Greek people. It recently adopted an emergency decree on certain tax reforms with the result that the monthly income tax for a worker earning 1,500 drachmas rose 200 per cent, and for a worker earning 2,000 drachmas 75 per cent, etc.

Mounting taxes lead to the impoverishment of the working masses, a fact which even the bourgeois press of Greece is at a loss to conceal. "The vast majority of the people", wrote "Elephtheria" not long ago, "are experiencing a steady fall in living standards. Half the nation... are starving." The newspaper states that 1,800,000 people have only enough money to cover the cost of two cups of black coffee a day, while 2,500,000 only have the price of a packet of cigarettes.

The dire plight of the working masses results in a growing strike movement. The

concrete workers of Levadia recently struck work, demanding higher wages. The employers were forced to meet their demands. Workers in the "Couvarakis" shoe factory in Athens held a one-day strike for a 20 per cent wage increase. At the "Matsangou" cigarette factory in Volos work was brought to a standstill for three hours as a protest against the delay in paying out bonuses for March and April. A dockers' meeting in Piraeus adopted a resolution for a 25 per cent rise in pay. The resolution states that if their demands are not satisfied they will down tools.

The working people of Greece are also fighting against the wholesale arrests that are taking place and for the release of political prisoners. This struggle has developed to such an extent that the Papagos Government has been compelled to adopt a decision to release Manolis Glezos, hero of the Greek people, and some other political prisoners.

Outrage of Reaction in U.S.A.

The American press reports that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested seven leaders of different organisations of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. They are Arthur Bary, Chairman of the Communist Party in the State of Colorado and Anna Bary, his wife; Harold Zepelin, Party organiser for Colorado; Joseph William Scherer and his wife; Lewis Johnson, leader of the Party in the State of Utah, and Pa-

of the F.B.I., 115 Communist Party leaders have been arrested under the Smith Act since 1949.

The arrests of Communists and other progressive figures who are making a stand for peace, for a relaxation of international tension and for a home and foreign policy conforming to the interests of the people testify to the violence of reaction, to the further fascisation of the state system of

When Otto John, former chief of the West German Security Office, openly broke with the policy of the Bonn revanchists and exposed the predominance of nazis in the political and social life of Western Germany Adenauer hastened to "refute" him by declaring that he, Adenauer, "guarantees" that nazism "will not rear its head again" in Western Germany.

(Press item)



Herr ADENAUER (Before the Microphone) AND HIS "GUARANTEES" (Through the Window)

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Taiwan—Base for U.S. Provocations in the Far East

While the diplomats were making their way to the Geneva Conference, U.S. Rear-Admiral John Will, with a group of experts on landing operations, was heading for the Island of Taiwan in order to participate in the manoeuvres of American warships and the Kuomintang troops in Formosa Strait. When it became clear at the concluding meetings in Geneva that the war in Indo-China was about to end, General Van Fleet, a special representative of the President of the U.S.A., proceeded to the Far East. In his brief-case he carried plans for increasing the armed forces of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines. On the very day that it became known that the Geneva Conference had come to a successful conclusion, Eisenhower announced at a press conference in Washington the proposed conclusion of a military alliance between the United States and the Kuomintang clique.

This is no mere coincidence. Many other facts also show that the adversaries of peace are trying to make up for the cease-fire in Indo-China by new provocative actions in the Far East and one of the chief bases for these provocations is the Island of Taiwan that has been seized by the American militarists. According to the "Washington Post", Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, recently declared at one of the committee meetings of the

seized in Formosa Strait last summer. The Polish tanker "Praca" was the subject of a piratical attack and seized last September; the same fate was suffered by the Polish merchant vessel "Gottwald" in May this year. The Soviet tanker "Tuapse" was unlawfully seized on June 23 this year. History knows of no precedent when the freedom of the seas was so shamelessly violated in times of peace.

The seizure of the Chinese Island of Taiwan by American armed forces, the innumerable acts of provocation which the American militarists and the Kuomintang scum are effecting along China's coast are insolent acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China. American warships and aircraft based on Taiwan are brazenly violating China's air limits and territorial waters. Chiang Kai-shek's gang, supported by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, is harassing China's coastal areas and islands, killing people, robbing fishermen, seizing fishing boats and dropping secret agents for wrecking activities on the mainland.

A good dog runs ahead of its master, says a proverb. During the last few days of the Geneva Conference and after it was over the Kuomintang bandits extended their area of provocation. They began to intercept merchant vessels. They began to

Asia. It is, however, not so easy to do this because the peoples of Asia, who have seen with their own eyes the results of American interference, have learnt a great deal from events in Korea and Indo-China.

One of the main tasks assigned to SEATO by U.S. ruling circles consists of the suppression of the national-liberation movement of the Asian peoples and of interference in their internal affairs. The organisers of the aggressive bloc no longer conceal this themselves. The newspaper "Chicago Sun and Times" reports that legal experts in Washington and London are trying their utmost to find a formula that would permit the new alliance to combat the "internal subversive activities" in South-East Asia. According to the "New York Herald Tribune", Under-Secretary of State Smith likewise spoke of the fight against the "internal subversive activities" (in other words, the fight against the national-liberation movement). Baldwin, a military commentator, was even more candid and cynical in the "New York Times", stating that the real problem in forming the bloc was to organise Asians against Asians. What, after all this, is all the talk about the "defensive character" of SEATO worth?

American ruling circles, as hitherto, do not intend to take into account the irrefutable fact that the old Asia, whose lot was one of utter oppression and the enslavement of her peoples by foreign forces, is disappearing into the past. However, today it is impossible not to take this fact into

East Asia", another Indonesian newspaper "Bintang Timur" writes, "can only worsen the international situation."

Peace-loving forces throughout the world are well aware that to fight for peace means to strengthen international co-operation and peaceful co-existence between countries, regardless of their social or political system, but not to create military blocs and alliances which heighten international tension and lead to unleashing a new war. The newspaper "Pakistan Times" has said that the remarkable success achieved in Geneva shows quite clearly that peaceful co-existence was not merely a pleasant dream or a clever slogan. This success has strengthened the belief that it is always possible to avoid war even when there is the most grievous international tension and conflicts.

Now there is the news that **India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon have rejected the proposal to participate in the South-East Asia bloc projected by the U.S.** by giving a negative reply to the invitation to participate in the conference for setting up SEATO.

In response to the dangerous intrigues of U.S. ruling circles in South-East Asia, intrigues that are a danger to peace, the peoples of all countries will enhance still more their vigilance, rally still closer their ranks and step up the struggle to frustrate the aggressive designs of the U.S. ruling circles, which are contrary to the vital interests of peace-loving mankind.

T. SAMBOR

Mounting taxes lead to the impoverishment of the working masses, a fact which even the bourgeois press of Greece is at a loss to conceal. "The vast majority of the people", wrote "Elephtheria" not long ago, "are experiencing a steady fall in living standards. Half the nation... are starving." The newspaper states that 1,800,000 people have only enough money to cover the cost of two cups of black coffee a day, while 2,500,000 only have the price of a packet of cigarettes.

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According to a statement made to press representatives by Edgar Hoover, Director

of the F.B.I., 115 Communist Party leaders have been arrested under the Smith Act since 1949.

The arrests of Communists and other progressive figures who are making a stand for peace, for a relaxation of international tension and for a home and foreign policy conforming to the interests of the people testify to the violence of reaction, to the further fasciation of the state system of the U.S.A. At the same time they are evidence of the fact that the U.S. ruling circles are embarrassed and powerless in the face of the growing dissatisfaction with official Government policy, a policy of war preparations, which is contrary to the vital interests of the American people.

way to the Geneva Conference, U.S. Rear-Admiral John Will, with a group of experts on landing operations, was heading for the Island of Taiwan in order to participate in the manoeuvres of American warships and the Kuomintang troops in Formosa Strait. When it became clear at the concluding meetings in Geneva that the war in Indo-China was about to end, General Van Fleet, a special representative of the President of the U.S.A., proceeded to the Far East. In his brief-case he carried plans for increasing the armed forces of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines. On the very day that it became known that the Geneva Conference had come to a successful conclusion, Eisenhower announced at a press conference in Washington the proposed conclusion of a military alliance between the United States and the Kuomintang clique.

This is no mere coincidence. Many other facts also show that the adversaries of peace are trying to make up for the ceasefire in Indo-China by new provocative actions in the Far East and one of the chief bases for these provocations is the Island of Taiwan that has been seized by the American militarists. According to the "Washington Post", Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, recently declared at one of the commissions of Congress that the United States needed Taiwan in order to maintain a constant threat of military activities against Red China... The "Reader's Digest" was even more candid in expressing exactly what the U.S. leaders want. In its August issue the magazine states that American military leaders handling Far East affairs are planning to bleed China white by means of a number of landing forays and raids in different spots along the Chinese coast and reckon that they can thus turn the coast of China into one huge raw wound. This is the real reason for American aircraft carriers and destroyers appearing in the vicinity of the Chinese Island of Hainan on July 26 and for American fighter planes, which took off from an aircraft carrier, violating China's air limits over the ports of Yulin and Loh Huei, making piratical attacks on two Chinese patrol planes and shooting them down. This is the true purpose of all the other provocative acts which the Chiang Kai-shek gang is committing in China's coastal areas under orders from the U.S. militarists.

Piracy has become the standard of behaviour of the Kuomintang myrmidons and the command of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. As far back as 1952 a number of British vessels, including the "Rosita", whose captain was killed, were attacked in waters controlled by U.S. naval forces. An attack was made on the British merchant ship "Inchulva" in Formosa Strait in August last year. Reuter then pointed out that in two years dozens of attacks had been made on British vessels. Things went so far that Britain was compelled to convoy her merchant ships so that they would not become the prize of the pirates from Taiwan. The Danish steamer "Heinrich Jessen" was

Polish tanker "Flak" was attacked by a piratical attack and seized last September. The same fate was suffered by the Polish merchant vessel "Gottwald" in May this year. The Soviet tanker "Tuapse" was unlawfully seized on June 23 this year. History knows of no precedent when the freedom of the seas was so shamelessly violated in times of peace.

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A good dog runs ahead of its master, says a proverb. During the last few days of the Geneva Conference and after it was over the Kuomintang bandits extended their area of provocation. They began to intercept merchant vessels more frequently in the open sea and to make air attacks on the territory of the People's Republic of China. During the last two months 13 Chiang Kai-shek planes have been brought down within China's air limits.

Chiang Kai-shek's clique, which has long ago been turned down by the Chinese people is aspiring to establish itself in China again. The Chiang Kai-shek newspapers raised a racket recently about preparations for "landing on the mainland", declaring that 1954 was the "decisive year". Vain and ludicrous hopes! Everyone now knows that were it not for the lavish American subsidies, and were there no American destroyers and aircraft in the offing, the political corpses of the Kuomintang scum would long ago have been consigned to their rightful place—the rubbish dump of history.

The "bilateral security treaty" which the United States is planning to conclude with the Kuomintang clique is aimed at "legalising" the usurpation of Chinese territory—the Island of Taiwan—in order to turn it into a permanent American colony, into a base for hostilities against the People's Republic of China. Judging by press reports, the U.S.A. is undertaking to "defend" the Kuomintang clique on Taiwan in return for Chiang Kai-shek providing the American militarists with cannon fodder. This treaty is thus a component part of the plan projected by the U.S. militarist circles, the plan "to force Asians to fight Asians".

The public in Asian countries are following the moves of aggressive U.S. circles very closely. Peace-loving forces are absolutely determined to frustrate the U.S. plans for new provocations in the Far East.

Jan MAREK

TRUTH WILL OUT

The West German DPA Agency made a great song and dance recently in announcing that Zakarias, the well-known Hungarian footballer, had "fled from behind the Iron Curtain" to France. This sensational news was at once taken up by the American and West European reactionary press and, it goes without saying, of course, by the "Voice of America" and the "Free Europe" Broadcasting Station. A press conference was accordingly arranged in the town of Lille at which the Western penpushers were dished up a fresh helping of cock-and-bull stories about the People's Democracies. It was announced at the press conference that "Zakarias" would soon be playing for the French "Olympic Lille" team.

But truth will out and came the day when the new "Olympic Lille" player stepped

on to the football field. After the first few minutes of play it became clear that he was as good at football as the "Voice of America" is at telling the truth. It turned out that the person who had been publicised as the "well-known Hungarian footballer" never had been a footballer and was not Zakarias at all, but an ordinary rascal who formerly served in the ranks of the French "Foreign Legion".

Quite naturally, the "Voice of America" did not deign to announce the scandalous set-back of this imposter, this agent provocateur.

K. M.

EDITORIAL BOARD

MILITANT DETERMINATION

(Letter from Western Germany)

A large-scale struggle for the right to the elementary needs of life has been launched recently by the working people in Western Germany.

The other day we were in Hamburg, where 14,000 factory and office workers of the city's transport and other public utility services have been on strike since August 4. Despite provocations by the police, the strikers are fighting with determination for the satisfaction of their demands for increased wages. They are receiving letters and telegrams with expressions of solidarity from all parts of Germany. Bus-drivers in Cologne held a five-hour strike of solidarity with the working people of Hamburg.

Following lengthy negotiations with employers who refused to meet the demands of the workers, an organised strike of 236,000 metal workers of Bavaria, affecting 600 factories, began on the morning of August 9.

Simultaneously with the mass strikes in Hamburg and Bavaria the wave of action by the working people is rising all over Western Germany. Even the Adenauer press is compelled to admit that about three million industrial and office workers are coming out in Western Germany in an organised way with demands for higher wages; 1,500,000 of these have already taken a decision to struggle actively for the realisation of their demands. Among them are 900,000 metal workers in North Rhine-Westphalia, about 250,000 miners in the Ruhr, 120,000 factory and office workers in the chemical industry, 100,000 postal and telegraph workers, together with workers in other industries and agricultural and lumber workers.

The West German monopolist press which has all the time been trying to convince

its readers of the "unshakable stability" of the Bonn state dismally admitted that it is the "biggest wage conflict since the Federal Republic came into existence".

A striking example of the growing militant activity of the working people in Western Germany in the struggle for their vital needs are the events in Bremerhaven, which is being converted into a war base by the American occupation authorities.

On American orders the inhabitants of Grosseer Blink, one of the suburbs of Bremerhaven, were given notice to quit by the Bonn authorities. Demolition squads then appeared in Grosseer Blink to take down all the buildings in this district, including the church, to provide a clear space for construction work planned by the Americans. The inhabitants of Grosseer Blink not only refused to leave their homes, but set about hindering demolition work with determination. Armed police detachments were sent to Grosseer Blink on the morning of August 5 when the men had gone to work. They dealt brutally with the old people, women and children who tried to put up a resistance, and many of the women were arrested.

When news of this reached the Bremerhaven dockyards the workers declared a protest strike and some 5,000 of them marched in a body to Grosseer Blink, broke through the cordon and ousted the police from the district. After this a section of the workers went to the town hall and demanded that the local administration recall the police immediately, abandon all demolition work in Grosseer Blink and free the women who had been arrested. These demands were rejected and only somewhat later were the arrested women given their freedom.

The workers from the Bremerhaven dockyards set up special detachments to keep guard on Grosseer Blink and on the very

next day they had to repulse attacks by fresh police detachments who had thickly surrounded the entire district. Thanks to the united, organised action of the workers who rallied to the defence of the inhabitants of Grosseer Blink, the police were unable to carry out a single eviction.

The fight being put up by the working people of Hamburg, Bremerhaven and Bavaria draws strength from the solidarity of the personnel of numerous factories in Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

The growing militant determination of the masses of working people in Western Germany has given rise to alarm in the Bonn ruling circles. Adenauer, interrupting his vacation, made a broadcast speech on August 6 in which he referred to "great disturbances" taking place in Western Germany, saying that "the political future of the Federal Republic is in great danger" and calling for "calm and prudence".

Adenauer, a fitting defender of monopoly interests, had nothing to say as to the real reasons that were compelling the working people in Western Germany to fight. He said nothing of the growing impoverishment of the working people in Western Germany, of the fabulous profits being amassed by the West German monopolies from the exploitation of the masses.

The Mannesmann Concern officially announced that between October 1, 1952, and December 31, 1953, it had set aside 10 million marks from profits for expanding production and paid out 18.3 million marks to shareholders, representing a dividend of 7.5 per cent. According to data collected by the West German Trade Union of Metal Workers 29 joint stock companies in Ba-

varia paid out 34 million marks in dividends in 1952, transferred 118 million marks to reserve and allocated 254 million marks for capital investment. In 1953 the profits of these companies were even greater.

The growing profits of the monopolies in Western Germany are inextricably linked up with the unbridled and mounting exploitation of the workers, with steadily increasing prices and with encroachments on the vital interests of the working people.

According to the official data of the Federal Statistics Board, 45 per cent of all taxpayers in Western Germany have an income of 150 marks or less per month and 35 per cent receive between 150-300 marks monthly. According to this same Board the subsistence minimum of an average working class family of four was 339.75 marks in February, 1953, and 371.98 marks in February, 1954. Thus 80 per cent of all taxpayers in Western Germany (the majority of them are industrial and office workers) have incomes which are considerably below the official subsistence minimum.

The policy of reviving militarism and nazism in Western Germany, the policy of war preparations which the Adenauer clique, relying on the support of the U.S. ruling circles, is strenuously pursuing, brings in colossal profits for the big monopolies and dooms the working people to starvation, want and lack of rights. The broad masses of the working people of Western Germany, who want peace, work and a fair wage for their labour, are fighting for their vital rights, against the anti-popular policy of Adenauer. The Communists, Social Democrats and non-party working people are standing shoulder to shoulder in this struggle, broadening and strengthening working class unity of action.

G. KORN

Cologne-Hamburg, August