

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

Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties

No. 3 (271)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1954

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

For Higher Level of Ideological Work in Communist and Workers' Parties

Only a few days separate us from the 30th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, creator of the Soviet Socialist State, leader and teacher of the working people of the world and great master-mind of revolutionary science.

The Soviet people, the working people in the countries of people's democracy and all progressive mankind deeply revere the memory of the great Lenin. Lenin's name has become the banner of the peoples in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

Lenin taught the Communist and Workers' Parties to place the utmost importance on ideological work, on the mastering of the revolutionary theory. He proved that only a Party which is guided by the advanced theory can play the role of the vanguard fighter and real leader of the working people. The outstanding place of the ideological work in the activity of the Communist and Workers' Parties is determined by their lofty mission and the great tasks confronting them. A party of the new type can achieve success and victory only provided it is equipped with Marxism-Leninism, with a knowledge of the laws of social development, with a knowledge of the laws of class struggle. The high level of ideological work testifies to the maturity of the Party, to its strength and its indestructible ties with the masses.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the model for all Communist and Workers' Parties, is strong above all by virtue of the fact that in all its activity it is guided by the invincible theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Unceasingly and creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU charts a new pathway in the history of mankind, the pathway to Communism. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union regards ideological work as its primary duty. Striking proof of the constant attention the Party devotes to this important sector of its activity is provided by the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU on ideological questions, the discussions held in the USSR in recent years on philosophy, biology, physiology, linguistics and political economy which have played an important role in raising the level of the Party's ideological work and in developing Soviet science. The XIXth Congress of the CPSU set the task of raising still higher the ideological level of the Party, of raising to a new, higher level all branches of socialist culture—science, literature, the arts—of rallying more effectively all means of ideological influence to educate the Soviet people in the spirit of Communism. The Cen-

tries of people's democracy, the struggle against the manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, against the survivals of social democracy is not always and not in all Party organisations being waged at a proper level.

Literature and science in these countries not infrequently contain subjectivist and idealist theories, various anti-Marxist "conceptions" and "views". Such is the case, above all, in those places where the Party organisations, being preoccupied by questions of economic construction, either forget all about the ideological work or let it become slack. But the neglect of the ideological work or its slackening seriously damage the cause of building Socialism. It must always be remembered that the slackening of the ideological work by Party organisations leads to the strengthening of the influence of bourgeois ideology.

The experience of the CPSU teaches us that it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against every manifestation of deviation from the line of the Party, against liberalism and carelessness towards ideological mistakes and distortions, that bold criticism and battles of opinion must be developed in the field of scientific work and a daily struggle waged for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist theory, utilising for this purpose all means of ideological influence—the press, lectures, propaganda, literature, the theatre and cinema.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy see as their task the raising of the level of the ideological work still higher and the improvement of the theoretical training of the Party cadres and the entire membership. They are striving to ensure that the Party propaganda is on the offensive, and is closely linked with the tasks of socialist construction, that theory is ahead of practice, illuminating its path. The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy pay particular attention to the theoretical elaboration of the most important problems of socialist construction, to the profound explanation of such questions as the decisive role of the popular masses in history, the leading and transforming role of the Party, the people's-democratic state as the main instrument in building Socialism, the question of an all-round strengthening of the alliance of the workers and the working peasantry.

Marxism-Leninism is the battle flag of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the cen-

Forthcoming Election to Supreme Soviet of USSR

On January 12 the Soviet press published a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dealing with the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In view of the fact that the term of office of the Deputies of the Third Session of the Supreme Soviet is due to expire on March 12, 1954 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in strict conformity with the Soviet Constitution, resolved to hold the elections to the Supreme Soviet on Sunday, March 14, 1954.

The Presidium also decided that the forthcoming elections should conform to the Election Regulations of January 9, 1950.

The Soviet press has also published the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the formation of the constituencies for the election of candidates to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held on January 11, 1954, heard a report "Vital measures for developing the coal industry and for ensuring the output of coal in 1954" delivered by Comrade Josef Jionas, Minister of Fuel and Electric Power Industry.

Those taking part in the discussion fully approved the report and the measures advanced at the meeting. In a unanimous decision the meeting pointed out that the complete elimination of the disproportion between supplies and stocks of fuel and the requirements of the national economy is a task of vital importance at the present moment. Consequently all measures for ensuring the fulfilment of the plan for the coal output and the development of the coal industry are tasks of state significance. The realisation of these measures is a vital task in socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

Draft Amendments to Rules of Communist Party of Bulgaria

In connection with the preparations for the VIII Party Congress the paper "Rabot-

FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

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National Peace Conference in Sweden

A Conference convened by the National Peace Committee was held in Stockholm on January 10. The Conference was attended by Isabella Blume, Member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and Belgian Deputy, and by representatives from Peace Committees in northern countries.

The communique released after the Conference reads: "The Conference expressed

its satisfaction at the initiative of the World Peace Council in deciding to work for an international meeting which will enable all organisations and individuals striving to ease the international tension to concentrate their efforts on this question".

The delegates gave a wholehearted welcome to Isabella Blume and Andrea Andreen, Stalin Peace Prize Winners.

Austrian Peace Council Calls on People

The Austrian Peace Council has issued an appeal to the people of the country in which it points out that the efforts of the peace-loving forces during the past year have brought humanity much nearer to the cherished aim—peace: in Korea the armistice agreement brought the war to an end and paved the way for negotiations between the Great Powers; well-known international figures are calling for a ban on the weapons of mass destruction; new negotiations on the future of Germany are pending.

The appeal says that the Austrian people wholeheartedly welcome these signs of the relaxation of international tension. In 1954 they will even more resolutely oppose attempts to foster hatred between the nations and demonstrate their desire for mutual understanding.

In conclusion, the Peace Council expressed the hope that 1954 will lead to the strengthening of mutual understanding and the extension of friendly relations among the nations.

British Teachers Demand Easing of International Tension

The recent conference convened by the Teachers for Peace organisation in London discussed the problem of "International Tension and Education". The conference was attended by 200 or so delegates and visitors, mainly from Great Britain and the dominions and colonies.

The delegates illustrated their reports with a wealth of facts about the serious effect of the arms drive on education. Charles Darvill, a Sheffield schoolteacher, quoted official documents which reveal that the dilapidated state of a number of school buildings in Britain is a danger to the lives of the pupils. Some 600 school buildings which were acknowledged to be unfit as far back as 1925 are still being used as schools. Whereas an excessively large part of the national expenditure in Great Britain is earmarked for war, only a trifling sum is spent on education.

Byelowsky, a woman schoolteacher from the Union of South Africa, pointed out that only three out of eleven Negro boys and girls go to school, and only 4 per cent of

was addressed by Peter Mauger, an Essex schoolteacher, who pointed out that certain ailments, including nervous exhaustion, are now more widespread among teachers than before the war due to the fact that their conditions are going from bad to worse. He drew the attention of the delegates to the demoralising influence that American comics and films, which are tainted with militarism, have on British boys and girls, tending to make them regard war and violence as the natural order of things.

The delegates unanimously adopted a statement which says that they welcome the recent exchange of views between the governments of the USA and the USSR in connection with the use of atomic energy. The conference urged other governments to demonstrate their will for peace, saying that this might lead to the prohibition of all weapons of mass extermination, to the greatest possible reduction of armaments and to the use of science for the good of mankind. The delegates also welcomed the forthcoming negotiations between the four powers, which might pave the way for the

Eve of 30th Anniversary of V. I. LENIN'S Death

The working people of all countries are preparing to mark the 30th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death. The Soviet people reverently honour the bright memory of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. Lectures and talks devoted to V. I. Lenin's memory are being held in factories and mills, in towns and villages. Thousands of Muscovites and people from other places are going to the V. I. Lenin Central Museum. Mass visits are being arranged to the Lenin Gorki near Moscow and the Lenin memorials in Leningrad. Many thousands of the working people are paying visits to the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum.

The working people in the countries of people's democracy are making wide-scale preparations to mark the memory of the great leader of the peoples. Lectures, talks and exhibitions reflecting the life and activity of V. I. Lenin will be organised in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.

A V. I. Lenin Museum will be opened in the Polish city of Krakov and a branch of the Prague V. I. Lenin Museum in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

A memorial meeting will be held on January 21 in Paris with Comrade Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, in the chair. A report on the life and activity of V. I. Lenin will be delivered by Comrade Etienne Fajon, Member of the Political Bureau.

In Italy the 30th anniversary of the death of the great Lenin will be marked by the Italian Communist Party and other progressive organisations.

Eighth Anniversary of People's Republic of Albania

On January 11, 1946, Albania was proclaimed a People's Republic. The freedom-loving people of Albania enthusiastically celebrated the eighth anniversary of this historic event. The proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania became possible as a result of the defeat of German fascism by the heroic Soviet Army. This explains why the people in every part of Albania speak about the Soviet Union and the Soviet people with a feeling of profound love and gratitude.

To mark the occasion the Albanian press published news of the remarkable successes achieved by the people of Albania during the past seven years. Industrial production in 1953 was 8 times that of 1938. Compared with prewar Albania now produces 10 times

the masses.

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Lenin's immortal ideas are the guide to action for the Communist Party of China, for the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries of people's democracy. The Communist Party of China is carrying out an extensive campaign to popularise the revolutionary science; creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist teaching it is combining the Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese anti-imperialist revolution, with the building of the new, people's-democratic China.

Utilising in every possible way the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy are successfully leading the peoples of their countries along the pathway of socialist construction. The work of the ideological tempering and education of the cadres and all working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism has assumed large proportions in the countries of people's democracy.

But as has been pointed out by the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies the level of the ideological work in the Parties still lags behind the tasks of socialist construction.

The December Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, for example, drew attention to the fact that dogmatism and scholasticism, abstraction and quotation-mania still obtain in propaganda work. Dogmatists and talismudists, as is known, by learning the items of the Marxist-Leninist theory as bare formulas in isolation from practice, actually regard Marxism-Leninism not as a living and developing teaching but as a collection of dogmas which are true for all time and in all circumstances. Lenin mercilessly ridiculed and exposed the dogmatists and talismudists. He demanded a creative approach to the study of the revolutionary theory, a creative application of this theory to the concrete conditions of each particular country.

The socialist ideology grows stronger in the process of the struggle against bourgeois ideology. It is known that the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes, together with the imperialist states, are waging a bitter struggle against the policy of the people's-democratic countries, seeking to undermine the worker-peasant alliance, the friendship of the peoples of the countries of the democratic camp and their confidence in the triumph of Socialism. Bourgeois nationalism and social democracy are the most widespread and harmful manifestations of bourgeois ideology in the countries of people's democracy. At the same time, as has been pointed out in the Party press of the coun-

try, lectures, propaganda, literature, the theatre and cinema.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy see as their task the raising of the level of the ideological work still higher and the improvement of the theoretical training of the Party cadres and the entire membership. They are striving to ensure that the Party propaganda is on the offensive, and is closely linked with the tasks of socialist construction, that theory is ahead of practice, illuminating its path. The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy pay particular attention to the theoretical elaboration of the most important problems of socialist construction, to the profound explanation of such questions as the decisive role of the popular masses in history, the leading and transforming role of the Party, the people's-democratic state as the main instrument in building Socialism, the question of an all-round strengthening of the alliance of the workers and the working peasantry.

Marxism-Leninism is the battle flag of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries in their struggle for democratic freedoms, for national independence and national sovereignty of their countries, for a bright future of the peoples. The Communist and Workers' Parties in these countries are carrying out considerable work in popularising the revolutionary theory and training Party members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Many Communist and Workers' Parties of these countries have achieved significant successes in this field. Among the important achievements of the French and Italian Communist Parties is the fact that on the basis of Marxism-Leninism they have united and rallied around themselves the most progressive cultural workers as well as prominent figures in various branches of science in their countries. Marxist literature is being published in large editions in France and Italy, and elements of new, advanced democratic culture, which take the side of the people and uphold their interests, are maturing and growing stronger with each passing year.

All these achievements notwithstanding, the ideological work of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries still seriously lags behind the tasks facing these Parties. Party organisations still make insufficient efforts to raise the ideological level of the entire membership, to equip all Party members with Marxism-Leninism. Not infrequently the study of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in the Party education network is divorced from the tasks of the Parties, from their everyday activity. The press of the Communist and Workers' Parties in these countries still commits serious theoretical mistakes; bourgeois ideology and various anti-Marxist "theories" of the Right-wing Social Democrats are still not energetically and profoundly exposed.

Resolute struggle against the corrupt bourgeois ideology, ruthless exposure of all kinds of bourgeois and social democratic "theories" and "conceptions",—this is an important duty of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Chauvinist and racist "theories", all manifestations of Malthusianism and cosmopolitanism directed against national sovereignty, the propaganda of war and aggression, the boosting of the idea of US world domination and other insensate "ideas" of the apologists of capitalism,—all this must be ruthlessly exposed. The more widely and actively the Communist and Workers' Parties popularise the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, their great achievements in economic and cultural upbuilding, their struggle for peace and friendship among the nations, the more resolutely they expose the foul bourgeois slander against the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the more successfully will they carry out their task.

For a higher level of ideological work of the Communist and Workers' Parties!

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Those taking part in the discussion fully approved the report and the measures advanced at the meeting. In an unanimous decision the meeting pointed out that the complete elimination of the disproportion between supplies and stocks of fuel and the requirements of the national economy is a task of vital importance at the present moment. Consequently all measures for ensuring the fulfilment of the plan for the coal output and the development of the coal industry are tasks of state significance. The realisation of these measures is a vital task in socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

Draft Amendments to Rules of Communist Party of Bulgaria

In connection with the preparations for the VIth Party Congress the paper "Rabotnichesko Delo" published the draft amendments to the Rules of the Communist Party of Bulgaria together with a letter from the Central Committee which calls on all regional, rural district, city and city district committees of the Party to launch a wide discussion of the draft amendments to the Rules. The discussion will be held primarily in the lower Party organisations with the active participation of all members and probationers.

"Rabotnichesko Delo" will set aside a special column for discussion on the draft amendments.

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The delegates illustrated their reports with a wealth of facts about the serious effect of the arms drive on education. Charles Darvill, a Sheffield schoolteacher, quoted official documents which reveal that the dilapidated state of a number of school buildings in Britain is a danger to the lives of the pupils. Some 600 school buildings which were acknowledged to be unfit as far back as 1925 are still being used as schools. Whereas an excessively large part of the national expenditure in Great Britain is earmarked for war, only a trifling sum is spent on education.

Byelowsky, a woman schoolteacher from the Union of South Africa, pointed out that only three out of eleven Negro boys and girls go to school, and only 4 per cent of the young Africans get as far as the middle school. In the Union of South Africa the expenditure on the education of one white child is nine times the amount spent on a Negro child.

The report of the Teacher's Union of New York City which was read to the conference states that in America one child in three goes to school in a building not acceptable as regards fire safety. American schools are short of 750,000 classrooms and the shortage of teachers has been estimated at 160,000.

A session devoted to discussion of the pernicious effects of the international tension on the morality and culture of the youth

was addressed by Peter Mauger, an Essex schoolteacher, who pointed out that certain ailments, including nervous exhaustion, are now more widespread among teachers than before the war due to the fact that their conditions are going from bad to worse. He drew the attention of the delegates to the demoralising influence that American comics and films, which are tainted with militarism, have on British boys and girls, tending to make them regard war and violence as the natural order of things.

The delegates unanimously adopted a statement which says that they welcome the recent exchange of views between the governments of the USA and the USSR in connection with the use of atomic energy. The conference urged other governments to demonstrate their will for peace, saying that this might lead to the prohibition of all weapons of mass extermination, to the greatest possible reduction of armaments and to the use of science for the good of mankind. The delegates also welcomed the forthcoming negotiations between the four powers, which might pave the way for the elimination of the differences between East and West. The delegates said that, like thousands of people of varying viewpoints, they are disturbed by the plans for the rearmament of Germany, which would not only increase differences of opinion and give rise to a deep feeling of alarm in Europe, but would aggravate the danger of a third world war. The resolution went on to say that the conference therefore urged the powers to find by means of mutual consent ways and means of creating a united and peace-loving Germany.

The delegates went on record for a Five-Power conference to include the Chinese People's Republic.

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To mark the occasion the Albanian press published news of the remarkable successes achieved by the people of Albania during the past seven years. Industrial production in 1953 was 8 times that of 1938. Compared with prewar Albania now produces 10 times more food, 24 times more electric power and 20 times more cotton fabrics.

Last year the crop area increased 64 per cent as against 1938. The socialist sector is becoming more and more firmly established.

The living standards of the working people are improving year by year. In 1952 sugar consumption rose 2.4 per cent compared with 1948, that of meat and fish almost doubled while consumption of maccaroni increased 3.5 times.

This notable occasion—the eighth anniversary of the Republic—was marked with mass rallies and meetings held throughout the country.

GREAT AND INVIOLEABLE FRIENDSHIP

300th Anniversary of Reunion of Ukraine with Russia

The peoples throughout the Soviet Union are marking the outstanding historic event of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia as a great and joyous holiday. The working people are marking this date with further labour achievements in Communist construction. The theses on the tercentenary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia (1654-1954) approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are enthusiastically studied by men and women at factories and in offices, on collective farms and in machine and tractor stations. The celebrations occasioned by the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia are becoming an exciting manifestation of the great friendship and inviolable unity of all the peoples in the Soviet Union.

A group of chairmen of collective farms from the Kherson region recently got off the train at one of the railway stations near Moscow. The Ukrainian guests arrived there at the invitation of their Russian friends to get an idea of the experience of the leading collective farms in the Moscow region. They closely studied the method of growing vegetables in hothouses, the square-cluster method of cultivating potatoes and other vegetables. At the "Put Novoi Zhizni" collective farm the guests examined the method of growing maize for silo. They also inspected hothouses built on collective farms near Moscow.

This is only one of many instances which vividly reflect the great and inviolable friendship of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples.

A striking example of the inviolable friendship of the two fraternal peoples—of the Russian people and the Ukrainian people—is provided by their joint struggle for the successful carrying out of the fifth Five-Year Plan. The metal workers of the

"Dnieprospetsstal" plant in Zaporozhye are engaged in socialist emulation with the personnel of the "Elektrostal" plant near Moscow; the open-hearth workers of the "Zaporozhstal" plant are vying with the steel smelters of the "Magnitka", while the personnel of the Dnieper electrode plant are in emulation with the personnel of a number of enterprises in Moscow and Chelyabinsk.

The working people in Kharkov mark the outstanding event of the tercentenary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia with great labour achievements. In the postwar period this war-ravaged city emerged from ruins largely due to the help of the peoples of the USSR and above all of the great Russian people. In this too the Kharkovites see a vivid and striking proof of the all-conquering might of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

On the eve of the national holiday Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky, ancient Ukrainian town, is full of gaiety and interest. It is here that 300 years ago the famous Pereyaslav Rada ratified the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. Construction work and urban improvement works are being carried out on a wide scale in the town. In 1953 alone the state allocated nearly 20 million roubles for urban improvements. It has recently been decided to build a large clothing factory in the town.

Discussions in connection with this important anniversary are being held in industrial enterprises in Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov and other cities, on the collective farms, state farms and in the machine and tractor stations. Lectures and reports devoted to this occasion are also being arranged. Different exhibitions, including photographic exhibitions, are being opened in museums and libraries. People skilled in Ukrainian folk art are also getting ready to mark the occasion.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic have decided to set up a Government Celebration Committee. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has decided to convene in May 1954 a Jubilee Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic devoted to the anniversary.

Preparations for the festival of all the peoples of the Soviet Union are under way in all cities, towns and villages of the Russian Federation. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR has decided to convene in May next a Jubilee Session of the Supreme Soviet in connection with this outstanding event. Anniversary meetings are taking place in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the Russian Federation. Their programmes include poems by Shevchenko, great Ukrainian poet, extracts from Gogol's works, old Ukrainian and Russian folk songs and songs by Soviet composers.

The public bodies of the other Soviet Republics also widely mark this anniversary. Talks devoted to the fraternal friendship of the peoples in the USSR are being held in factories, on collective farms and in the machine and tractor stations. The libraries are crowded with people during this period. Exhibitions of the works of Ukrainian authors are being opened in the libraries; theatres are preparing to stage plays by Ukrainian playwrights; exhibitions of book illustrations are being held and collections of works by the authors of these Republics about the Ukraine published.

The 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine and Russia is a great event not only for all the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also for the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

The working people in the countries of people's democracy see in this historic event a great embodiment of the idea of friendship among the peoples. The newspapers in these countries feature articles dedicated to this anniversary; talks devoted to this outstanding event are being held in enterprises.

The 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine and Russia is also being marked by the progressive public in the capitalist countries. The achievements of Communist construction and the triumph of the idea of friendship among the peoples in the USSR are a source of inspiration to the peoples of the world in struggle for their liberation from the yoke of capitalism and for friendly, peaceful relations between all peoples.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided on the erection of a monument on Kiev Railway Station Square, in Moscow, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia.

With a view to drawing a large number of architects, sculptors and painters into the work of creating the monument, the Council of Ministers of the USSR instructed the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies to hold a competition for the best design.

The design of the monument should reflect the outstanding historic event—the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia—which has completed the centuries-old struggle waged by the Ukrainian people against foreign enslavers and for reunification with the Russian people in one Russian state; it should reflect the fraternal alliance and eternal and indestructible friendship of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples.

Lenin's Ideas Illuminate Pathway for Improving Wellbeing of People

The ideas of Leninism, first realised in the USSR, have become a powerful material force organising and rallying the working people of all countries in the struggle for transforming society.

The successes achieved in the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in the development of the national economy and culture, in raising the standard of living of the population set an inspiring example for the popular masses in the people's-democratic countries in Europe and Asia.

Guided by the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching the Communist and Work-

ers' Parties of the countries of people's democracy are successfully fighting for the building of Socialism which alone can ensure for all members of society a high standard of living, the maximum satisfaction of their increasing requirements, their free and all-round development. Concern for a steady improvement in the wellbeing of the people is the law for the Communist and Workers' Parties, the expression of their loyalty to the people.

I.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that under capitalism there exists an insoluble contradiction between production and consumption. This contradiction lies in the fact that the development of production is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in consumption since the aim of capitalist production is not the satisfaction of the needs of society but the extortion of increasing profits for the capitalists. As to consumption, the capitalist is interested in this only in so far as it ensures profit for him. The development of capitalist production comes up against the restricted purchasing power of the population which causes recurring crises of overproduction and growing unemployment.

In the epoch of imperialism the capitalists' drive for maximum profits leads to the growth of absolute and relative impoverishment of the masses, which makes for a further sharpening of the insoluble contradiction between the growth of production and the reduced consumption of the popular masses. The majority of the European capitalist countries have not reached even the meagre subsistence level regarded as essential by official statistics. The arms drive which places an unbearable burden on the shoulders of the working people, leads to a further lowering of their real wages. In the US real wages are now much lower than the prewar level, while in France and Italy they are only half the prewar level. As a result of imperialist plunder tens of millions in the dependent and colonial countries are doomed to death from starvation.

Lenin showed that in the epoch of imperialism the irreconcilable contradiction between production and consumption is aggravated to the extreme and can only be solved through the proletarian socialist revolution.

In order to conceal and camouflage the inability of capitalism to satisfy the elementary requirements of the masses of the people, who produce all the material wealth, capitalism's apologists such as Malthus and his followers—the neo-Malthusians—have sought and are still seeking to prove that it is the growth of the population and not the exploitation and the drive of the capitalists for maximum profits that leads to the growing impoverishment of the masses and reduces their consumption. With unprecedented cynicism and brutality these hirelings of capitalism propose to solve the problem of consumption by wiping out part of the world population through brutal wars of extermination.

The historical facts fully refute the "theories" of the neo-Malthusians which have been widely spread in the US, Britain and

II.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was the first to be con-

other capitalist countries. For example, the enormous increase in the population of the Soviet Union does not prevent a steady rise in the standard of living. It is not the growth of the population but the capitalist mode of production which stands in the way of social progress and happiness for mankind.

Marxism-Leninism has proved that the abolition of capitalism through revolution, the transfer of the means of production into the hands of the working people and the organisation of production on a socialist basis can alone ensure a steady and all-round improvement in the wellbeing of the people.

The establishment of socialist ownership of the means of production and the consolidation of the socialist production relations, the relations of co-operation and mutual aid, create vast possibilities for the operation of the basic economic law of Socialism. The aim of production under Socialism is the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques. The satisfaction of the requirements of the masses is effected on the widest possible scale in accordance with the level of the development of the productive forces and of the whole of the national economy of a given country.

As distinct from capitalist society where the greater part of the national income is appropriated by the exploiting classes while the masses become more and more impoverished and ruined, in socialist society the entire national income belongs to the working people and is distributed in their interests. The constant expansion of production ensures a constant increase in the national income, both in the sphere of consumption and in the sphere of accumulation. Henceforth the growth of the productive forces under Socialism directly leads to a higher material and cultural level for the working people. For the first time, Lenin pointed out, after centuries of labour for others, after forced labour for the exploiters, it becomes possible for the workers to work for themselves, moreover, to make use of all the achievements of modern engineering and culture in their work.

This is the basis for attaining greater productivity of labour than is the case under capitalism, greater productivity which ensures an increasing amount of consumer goods for the whole of society, the basis for inspired labour, mass socialist emulation and innovation. Productivity of labour, Lenin pointed out, is in the long run, the most important, the most essential thing for the victory of the new social system.

workers and strengthen the alliance between the workers and peasants, to strengthen the

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I. Chişinevschi
Secretary, Central Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party

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Plan for the development of the USSR, which will mark an important advance of Soviet society along the road from Socialism to Communism. The measures taken recently by the Central Committee of the CPSU and by the Government of the Soviet Union for a further advance of agriculture, for the development of light industry, the food industry and Soviet trade are designed

Carrying out the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet people are enthusiastically working to carry out the tasks of the fifth Five-Year

III.

The Lenin plan of building Socialism in the USSR and the glorious experience of the Soviet state in translating this plan into life are the most reliable guide for the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies in carrying out the tasks facing them.

Following along the path charted by Lenin the Rumanian people, under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party, have registered successes of which they can be justly proud. These successes would have been impossible without the close co-operation and friendship with the Soviet Union which is giving us constant all-round assistance.

The volume of industrial output in Rumania in 1953 was roughly 2.5 times more than in 1938 and 3.5 times more than the 1948 figure. The living and cultural standards of the working people have been improved. Taking the level of 1938 as 100, the consumption of bread per worker's family rose to 120 in 1953, vegetable oil to 264, sugar to 148. However these figures cannot give the complete picture of the improved living standards of the working class, which has paid holidays, rest homes, social insurance, medical services free of charge, a wide system of labour protection, etc. The individual consumption of the peasants has also increased. For example, the consumption of wheat and rye rose roughly 50 per cent compared with 1938. In 1953 the rural population bought three times more woollen fabrics and clothes, some 50 per cent more cotton fabrics and clothes, over three times more leather footwear, etc. than in 1949. The quantity of goods sold by the state and co-operative trade network to the urban and rural population rose in value to 2.3 times that of 1949. Allocations for the social and cultural requirements of the population had, by 1953, risen eight times the 1948 figure.

Unemployment has been forever abolished in our country, and the working people have no fears whatever for the future.

In the invaluable treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory and in the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Rumanian Workers' Party finds answers to all questions arising in the course of our advance along the path of Socialism.

At its enlarged meeting in August 1953 the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party heard the report by Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Central Committee, concerning "the tasks of the Party for ensuring the development of the national economy and the steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people" and adopted a detailed decision which stated that the rate of improvement of the people's living standards was lagging behind the rate of development of the national economy as a whole. For the

to create within the next two or three years the abundance of the mass consumption goods necessary for the population. Such a rapid rate of growth of the output of mass consumption goods became possible as a result of the powerful development of heavy industry during the previous years.

Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, pointed out in his speech at the Vth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that the tremendous opportunities at the disposal of Soviet economy, the powerful activity and initiative of the Soviet workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia are a guarantee for the realisation of this magnificent task within a short space of time.

joint cultivation of land into the centre of attraction which will help the working peasants take the path of Socialism. Nearly 40,000 applications submitted by working peasants who expressed their wish to form new collective farms and associations for joint cultivation of land show that ever increasing numbers of the working peasants are becoming aware of the fact that the Party policy for socialist reconstruction of agriculture is the only correct policy; they are realising the advantages of joint cultivation and are joining associations and collective farms on a voluntary basis.

Lenin pointed out that during the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism it is necessary to build the economy "not on enthusiasm directly but with the help of the enthusiasm engendered by the great revolution, on personal interest, on personal incentive and on the economic factor...". The principle of the material interestness in the results of labour is becoming all the more significant in the case of the individual households of the working peasants engaged in commodity production and commodity exchange and who will turn out, for a long time to come, a considerable part of agricultural marketable goods in the country.

Greater assistance given by the state to these households is aimed at encouraging the working peasants fully to use the possibilities of their farms to extend agricultural production. Of great importance for the realisation of this principle are the measures envisaged in the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government for improving the system of contracting and purchasing of cattle and dairy products as well as the law on development of animal husbandry in 1954-56, recently endorsed by the Grand National Assembly, and the decisions providing for a reduction in taxation and levies for collective and individual peasants, for a better system of milk and meat procurement.

The tasks of an all-round development of state and co-operative trade as well as the use of private trade for better supplies to the people and of ensuring ever increasing supplies of high quality goods to the urban and rural working population, are the focus of attention of the Party and people's power. While the peasants need the manufactured goods which they receive from socialist industry, the working class—the urban population in their turn—need agricultural produce which they receive from the peasantry. Victorious socialist construction without the all-round development of trade as the main form of the economic bonds between town and country is unthinkable. "Trade", Lenin wrote, "is the link in the historical chain of events... which we, the proletarian state, we, the leading Communist Party, must grasp with all our might. If we 'grasp' this link with sufficient

Marxism-Leninism—Ideological Basis of Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The entire experience of the international working-class movement has confirmed with particular force that Leninism is the international doctrine of the proletarians of all lands, suitable and essential for all countries without exception. It is but natural that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, being a Party of the new type, has based its entire activity on the ideological, political and organisational principles of Leninism.

In the days when the working class throughout the world is getting ready widely to mark the 30th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin we note with satisfaction that the great Marxist-Leninist teaching has fully triumphed in the working-class movement in the German Democratic Republic. A Party of the working class—the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—firmly adheres to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In all its decisions, in all its activity, it strives to translate into life the scientific theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The Party educates its members and probationers in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and takes the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the broad masses of the people.

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The Socialist Unity Party of Germany has attained considerable success in the ideological sphere due to many years' ideological work and uncompromising struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism. When early in 1946 Communists and Social Democrats merged to form the Socialist Unity Party of Germany the Party was far from being a Marxist-Leninist party. The overwhelming majority of its 1.5 million members had no knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory whatever, due to the twelve years' fascist dictatorship. Some of the Party members were still poisoned with survivals of bourgeois and even fascist ideology. As regards the former Social Democrats, the majority had a vague and incorrect notion about the teaching of Marx and Engels and knew nothing of the works of Lenin and Stalin. Only a small core of the Communists—the Thaelman cadres—had studied Marxism-Leninism before and adhered to the Marxist-Leninist principles. However at that time we could not postpone unification since the mass of the workers insistently demanded it.

Immediately after the founding of the Socialist Unity Party it embarked on large-scale ideological work aimed at educating its members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The first requisite for this work was the re-publication of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Since 1945 we have published roughly 170 of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in a total edition of about 20 million copies. At the same time we have organised a broad network of Party schools, beginning with the factory, district and regional Party schools and ending with the Karl Marx Higher Party School. For the bulk of Party members we established a day of political study held once a week. At these classes the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism were studied in connection with the topical questions of the policy of the Party. Later the day of political study was replaced by a single system of Party education.

At present Party members study Marxism-Leninism in accordance with their ideological level in various links of the Party educational network: in the basic classes, in the classes studying the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the evening district Party schools and in the evening universities. In the current year—the fourth study year of the Party educational network—we have organised for

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Fred Oelssner
Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party
of Germany

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On October 7, 1949 the German Democratic Republic was proclaimed, a state which has become the bulwark in the struggle of the German patriots for unity and peace. As was the case prior to the establishment of the Republic when the Socialist Unity Party bore the main responsibility for the administrative, economic and cultural leadership in Eastern Germany, after the establishment of the Republic the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, being a Party of the united working class, has played the main role in building up the democratic state organs. Tens of thousands of the workers could successfully carry on their responsible duties thanks to the Marxist-Leninist education they received in the Party.

On the eve of the Third Congress held in July 1950 the Party was unanimous that the Marxist-Leninist scientific theory had become the sole ideological basis of the Party. This found its expression in the new Rules of the Party adopted by the Congress, which say that in all its work the Party is unwaveringly guided by the theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The decision of the Third Party Congress was not simply a programme declaration but a concrete directive for the entire work of the Party.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany bases all its decisions on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. In this the Party attaches particular importance to the utilisation of the great historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which is the living embodiment of Marxism-Leninism.

In its struggle against the revival of German militarism in Western Germany and against the danger of a new world war the Party acts on Lenin's teaching on imperialism. Basing itself on this teaching the Party maintains that the main enemies of the German people are American imperialism and German monopoly capital. Hence, it is these enemies against which the Party is directing the main blow in its struggle for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

In the fight for restoration of the unity of the German national state on a democratic basis, which is closely bound up with the question of peace, the Party is guided by the Lenin-Stalin teaching on the national question. The Party proceeds from the fact that the working class must be the leader in the national fight of the German people and that this fight must be waged in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship among the nations. Hence, the Party links the fight for the national interests of the German people with the struggle against chauvinism and revanchism fostered by the Adenauer clique.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, loyal to Lenin's teaching on the Party and its leadership of the masses, is fighting for united action of the German working class; it holds that the exposure of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders and the overcoming of Social Democracy are vital prerequisites for a united struggle of the working class.

In the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism in the German Democratic Republic, the policy which was proclaimed by the Second Party Conference in the summer of 1952, the Party is relying on the all-conquering teaching of Lenin-Stalin on the socialist construction and the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

they are only half the power level. As a result of imperialist plunder tens of millions in the dependent and colonial countries are doomed to death from starvation.

Lenin showed that in the epoch of imperialism the irreconcilable contradiction between production and consumption is aggravated to the extreme and can only be solved through the proletarian socialist revolution.

In order to conceal and camouflage the inability of capitalism to satisfy the elementary requirements of the masses of the people, who produce all the material wealth, capitalism's apologists such as Malthus and his followers—the neo-Malthusians—have sought and are still seeking to prove that it is the growth of the population and not the exploitation and the drive of the capitalists for maximum profits that leads to the growing impoverishment of the masses and reduces their consumption. With unprecedented cynicism and brutality these hirelings of capitalism propose to solve the problem of consumption by wiping out part of the world population through brutal wars of extermination.

The historical facts fully refute the "theories" of the neo-Malthusians which have been widely spread in the US, Britain and

the great part of the national income is appropriated by the exploiting classes while the masses become more and more impoverished and ruined, in socialist society the entire national income belongs to the working people and is distributed in their interests. The constant expansion of production ensures a constant increase in the national income, both in the sphere of consumption and in the sphere of accumulation. Henceforth the growth of the productive forces under Socialism directly leads to a higher material and cultural level for the working people. For the first time, Lenin pointed out, after centuries of labour for others, after forced labour for the exploiters, it becomes possible for the workers to work for themselves, moreover, to make use of all the achievements of modern engineering and culture in their work.

This is the basis for attaining greater productivity of labour than is the case under capitalism, greater productivity which ensures an increasing amount of consumer goods for the whole of society, the basis for inspired labour, mass socialist emulation and innovation. Productivity of labour, Lenin pointed out, is in the long run, the most important, the most essential thing for the victory of the new social system.

II.

workers and strengthen the alliance between the workers and peasants, to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat".

Lenin maintained that in conditions where there was a numerous class of small and medium property holders exchange through purchase and sale was the only form of economic contact with the town acceptable to the peasants. At the same time trade must be developed in such a way that it contributed to strengthening the leading role and enhancing the influence of the socialist sector in the then national economy of Soviet Russia. The correct line of the development of trade enabled the state to retain its regulating role. The proletarian state power, Lenin taught, can subordinate trade to itself, direct it and frame its development. Consequently exchange between town and countryside is, according to Lenin, the economic basis of the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry.

In all questions related to production and exchange Lenin attached particular importance to the question of studying the requirements of the masses of the people, of encouraging the local initiative and personal incentive of the working people. The promotion of local initiative, the utilisation of local resources for satisfying the needs of the working people, the struggle against bureaucratism, stagnation and indifference to the needs of the masses were regarded by Lenin as important tasks of socialist competition among Soviets, co-operatives and public and other organisations.

Under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by J. V. Stalin, great continuer of V. I. Lenin's cause, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has uprooted the open and hidden enemies of Leninism, upheld and realised the Lenin plan of building Socialism. The victory of Socialism in the USSR, the consolidation of the Soviet social and state system have brought a radical improvement in the material well-being of the Soviet people and created the necessary conditions for a prosperous and cultured life for the working people. Despite the tremendous damage sustained by the national economy of the USSR during the Great Patriotic War the real income of the factory and office workers was, in 1951, already 57 per cent higher than in 1940 while that of the collective farmers rose approximately 60 per cent. At present real wages of the factory and office workers in the USSR are several times more than the pre-revolution level.

Individual consumption of the peasants has also increased. For example, the consumption of wheat and rye rose roughly 50 per cent compared with 1938. In 1953 the rural population bought three times more woollen fabrics and clothes, some 50 per cent more cotton fabrics and clothes, over three times more leather footwear, etc. than in 1949. The quantity of goods sold by the state and co-operative trade network to the urban and rural population rose in value to 2.3 times that of 1949. Allocations for the social and cultural requirements of the population had, by 1953, risen eight times the 1948 figure.

Unemployment has been forever abolished in our country, and the working people have no fears whatever for the future.

In the invaluable treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory and in the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Rumanian Workers' Party finds answers to all questions arising in the course of our advance along the path of Socialism.

At its enlarged meeting in August 1953 the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party heard the report by Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Central Committee, concerning "the tasks of the Party for ensuring the development of the national economy and the steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the working people" and adopted a detailed decision which stated that the rate of improvement of the people's living standards was lagging behind the rate of development of the national economy as a whole. For the further development of the economy and an advance in the material and cultural standards of the working people, the Central Committee meeting put forward a number of measures to cut out the lag in the development of agriculture, the food industry and light industry. They called for the approximate doubling of capital investments in 1953-1954 in light industry and the food industry as against the original amount laid down by the Five-Year Plan. These capital investments will greatly increase the production capacities of the branches of industry producing mass-consumption goods. In the fourth quarter of last year we began to work on the realisation of the plan for increasing the investments.

Guided by the Lenin directives, our Party calls on the workers and the engineer-technical personnel to strive unceasingly to increase output, for higher productivity of labour, for lower production costs and for a higher quality of goods produced. The Party points out that these are the major prerequisites for improving the wellbeing of the masses. The increase in production must not depend solely on increased capital investments but also on constant and persistent striving to disclose and use the untapped resources in the enterprises, and on a strict observance of economy.

The task of improving the standard of living calls for concrete measures to increase agricultural production. The meeting resolved to give greater assistance to the 4,000 collective farms and associations for joint cultivation of land formed on a voluntary basis in our countryside, in order to consolidate them organisationally and economically and turn them into solid socialist farms. Long-term credits, materials and equipment, fertilisers, selected seeds, pedigree cattle, more highly skilled agrotechnical and zoo-technical aid given by the state through the machine and tractor stations,—all this will serve to turn the collective farms and the associations for

Following the path of Lenin, and assimilating the brilliant experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, which are closely linked with the masses, are striving for a further improvement in the wellbeing of the working people, for the complete victory of Socialism, for peace and friendly co-operation between the nations. We are confident of complete

these housewives is aimed at encouraging the working peasants fully to use the possibilities of their farms to extend agricultural production. Of great importance for the realisation of this principle are the measures envisaged in the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government for improving the system of contracting and purchasing of cattle and dairy products as well as the law on development of animal husbandry in 1954-56, recently endorsed by the Grand National Assembly, and the decisions providing for a reduction in taxation and levies for collective and individual peasants, for a better system of milk and meat procurement.

The tasks of an all-round development of state and co-operative trade as well as the use of private trade for better supplies to the people and of ensuring ever increasing supplies of high quality goods to the urban and rural working population, are the focus of attention of the Party and people's power. While the peasants need the manufactured goods which they receive from socialist industry, the working class—the urban population in their turn—need agricultural produce which they receive from the peasantry. Victorious socialist construction without the all-round development of trade as the main form of the economic bonds between town and country is unthinkable. "Trade", Lenin wrote, "is the 'link' in the historical chain of events... which we, the proletarian state, we, the leading Communist Party, must 'grasp with all our might'. If we 'grasp' this link with sufficient force now we shall certainly master the whole chain in the very near future. Unless we do this we shall not master the whole chain, we shall not create the foundation for socialist social-economic relations".

The meeting urged all the Party and state bodies to pay the closest attention to the requirements and needs of the masses, to wage the most resolute struggle against the manifestations of bureaucratism, negligence and neglect of the needs and suggestions of the working people.

In the realisation of the tasks advanced by the August Meeting of the Central Committee our Party is guided by the counsel of the great Lenin that the basis and the highest principle of people's power is the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry and that the working class can build Socialism only in conjunction with the broad peasant masses.

The decisions of the August meeting were wholeheartedly welcomed by the working people. Our people are firmly confident that the realisation of all these measures will ensure, within the next two or three years, a considerable improvement in supplies of food to the population and raw materials to light industry; that it will ensure the extension of trade between town and country, and the further consolidation of the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry.

The consciousness and sense of responsibility demonstrated by our heroic working class, the leading force of the state and of the entire people, the confidence of the working peasantry who are following their reliable ally and leader—the working class—, and who are taking a more active part in socialist construction, the enthusiasm displayed by the advanced intelligentsia which is doing its best for the consolidation and flowering of the country,—all this will guarantee the successful realisation of the decisions adopted by the meeting of the Central Committee.

victory since the working people in the People's Democracies liberated from the yoke of the exploiting classes, headed by the Communist and Workers' Parties, are marching along the path illuminated by the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching, since in their efforts to build a new life they are given constant help by their powerful friend, the Soviet Union, which gave the great Lenin to the world.

Marxist-Leninist principles. At that time we could not postpone unification since the mass of the workers insistently demanded it.

Immediately after the founding of the Socialist Unity Party it embarked on large-scale ideological work aimed at educating its members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The first requisite for this work was the re-publication of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Since 1945 we have published roughly 170 of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in a total edition of about 20 million copies. At the same time we have organised a broad network of Party schools, beginning with the factory, district and regional Party schools and ending with the Karl Marx Higher Party School. For the bulk of Party members we established a day of political study held once a week. At these classes the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism were studied in connection with the topical questions of the policy of the Party. Later the day of political study was replaced by a single system of Party education.

At present Party members study Marxism-Leninism in accordance with their ideological level in various links of the Party educational network: in the basic classes, in the classes studying the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the evening district Party schools and in the evening universities. In the current year—the fourth study year of the Party educational network—we have organised for the first time courses for studying the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

In the course of this ideological work the Party has had to wage ceaseless struggle against manifestations of ideology alien to Marxism-Leninism, against sectarianism in the national question, in the peasant question, as well as in the question of the intelligentsia, and against equalitarianism and other distortions. For example, the Party has uprooted the false theory of the so-called peculiar German road to Socialism.

The ideological work and struggle were not, however, confined to the system of Party education. The entire Party and broad masses of non-party working people were involved.

Thanks to this work and struggle the entire Party in the process of its ideological development successfully assimilated the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. Eighteen months after the foundation of the Socialist Unity Party the Second Party Congress stressed that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany had taken the pathway of a Party of the new type. This became possible because many former members of the Social Democratic Party renounced the opportunist position of Social Democracy and took up the revolutionary position of Leninism while Right-wing Social Democrats, who wormed their way into the Party in 1946, were expelled; this was wholeheartedly approved by the entire membership.

Since the Western Powers violated the Potsdam Agreement and brought about the dismemberment of Germany the national question has become more and more the central question of the struggle waged by the Party in our country. There was a particularly large number of confused and erroneous views on this question which were in the main the result of the history of the German working-class movement. In the Resolution "The National Front of Democratic Germany and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany" adopted on October 4, 1949, the Party, basing itself on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and in particular on the teaching of Lenin and Stalin concerning the national question clearly defined its position. In this Resolution the Party especially stressed that the vital task of the German people is now to resist the designs of American imperialism for world domination and frustrate these designs.

the question of peace, the Party... by the Lenin-Stalin teaching on the national question. The Party proceeds from the fact that the working class must be the leader in the national fight of the German people and that this fight must be waged in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship among the nations. Hence, the Party links the fight for the national interests of the German people with the struggle against chauvinism and revanchism fostered by the Adenauer clique.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, loyal to Lenin's teaching on the Party and its leadership of the masses, is fighting for united action of the German working class; it holds that the exposure of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders and the overcoming of Social Democratism are the vital prerequisites for a united struggle of the working class.

In the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism in the German Democratic Republic, the policy which was proclaimed by the Second Party Conference in the summer of 1952, the Party is relying on all-conquering teaching of Lenin-Stalin on socialist construction and the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The proletarian world outlook—dialectical materialism—lies at bedrock of the socialist education of the masses and of their liberation from the grip of religious prejudices and bourgeois outlook. In its work for consolidating its ranks the Party relies on the Lenin teaching about the Party, about the need to observe Party discipline, criticism and self-criticism, and about the contact with the masses, and collective Party leadership. Thus, the entire work conducted by our Party is based on a firm ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism. This is the main reason for the great achievements which the Party has to its credit.

No matter how great our achievements may be in the sphere of ideology they cannot satisfy us since it is precisely in the ideological work, in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism that we have as yet considerable shortcomings which our Party is striving to overcome. Here are the main shortcomings: We have not waged an adequate struggle against hostile ideology, against chauvinism and revanchism, and particularly against Social Democratism. There are too few articles, lectures and reports which in a concrete way expose the treacherous activity of the West German imperialists and Social Democratic leaders. The struggle against the survivals of Social Democratism within the Party is still inadequate and is not waged in sufficiently concrete forms. The scientific elaboration of new problems arising from our development and our struggle is also inadequate. Too few papers by our scientific workers and tutors deal with the problems of the struggle for peace and unity and problems arising from the new course and our economic construction, the questions of state and Party building and cultural development. We also regard as a shortcoming the fact that the popularisation of science among the broad masses in the form of small pamphlets, lectures and reports lacks necessary vigour.

There is no doubt that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany will thoroughly and openly analyse the shortcomings in ideological work at the forthcoming IV Congress scheduled for March 1954 and will adopt a detailed decision on measures necessary to improve this work. In doing this it will also be guided by the invincible Marxist-Leninist teaching.

T H E S E S

on Tercentenary of Reunion of Ukraine With Russia (1654—1954)

Approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Three hundred years ago, in January 1654, the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia was proclaimed by the powerfully expressed will of the Ukrainian people at the Pereyaslav Rada. This historic act consummated the prolonged struggle of the freedom-loving Ukrainian people against foreign enslavers, for reunion with the Russian people in one Russian state. The 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia, as an outstanding historic event, is a great holiday not only for the Ukrainian and the Russian peoples but also for all the other peoples of the Soviet Union.

The reunion was of tremendous significance for the further historical development of the two great nations, "so close in their language, territory, character and history" (Lenin).

Having bound forever their destiny with the fraternal Russian people, the Ukrainian people saved themselves from foreign enslavement and secured the possibility of their national development. At the same time the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia greatly helped to strengthen the Russian state and to raise its international prestige. The friendship of the working people of Russia and the Ukraine grew stronger in the joint struggle against their common enemies—tsarism, the feudal landlords and the capitalists as well as the foreign invaders. In the epoch of imperialism this struggle was headed by the Russian working class, the most revolutionary in the world, led by its militant vanguard—the Communist Party. The Russian working class led the peoples of Russia to the world-historic victory over the autocracy and then also over the landlords and the capitalists.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has put an end for all time to the social and national oppression of the peoples of former tsarist Russia, created the conditions for the formation

of the socialist nations and laid the foundations of their close co-operation in building Communist society.

The friendship and fraternal alliance of the Ukrainian, Russian and other peoples of our country were strengthened and tempered in the grim years of the civil war and foreign intervention, in the process of socialist construction, in the history-making battles of the Great Patriotic War against the German fascist invaders. The unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR is one of the principal foundations of the multi-national Soviet Socialist State and the main prerequisite for all the successes of the fraternal Soviet Republics.

The Communist Party is the inspirer of the unbreakable friendship among the free and equal peoples of the USSR. Heading the struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the victory of Communism, the Communist Party strengthens the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the unshakable foundation of Soviet society. The Party shows constant care for the development of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, it wages an implacable struggle against the manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and educates the Soviet people in the spirit of friendship among the nations, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The entire history of the peoples of the USSR graphically demonstrates the tremendous significance of their friendship with the great Russian people, the invincible strength of the fraternal alliance and close co-operation of all the peoples of our country who under the leadership of the Communist Party have built Socialism and are now confidently marching forward to the triumph of Communism.

I.

1. The reunion of the Ukraine with Russia in 1654 was a natural development of the entire preceding history of the two great fraternal Slav peoples—the Russian and the Ukrainian. It was determined by the development of economic, political and cultural relations of the Ukraine with Russia throughout the centuries and it met the vital interests and aspirations of both peoples.

The Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples trace their origin to a single root—the ancient Rus nationality which created the ancient Rus state—Kiev Rus.

The social-economic development of Rus in the period of feudalism, in the hard times of the Tatar-Mongol invasion led to the separation of certain parts of the ancient Rus nationality. Gradually from the single ancient Rus nationality three fraternal nationalities developed—the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian with their distinctive features of language, culture and mode of life. Notwithstanding all the tribulations and great trials of history the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians have preserved and carried through the ages an awareness of unity of origin, affinity of language and culture, awareness of the community of their destinies.

2. As a result of the weakening of the ancient Rus lands, largely due to the conquests of the Tatar-Mongol Khans, the Ukrainian lands, severed from Northeast Rus, were torn into parts and became the prey of Lithuanian, Polish and Hungarian feudal landlords, of the Turkey of the Sultans and her vassal—the Crimean Khanate.

In the 16th century most of the Ukraine was seized by landlord Poland. This was facilitated by the treacherous policy of the Ukrainian feudal landlords who in league with the Polish nobility sought to crush the anti-feudal struggle of the masses, to strengthen and extend their class feudal privileges and to intensify the exploitation of the toilers.

On capturing the Ukrainian lands, the Polish feudal lords (the magnates and the gentry) introduced in the Ukraine the worst, inhuman feudal oppression. The entire burden of feudal

against the Polish-Swedish interventionists at the beginning of the 17th century.

Fighting for their national liberation the Ukrainian people sought to reunite with the Russian people. Despite all obstacles the economic and cultural relations between the Ukraine and Russia developed and grew stronger. This helped to bring the two fraternal peoples closer together and exerted a beneficial influence on the development of their cultures.

4. Liberation from the oppression of the Poland of the gentry and elimination of the danger of being absorbed by the Turkey of the Sultans was a historic necessity for the Ukrainian people, a fundamental question of their national existence.

The people's liberation war of 1648-1654 is one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Ukrainian people. The main and decisive force in that war was the peasantry which fought against the social oppression of the Polish and Ukrainian feudal landowners and foreign enslavement. In that liberation war the broad masses of the cossacks, the urban population and the cossack elders fought together with the peasantry.

While the peasant-cossack masses waged a heroic fight against every social and national oppression, the Ukrainian feudal upper strata (the cossack elders and the small landlords) taking part in the liberation war sought to preserve and strengthen feudal relations in the Ukraine.

In the liberation war of 1648-1654 the Ukrainian people simultaneously fought for liberation from the yoke of Poland of the nobility and for reunion with the fraternal Russian people in one Russian state.

5. The Ukrainian people who rose to wage a war of liberation were headed by Bogdan Khmelnytsky, outstanding statesman and army leader. The historic service rendered by Bogdan Khmelnytsky is that he, expressing the age-old aspirations and hopes of the Ukrainian people for close alliance with the Russian people and heading the process of formation of the Ukrainian state, pro-

posed the Polish gentry. Present at the Rada were also ambassadors of the Russian government. Bogdan Khmelnytsky addressed the participants of the Rada reminding them of the grievous path of struggle and trials traversed by the Ukrainian people who had suffered from oppression by Poland of the gentry and brigand raids of Turkey of the Sultans and of the Crimean Khans. Khmelnytsky urged the Rada to adopt a decision on reunification with Russia. The Rada participants unanimously voted for reunification of the Ukraine with Russia, "that they should be united for all time" ("Reunification of the Ukraine with Russia", Documents and Materials, Vol. III, 1953, page 461).

The Ukrainian people received with enthusiasm the decision of the Pereyaslav Rada on reunification with Russia. A contemporary of those events, the chronicler Samovidets (Roman Rakushka-Romanovsky) speaking of the reunification wrote that "throughout the Ukraine the entire people readily reunited".

The decision of the Pereyaslav Rada was a consummation of the struggle of the entire people for the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia, an expression of the centuries-old aspirations and hopes of the Ukrainian people and signified a turning point in their life.

The reunification of the Ukraine with Russia, notwithstanding the fact that Russia was headed at that time by the czar and the

landlords, was of enormous progressive significance for the further political, economic and cultural development of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples.

The historic significance of the Pereyaslav Rada decisions for the destinies of the Ukrainian people was, above all, that the Ukraine having joined Russia within the bounds of one Russian state was saved from enslavement by the Poland of the gentry and from being swallowed up by Turkey of the Sultans.

By the act of reunification the Ukrainian people consolidated the historically formed close and unbreakable bonds with the Russian people in whom they acquired a great ally, a loyal friend and defender in the struggle for their social and national liberation.

Reunification with the strong centralised Russian state facilitated the economic and cultural development of the Ukraine. In the second half of the 17th century the economy of the Ukraine became an integral part of the all-Russian market that had been formed. Reunification also promoted the development of Russia and Ukraine's productive forces and the mutual cultural enrichment of the two fraternal peoples.

The entry of the Ukraine into Russia was also of great international significance. It struck a blow at the aggressive aspirations of Turkey of the Sultans and Poland of the gentry.

II.

7. The merging of the economic resources of Russia and the Ukraine multiplied the forces of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples in their joint struggle against the invaders.

In 1709 the Russian army, which included the Ukrainian units, smashed the Swedish invaders at Poltava. The Ukrainian people unanimously opposed the base traitor and jesuit pupil Hetman Mazepa, who tried to sever the Ukraine from Russia with the help of the Swedish and Polish invaders and restore the hated foreign yoke.

In the second half of the 18th century Russia won a number of major victories over Turkey of the Sultans, victories in which the great Russian army leader A. V. Suvorov played an outstanding part. These victories resulted in the liberation of the Crimea and the South Ukrainian territories from Turkey's rule and this enormously contributed to the development of the productive forces of the whole country which now had an outlet to the sea. Kherson, Nikolayev, Odessa and other big Ukrainian trading and cultural centres developed on the Black Sea coast.

By the end of the 18th century the Ukrainian territories west of the Dnieper, formerly under the yoke of the Polish nobility (the Kiev region, Volhyn and Podolye), were reunited with Russia.

In the Patriotic War of 1812 the peoples of our country, the Ukrainian people included, headed by the Russian people, defeated the invasion of Napoleon's army.

8. The reunion of the Ukraine with Russia strengthened the unity of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples in their joint struggle against the social oppression of the Russian and the Ukrainian feudal lords. The anti-feudal uprisings in Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries led by Stepan Razin and Emelyan Pugatchev in which the peasants of many nationalities took an active part met with widespread response among the oppressed Ukrainian masses. In the fight against feudal and national oppression the Ukrainian peasantry advanced from its midst popular leaders such as Zalisnyak, Doybush, Karmeliuk and others.

Despite its spontaneity, lack of organisation and lack of unity, the anti-feudal movement among the multi-national peasant masses of Russia undermined the feudal system and united the masses in the fight against the common enemies.

The militant association of the working people of Russia and the Ukraine developed and grew stronger in the course of the heroic struggle against feudal oppression and foreign invaders.

9. The tsarist autocracy was the worst enemy of the Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples of Russia. Basing itself on the reac-

tion in the Ukraine, as in Russia, in the 70's and 80's of the last century. The working class of the Ukraine was one of the largest and most militant detachments of the proletariat of Russia.

By the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century the centre of the world revolutionary movement shifted to Russia. Russia was the nodal point of all the contradictions of imperialism; it was a seat of military-feudal, colonial and capitalist oppression. Added to the oppression of the working people by tsarism, the landlords and the bourgeoisie was the imperialist plunder of Russia by West European monopoly capital. At the same time Russia had a real force capable of resolving all these contradictions in a revolutionary manner: this force was the Russian proletariat.

The tasks of the growing working-class movement in Russia urgently required the formation of a revolutionary proletarian Party. The "Emancipation of Labour" group which united the first Marxists in Russia headed by G. V. Plekhanov laid the theoretical foundation of the revolutionary working-class movement in Russia in the 80's of the 19th century. In the 90's of the 19th century the great Lenin became the leader of the Russian working class. V. I. Lenin organised in St. Petersburg in 1895 the "League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class", the first embryo of a revolutionary proletarian Party in Russia. Lenin's "League of Struggle" had great influence on the revolutionary movement throughout the country. Such "Leagues" were also formed in the Ukraine—in Yekaterinoslav, Kiev and other cities. Leninist Social Democratic organisations in the Ukraine, as in Russia, led strikes, went over to mass agitation linking the ideas of Socialism with the working-class movement.

12. At the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (1903) a Marxist Party of a new type was formed. It was based on the ideological and organisational principles worked out by V. I. Lenin. In the fight against separatist and nationalist elements in the working-class movement V. I. Lenin defended the principle of internationalism in building a Marxist Party. The RSDLP united in its ranks revolutionary workers of all the nationalities of Russia. From the very beginning it was the standard-bearer of the ideology of proletarian internationalism and friendship of the peoples. Lenin's programmatic demand on the national question—the recognition of the right of nations to

The social-economic development of Rus in the period of feudalism, in the hard times of the Tatar-Mongol invasion led to the separation of certain parts of the ancient Rus nationality. Gradually from the single ancient Rus nationality three fraternal nationalities developed—the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian with their distinctive features of language, culture and mode of life. Notwithstanding all the tribulations and great trials of history the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians have preserved and carried through the ages an awareness of unity of origin, affinity of language and culture, awareness of the community of their destinies.

2. As a result of the weakening of the ancient Rus lands, largely due to the conquests of the Tatar-Mongol Khans, the Ukrainian lands, severed from Northeast Rus, were torn into parts and became the prey of Lithuanian, Polish and Hungarian feudal landlords, of the Turkey of the Sultans and her vassal—the Crimean Khanate.

In the 16th century most of the Ukraine was seized by landlord Poland. This was facilitated by the treacherous policy of the Ukrainian feudal landlords who in league with the Polish nobility sought to crush the anti-feudal struggle of the masses, to strengthen and extend their class feudal privileges and to intensify the exploitation of the toilers.

On capturing the Ukrainian lands, the Polish feudal lords (the magnates and the gentry) introduced in the Ukraine the worst, inhuman feudal oppression. The entire burden of feudal and national oppression was borne by the peasantry, the city poor and the cossack rank and file. The Polish gentry did not consider the Ukrainian peasants human beings and brutally trampled upon their human dignity. With the help of the Vatican the Polish nobility used measures of cruel coercion to implant catholicism in the Ukraine, they introduced the Uniate church, pursued a policy of forcible Polonization of the Ukrainians, mocked at the Ukrainian language and culture, tried to enslave the Ukrainian peoples spiritually and to break their bonds with the Russian people.

The plight of the masses of the Ukraine was aggravated by the feudal anarchy which prevailed in the Polish state and was manifested in the arbitrary rule of the magnates and the gentry who systematically plundered and ruined the Ukrainian lands.

Oppression by the Polish state of the gentry and the unrestricted arbitrary rule of the Polish nobility became the greatest brake on the economic and cultural development of the Ukraine. The population of the Ukraine also suffered from the constant brigand raids of the Turks and the Crimean Khans.

In prolonged and selfless struggle with the Tatar-Mongols and other foreign enslavers the Russian people overcame the feudal disunity, upheld their national independence and created a powerful centralised state with its capital in Moscow. Moscow became the foundation and the initiator of the formation of the Russian state, its political, economic and cultural centre.

The Russian centralised state played a paramount role in the historical development of the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other peoples of our country. From its very inception it became a centre of attraction and a mainstay of the fraternal peoples fighting against foreign enslavers.

3. The Ukrainian people, threatened with annihilation, constantly waged a struggle against oppression by foreign enslavers, for their freedom and independence and at the same time for reunion with Russia.

In the course of the struggle of the Ukrainian masses against feudal and national oppression as well as against Turkish-Tatar raids a military force was developed, represented by the cossacks, whose centre in the 16th century became Zaporozhye Sich which played a progressive part in the history of the Ukrainian people. While a section of the well-to-do cossack elder top group at times compromised with the Polish gentry, the rank and file cossack masses together with the peasantry and the urban poor waged an implacable struggle against feudal and national oppression. Peasant-cossack uprisings against the domination of the Polish gentry and the local exploiters shook the Ukraine and Byelorussia one after the other. At the end of the 16th and the first half of the 17th centuries the biggest popular uprisings in the Ukraine were led by Kosinsky, Nalivaiko, Taras Feodorovich (Trysilo) and others.

An inspiring example for the Ukrainian and Byelorussian toilers who fought against the foreign yoke and local oppressors was the peasant uprising in Russia under the leadership of Ivan Bolotnikov (1606-1607) in which peasants of the Ukraine also took an active part.

The struggle of the masses against the social oppression of the Polish and Ukrainian feudal lords was closely tied up with the liberation struggle against national oppression. A powerful impetus to this struggle was given by the glorious victory of the Russian people under the leadership of Minin and Pozharsky in the war

and elimination of the danger of being absorbed by the Turkey of the Sultans was a historic necessity for the Ukrainian people, a fundamental question of their national existence.

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While the peasant-cossack masses waged a heroic fight against every social and national oppression, the Ukrainian feudal upper strata (the cossack elders and the small landlords) taking part in the liberation war sought to preserve and strengthen feudal relations in the Ukraine.

In the liberation war of 1648-1654 the Ukrainian people simultaneously fought for liberation from the yoke of Poland of the nobility and for reunion with the fraternal Russian people in one Russian state.

5. The Ukrainian people who rose to wage a war of liberation were headed by Bogdan Khmelnytsky, outstanding statesman and army leader. The historic service rendered by Bogdan Khmelnytsky is that he, expressing the age-old aspirations and hopes of the Ukrainian people for close alliance with the Russian people and heading the process of formation of the Ukrainian state, properly understood its tasks and perspectives, saw that it was impossible to save the Ukrainian people without their uniting with the great Russian people and persistently strove for the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia.

Large armed forces were set up in the Ukraine during the people's liberation war under the guidance of Bogdan Khmelnytsky; they scored a number of brilliant victories over the troops of the Polish gentry and liberated from the enemy a big part of the Ukraine. The Ukrainian people who rose up in arms advanced from their midst together with Bogdan Khmelnytsky such remarkable military leaders and people's heroes as Krivonos, Nechai, Bogun and others.

Together with the Ukrainian people the fraternal Byelorussian people fought against the oppression of the Polish and Lithuanian feudal lords for reunion with Russia.

Peasants of Moldavia took an active part in the liberation war of the Ukrainian people.

The struggle of the Ukrainian people against the Polish nobility aroused a broad response and sympathy among the Polish peasants who suffered from oppression by the Polish feudal lords. In a number of districts in Poland the peasants, under the influence of the developing liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people, organised revolts which weakened the Polish feudal state.

The constant help and support of the popular masses of Russia and of the Russian state added to the sweep of the liberation war of the Ukrainian people and their outstanding victories. Many cossacks from the Don, Russian peasants and town dwellers fought in the ranks of the Ukrainian forces.

Fighting against the Poland of the gentry and rebuffing the brigand raids of the Crimean Khans the Ukraine relied on the constant economic, diplomatic and military assistance of Russia. Caravans of carts with grain, weapons, ammunition, salt and metalwares were sent from Russia to the Ukraine. Russian diplomats defended the interests of the Ukraine in negotiations with foreign states, etc. Ukrainian peasants and urban dwellers who fled from their homes during raids of troops of the Polish gentry and the Crimean Khans found refuge in Russia.

The tzarist government in the interests of strengthening the state supported the desire of the Ukrainian people to reunite with Russia. Taking into account the repeated requests made by representatives of the Ukraine and in view of the danger on the part of the Polish, Lithuanian and Turkish-Tatar invaders threatening the existence of their kith and kin, the Ukrainian people, the Zemski Sobor in Moscow on October 1 (11), 1653 gave its consent to admit the Ukraine into Russia and to declare war on Poland of the gentry in order to liberate the Ukraine and Byelorussia. The Zemski Sobor, as shown by documents, was attended, in addition to boyars, the nobility, the clergy and the tzarist officials, by representatives of Russian towns, of the merchants, peasantry and sireltsi.

The decision of the Zemski Sobor was an expression of the will and desire of the whole Russian people to render aid to the fraternal Ukrainian people in their liberation struggle against foreign enslavers.

6. The reunification of the Ukraine with Russia was publicly proclaimed on January 8 (18) 1654, at the Rada in the town of Pereyaslav (today Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky of Kiev region), which was attended by representatives of the different social strata of the population of all the Ukrainian lands liberated from the oppress-

centres developed on the Black Sea coast.

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In the Patriotic War of 1812 the peoples of our country, the Ukrainian people included, headed by the Russian people, defeated the invasion of Napoleon's army.

8. The reunion of the Ukraine with Russia strengthened the unity of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples in their joint struggle against the social oppression of the Russian and the Ukrainian feudal lords. The anti-feudal uprisings in Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries led by Stepan Razin and Emelyan Pugachev in which the peasants of many nationalities took an active part met with widespread response among the oppressed Ukrainian masses. In the fight against feudal and national oppression the Ukrainian peasantry advanced from its midst popular leaders such as Zalisyak, Doybush, Karmeliuk and others.

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The militant association of the working people of Russia and the Ukraine developed and grew stronger in the course of the heroic struggle against feudal oppression and foreign invaders.

9. The tzarist autocracy was the worst enemy of the Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples of Russia. Basing itself on the reactionary upper strata of the local landlords and bourgeoisie, tzarism pursued a policy of cruel national and colonial oppression of the non-Russian peoples. Tzarism abolished local self-government in the Ukraine, brutally suppressed the national-liberation movement quelling all attempts to establish a Ukrainian state; it pursued a policy of forced Russification and hampered the development of the Ukrainian language and culture.

10. The great Russian people played the leading part in the revolutionary-liberation struggle against tzarism and serfdom, which developed in Russia in the 19th century.

The Decembrists who organised an uprising in St. Petersburg and in the Ukraine (the uprising of the Chernigov regiment) in 1825 were the first generation of revolutionaries fighting against tzarism and continuing the revolutionary traditions of Radishchev. After the Decembrists the great Russian revolutionary democrats—Belinsky, Hertenzen, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov—entered the fight against tzarism and serfdom.

Despite tzarism's reactionary policy of harsh national and colonial oppression the finest sons of the Russian people recognised the Ukraine's right to national independence and together with the progressive leaders of the Ukrainian people fought the shameful policy of setting the peoples of Russia against one-another, the policy pursued by the Russian and Ukrainian landlords, the bourgeoisie and their henchmen—the great-power chauvinists and the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. Always recognising the Ukrainian people's right to free national development the revolutionaries of Russia linked that development up with the overthrow of tzarism and the liberation of the Russian people as well as the Ukrainian and other peoples of our country.

The great son of the Ukrainian people Taras Shevchenko, poet and revolutionary democrat, waged a struggle against tzarism and serfdom in close unity with the Russian revolutionary democrats. His writings were pervaded with a deep hatred for the oppressors and played a great part in the development of the national and social consciousness of the Ukrainian people. Shevchenko saw the way to liberation of the Ukrainian people primarily through the revolutionary union of all Slav peoples with the Russian people. Shevchenko was an irreconcilable opponent of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and liberalism.

The Russian and Ukrainian revolutionaries were supported in their struggle against tzarism by the Polish revolutionary democrats as well. The finest representatives of the Polish people always sympathised with the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people.

11. The development of capitalism in Russia gave rise to a new class, the proletariat. In the Russian proletariat the working people of all nationalities of our country acquired for the first time in their history a reliable leader in their struggle for the abolition of social and national oppression.

The development of industry was accompanied by the rapid growth of a working class in the Ukraine, a class formed from among the Ukrainian population as well as the Russian population. The working class of the Ukraine was a component part of the proletariat of Russia. The working class movement in the Ukraine developed in unbreakable unity with the all-Russian working-class movement. Revolutionary working-class organisations whose task was to fight against autocracy and capitalism began to form

first Marxists in Russia headed by G. V. Plekhanov laid the theoretical foundation of the revolutionary working-class movement in Russia in the 80's of the 19th century. In the 90's of the 19th century the great Lenin became the leader of the Russian working class. V. I. Lenin organised in St. Petersburg in 1895 the "League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class", the first embryo of a revolutionary proletarian Party in Russia. Lenin's "League of Struggle" had great influence on the revolutionary movement throughout the country. Such "Leagues" were also formed in the Ukraine—in Yekaterinoslav, Kiev and other cities. Leninist Social Democratic organisations in the Ukraine, as in Russia, led strikes, went over to mass agitation linking the ideas of Socialism with the working-class movement.

12. At the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (1903) a Marxist Party of a new type was formed. It was based on the ideological and organisational principles worked out by V. I. Lenin. In the fight against separatist and nationalist elements in the working-class movement V. I. Lenin defended the principle of internationalism in building a Marxist Party. The RSDLP united in its ranks revolutionary workers of all the nationalities of Russia. From the very beginning it was the standard-bearer of the ideology of proletarian internationalism and friendship of the peoples. Lenin's programmatic demand on the national question—the recognition of the right of nations to self-determination—was adopted at the Second Congress of the RSDLP.

The Russian workers were the leaders in struggle against the landlord and bourgeois system. They roused the proletariat and all working people of the non-Russian borderlands to fight for social and national emancipation and united them in that struggle.

The working people of the Ukraine fought selflessly together with the heroic Russian proletariat against their class enemies during the first bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1905-1907. During that period there were big uprisings in a number of Ukrainian towns and provinces and also uprisings of the Black Sea sailors. In the course of these uprisings the workers of the Ukrainian industrial centres followed the example of Moscow, St. Petersburg and other Russian cities in forming Soviets of Working People's Deputies which were a prototype of Soviet power. The revolutionary struggle of workers and peasants in the Ukraine played a prominent part in the general course of the revolution of 1905-1907.

During the period of Stolypin reaction, in the years of the new revolutionary upsurge and the years of the first world war the workers of the Ukraine, like the workers of all Russia, united even more closely around the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (Bolsheviks) in the fight against autocracy and the bourgeoisie.

Under the influence of the revolutionary movement in Russia the fight of the working people of the West Ukrainian lands, then under the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, for national liberation and reunion with the entire Ukrainian people became broader.

The great Lenin worked out a theoretical programme and policy of the Party on the national question for the first time in the history of Marxism. He demonstrated that the national question is a composite part of the general revolutionary struggle of the working class for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin was the inspirer of the policy of equality and friendship of the peoples and guided the application of this policy in practice. Lenin's programmatic teachings on the national question were further developed creatively in the works of J. V. Stalin and in the decisions of the Party on the basis of the generalisation of the experience of socialist construction. Defending the principle of proletarian internationalism the Party emphasised with full force the need for unity of action of proletarians of all nations and the need for them to rally closely around the Russian proletariat.

"If there is unity of action of the Great-Russian and Ukrainian proletarians", V. I. Lenin wrote, "a free Ukraine is possible, without such unity it is out of the question" (V. I. Lenin, Collected Works, Volume 20, page 14. Russian Edition).

The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, being the sworn enemies of internationalism and the fraternal alliance of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, strove to poison the working people with the venom of nationalism, to inject in them hostility towards the Russian people, to divert them from the common class struggle against the oppressors and thereby subordinate them ideologically to the selfish class interests of the Ukrainian bourgeoisie and landlords. With a view to deceiving the masses the nationalists spread the anti-scientific reactionary "theory" of the absence of classes and the bourgeoisie in the Ukrainian nation and the "single stream" "theory". Simultaneously the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists acted as allies of Russian tzarism, of the Russian bourgeoisie and as agents of foreign imperialism.

(Continued on page 4)

T H E S E S

on Tercentenary of Reunion of Ukraine With Russia (1654—1954)

Approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 3)

Heading the revolutionary movement of the working people of all Russia the Communist Party waged a resolute struggle both against great-power Russian chauvinism and against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

The Communist Party strove to merge the national-liberation movement of the oppressed nationalities of Russia with the workers' struggle against the bourgeois-landlord system and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

13. The unity of the revolutionary-liberation struggle strengthened the cultural ties between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples. Progressive Russian culture exerted a favourable influence on the

development of the whole of Ukrainian culture (literature, the theatre, painting and music). In its turn advanced Ukrainian culture enriched the culture of the Russian people and made a worthy contribution to the development of world culture.

From the end of the XIX century the development of progressive social thought in the Ukraine as throughout the country proceeded under the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The emergence on the historical arena of the Russian proletariat, the most revolutionary in the world, and its militant vanguard—the Communist Party—was of decisive significance for the subsequent development of the Russian, Ukrainian and all other peoples of Russia.

III.

14. The working class of Russia, in alliance with the toiling peasantry, under the leadership of the Communist Party carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution, overthrew the power of the imperialist bourgeoisie and landlords and established the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a result of the October Socialist Revolution the first socialist state of workers and peasants was established in our country; it proclaimed the policy of peace and friendship among the peoples, equality and sovereignty of all the peoples of Russia and united the peoples of our country in one fraternal family under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the centre of Russia gave a mighty impetus to the development of the proletarian revolution throughout Russia.

The Ukrainian people, who together with the great Russian people had traversed a long path of joint revolutionary struggle, were the first, after their Russian brothers, to enter upon the path of the October Socialist Revolution, ushering in a new and glorious era in their history.

On December 25, 1917 the first All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets proclaimed the Ukraine a Soviet Socialist Republic. Expressing the unanimous will of the workers and peasants of the Ukraine the Congress solemnly declared that it was necessary to establish a close alliance of the Soviet Ukraine with Soviet Russia.

The working class of the Ukraine by their selfless struggle for the overthrow of the power of the bourgeoisie and the landlords, by their struggle against nationalistic counter-revolution made a worthy contribution to the victory of the proletarian revolution in our country.

Liberating themselves from landlord-bourgeois exploitation and national oppression, the Ukrainian people became the complete masters of their destiny. With the fraternal help of the Russian people they realised their age-old dream—the establishment of a really free, sovereign national state which took an outstanding place in the family of the Soviet Republics.

The victory of the socialist revolution in the Ukraine and the establishment of the Ukrainian Soviet state were achieved on the basis of the Leninist theory of revolution and the teaching of the national-colonial question elaborated by Lenin and constituted a big defeat for international imperialism and its bourgeois-nationalistic agency.

15. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the peoples of our country in bitter and sanguinary struggle against external enemies and internal counter-revolution upheld the great gains of the October Revolution, their freedom and independence of their Homeland.

The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, the sworn enemies of the working people, behind the cover of the false slogan of "independence" of the Ukraine tried to liquidate the Soviet power, to restore the oppression of the landlords and capitalists, to set the Ukrainian working people against the Russian workers and peasants and to provoke fratricidal war between them.

The counter-revolutionary nationalistic "governments"—the Central Rada, Directory and others—headed by paid agents of

On the call of the Communist Party the Ukrainian people rose up to fight against the Austro-German interventionists and their henchmen—the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists.

Headed by the Russian people the working people of our country routed and drove from the Soviet land the Anglo-French interventionists, who occupied at the end of 1918 the southern districts of the Ukraine and the Crimea, the Denikinists, the White Poles, Wrangelites, the Petyura and Makhno nationalistic gangs and the other hirelings of the imperialists of the United States and the Entente.

Together with the other peoples of Russia the Ukrainian people overcoming great difficulties, economic breakdown and starvation, displayed during the years of foreign military intervention and civil war great heroism and courage in defence of their Soviet power. Many thousands of workers and peasants of Soviet Russia fought in the Ukraine for the freedom and happiness of the Ukrainian and other peoples of the USSR.

In their turn many sons of the Ukrainian people fought on the numerous civil war fronts in Russia, Byelorussia, Central Asia, the Transcaucasia, etc.

An outstanding part in rallying the forces of the Ukrainian people for routing the foreign interventionists and internal counter-revolution belongs to the Communist Party of the Ukraine which was founded in July 1918 and is an integral part of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The fraternal alliance and friendship of the Russian, Ukrainian and the other peoples of the USSR was strengthened and tempered in the fire and storm of the civil war and foreign military intervention. It was only thanks to this friendship that the Ukrainian people, as all the peoples of the USSR, upheld their freedom and independence.

16. After the triumphant end of the civil war the Soviet land entered the period of peaceful socialist construction. The building of Socialism and the country's defence demanded still closer economic, military and political co-operation of the Soviet peoples. The question of uniting the Soviet Republics into a single federal state came on the order of the day. The working people of the Soviet Ukraine were among the initiators of the establishment of a single Federal state.

The Communist Party headed and guided along the correct path the unification movement of all the peoples of the Soviet land. At the First All-Union Congress of Soviets in December 1922 the Soviet Republics on a voluntary and equal basis united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with each Union Republic retaining the sovereign rights of an independent state which has its own supreme organs of power, its territory, its Constitution, its legislation.

The establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the greatest victory of the Soviet power, a triumph of the Lenin-Stalin national policy. It was a victory over bourgeois nationalism of all shades which opposed the fraternal co-operation of the peoples and was a serious obstacle to the state unification of the Soviet Republics.

The formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ensured all the necessary requisites for the economic, political

The achievements in socialist industrialisation have provided the requisites for the reconstruction of agriculture. Thanks to the concern of our Party and Government there has been built up in our country the most extensive and highly mechanised agriculture in the world, which has proved its decisive superiority not only over small-scale peasant farming but also over large-scale capitalist agricultural production.

Together with the other Soviet Republics the Soviet Ukraine has become a Republic of advanced socialist agriculture, one of the biggest granaries of the Soviet Union.

The consistent pursuance by the Communist Party of the Lenin-Stalin national policy has ensured the triumph of the cultural revolution in our country and the rapid progress of the socialist culture of all the peoples of the USSR.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have developed numerous national cadres of new Soviet intellectuals coming from the people, bound up with the people and devoting all their energies to serving the people, to serving the great cause of building Communism.

Thanks to Soviet power Ukrainian national culture has had unprecedented opportunities for its development and has become a genuine socialist culture of the people.

19. The growth of the forces and might of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has made it possible to realise the age-old dream of the Ukrainian people in respect to their national reunion. The wise policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have made it possible to complete the unification of all the Ukrainian territories. In 1939 the Western Ukraine was reunited with the Soviet Ukraine. In 1940 Bukovina and the Ismail region were reunited with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and in 1945 the Transcarpathian Ukraine followed their way. After the reunification of all the Ukrainian lands the Soviet Ukraine has become one of the biggest states in Europe. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic now has a population of over 40 million.

For many economic indices the Soviet Ukraine has far outstripped such big capitalist countries of Europe as France, Italy and others. The capital of the Ukraine, Kiev, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, is a major administrative and cultural centre of our Homeland.

In the reunited Ukrainian regions socialist industry is successfully developing, collectivisation has been completed, cultural construction is proceeding on a wide scale. The old Ukrainian city of Lvov has entirely changed under Soviet rule. Large industrial enterprises have been built there, 12 higher educational institutions, a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, a branch of the V. I. Lenin Museum, and many other scientific and cultural institutions have been opened. In the course of socialist transformations in the Western regions a crushing blow has been dealt to the remnants of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, the sworn enemies of the Ukrainian people, who became paid agents of the foreign bourgeoisie.

The consummation of the historical process of the reunion of the Ukrainian people in a single Ukrainian Soviet state is a great victory of the Lenin-Stalin national policy of the Communist Party, a policy of brotherhood and co-operation of the peoples of the USSR.

20. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union was a serious test of the vitality and strength of the socialist system and the Soviet multi-national state.

All the peoples of the Soviet Union—at the call of the Party—rose as one in defence of their Homeland, regarding the Patriotic War against the Nazi invaders as a common cause of the working people of all nationalities.

The Ukraine is one of those parts of the Soviet Union which suffered most in the years of the German fascist invasion. The Nazi occupationists inflicted losses on the national economy of the Ukraine exceeding 285 billion roubles. By means of savage terror the Nazi fiends sought to subdue the Ukrainian people and make them slaves of the "German fascist master race". The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists were active henchmen of the German fascists.

Only thanks to the fraternal aid of the great Russian people and the other peoples of the USSR was the Ukraine liberated

of the Soviet Union, as well as of the People's Democracies, consistently upholds the cause of peace and fights for a closer co-operation between the peoples of all countries. The Soviet Ukraine constantly strengthens fraternal ties with the People's Democracies. After the establishment of a people's democracy in Poland and the liquidation of the rule of the bourgeoisie and landlords who incited the Polish working people against their Slav brothers—the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians—genuinely friendly relations have been established and are successfully developing between the Polish people and the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Russian and the other peoples of the great Soviet Union.

21. After the victorious termination of the Great Patriotic War the peoples of the Soviet Union inspired and organised by the Communist Party have in an unprecedentedly brief period rehabilitated their war-ravaged national economy and have advanced all branches of Soviet economy, engineering and culture.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Government of the Republic, and relying upon the fraternal assistance of the Russian and other peoples of our country, the working people of the Soviet Ukraine have completely rehabilitated the national economy of their Republic, have surpassed the prewar levels in many fields of Communism.

In 1952 Ukraine's large-scale industry produced 17 times as much as was turned out by Ukrainian industries before the revolution. Electric power output increased more than 37-fold; that of the metal-processing industries nearly 69-fold; coal production 5-fold. The Soviet Ukraine is a major coal and metallurgical base of our country. The Donetz basin with its powerful coal, iron and steel, chemical and machine-building industries, as well as in the industry of the whole of the Soviet Union.

Implementing the decisions of the Party and the Government, of the entire country, on the basis of achievements in the development of heavy industry, which is the keystone of the socialist goods.

Ukraine's collective farm peasantry have by their devoted labour achieved unheard-of yields of winter wheat, sugar beet and other essential agricultural crops. Many innovators of socialist methods of work in all branches of agricultural production have come from the midst of the Ukrainian collective-farm peasantry.

The Party and the Government are taking unflagging care to supply socialist agriculture with modern machinery. Working on the Ukrainian fields today are 182 thousand tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. units), or 69 per cent more than before the war, 51 tens of thousands of other complex agricultural machines.

The material wellbeing and the cultural level of broad masses of the working people are rising steadily on the basis of the uninterrupted advance of the national economy. Ukrainian socialist culture is flourishing. The Republic now has some 30 thousand schools with over 6.5 million school children. In 1952-53 there were 144 higher educational establishments in the Republic with a total student body of over 177,000, almost 8 times that of 1914 and more than in any capitalist country of Western Europe. Some 234 thousand people were receiving education in 591 technical colleges and specialised secondary educational institutions. Tens of thousands of cultural and educational institutions, clubs, libraries and palaces of culture are functioning in the Ukraine.

The Republican Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Architecture and a broad network of scientific research institutions, set up under Soviet power in the Ukraine, unite a great number of the Ukrainian scientists who make their worthy contribution to the development of the advanced Soviet science.

The development of Socialist culture of the Ukrainian people is taking place on the firm foundation of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, in the inviolable creative contact and organic co-operation with the culture of all fraternal peoples of the USSR. The beneficial influence on the development of the USSR's culture is...

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS

For Better Training of Agricultural Specialists

"Rabotnichesko Delo"—Organ of Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

The need to improve the training of agricultural specialists was stressed in a recent article in the newspaper "Rabotnichesko Delo". "In the light of the measures taken by the Party and the Government to ensure a further advance of agriculture", says the article, "the training of agronomists, zootechnicians, specialists in mechanisation and other agricultural specialists assumes particular importance".

Prior to the victory of the people's power such specialists were trained only at the two Faculties of the Sofia University—the Agro-Forestry and the Veterinary Faculties—with an annual enrolment of 80-100 students

studying agronomy, 25-40 forestry and 30 students in the Veterinary Faculty. The training was divorced from practice. Now 5,300 students at different higher educational establishments are studying 29 agricultural specialities. The latest enrolment alone increased the number of the future agricultural specialists by 1,400. The network of higher educational establishments for agriculture has been extended and now includes the Agricultural Academy with a new Faculty of mechanisation and electrification of agriculture, and four institutes with a total of eight Faculties.

"Rabotnichesko Delo" points out that the introduction of the new curriculums and the resolute rejection of reactionary pseudo-science have contributed to the improved quality of the educational work. Social subjects, now included in the curriculums, help students to acquire a correct understanding of social development and a correct methodology in research work.

The newspaper writes, however, that "the successes achieved... must not blind us to the many shortcomings observed in teaching, educational and research work, which hamper the training of good specialists". The newspaper points out that the main weakness observed in almost all higher agricultural schools is that the teaching is not sufficiently linked with the practical work of producer co-operatives, state farms and machine and tractor stations; their

Peasant Movement in Japan

The peasants in Japan are suffering from acute land hunger. 70 per cent of the peasants' plots are less than one hectare. Most of the land is in the hands of landlords who keep in bondage 2.5 million tenants. About 4 million young peasants are without work.

The extremely high taxes swallowing over 30 per cent of the peasant income, the debts, the primitive methods of cultivation, the continued seizure of peasant land by the landlords and of large areas by the US occupationists for the construction of war bases—all this adds to the already desperate plight of the Japanese peasantry.

organisation is not studied deeply enough and lectures do not always scientifically generalise the experience accumulated by producer co-operatives, state farms and by leading workers of agriculture in the co-operatives.

The newspaper draws particular attention to the low ideological and theoretical level of the lectures given by some lecturers. "Some lectures", writes the newspaper, "even contain anti-Pavlov views (Higher Veterinary Medical Institute) and survivals of Mendelism and Morganism (G. Dimitrov Agricultural Academy)". "The reason for this is the insufficient help to the lecturers in

their scientific re-education. This is confirmed by the instances of objectivism "when the lecturer confines himself to an outline of different viewpoints and gives no opinion of his own".

The newspaper justly points out that the best scientific workers "who have serious scientific works to their credit and who have proved their ability to tackle deep scientific problems" must be drawn into the work in the Academy and Institutes. "Rabotnichesko Delo" maintains that only by bold criticism and self-criticism and free exchange of opinion among scientific workers can formalism, dogmatism, vulgarisation and oversimplification be eliminated and the bearers of reactionary outlooks and bourgeois morality exposed. Only by these means can the teaching staff be rallied to work out scientifically the problems outlined in the decision of the Central Committee of the Party for a further advance of agriculture, can the quality of lectures, seminars, laboratory studies and practice be improved.

"Rabotnichesko Delo" calls upon the Party Committees and public organisations in the agricultural educational establishments to pay more attention to scientific work, to give direct and everyday help to improve the level of teaching the subjects of social and special science, to improve Communist education and ensure a better training of agricultural specialists.

devastating floods in 1953. They are also fighting for the removal of US war bases, for an end to the foreign occupation and for trade relations with the Soviet Union and People's China.

The peasant movement against the anti-national policy of the Yoshida government is gaining momentum on Kyushu and Hokkaido, in Tokyo and other regions. Everywhere poor, middle and even the well-to-do peasants are taking part.

The "Nininitotsuha" organisation which unites the poor peasantry is the strongest and largest peasant organisation in the country. It is striving to achieve unity of other peasant organisations. The

Nation-wide Discussion of Draft Decrees on National Committees in Czechoslovakia

In connection with the forthcoming elections for the national committees the Government of Czechoslovakia has submitted for discussion by the people the draft law on national committees and the draft constitutional law on national committees.

The draft constitutional law defines the principles, structure, tasks and methods of the work of national committees.

National committees are elected by working people in regions, districts, cities, urban districts and villages for a period of three years on the basis of universal and equal suffrage by direct and secret ballot.

The Government of Czechoslovakia has called on the working people to take an active part in the discussion and by their suggestions and amendments improve the work of the national committees.

Mass meetings devoted to the discussion of these draft decrees are being held in towns, villages and offices, and at enterprises and educational establishments all over the country.

The Government has appointed a commission, headed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Viliam Siroky, which will supervise and sum up the results of the people's discussion of the decrees.

New Enterprises in People's China

The working people in the Chinese People's Republic have scored further successes in the industrialisation of the country. Large new enterprises are being brought into use.

The "Chingwei" textile machine engineering works, biggest in China, has been built in Taiyuan. The foundry, the forge, the mechanical and machine-tool shops and other departments cover an area of about 200 hectares. When working to full capacity, the works will produce 80 per cent of China's total textile machinery. It has already turned out the first samples of new textile equipment.

Comfortable hostels, clinics and other establishments catering for the social and cultural needs of the people have been built.

New coal fields have been put into operation in Hsinchiu near Fuhsin, North-Eastern China.

Labour Achievements of Railwaymen in Korean People's Democratic Republic

After the cessation of hostilities the railwaymen in the Korean People's Democratic Republic have, with the help of the people, restored hundreds of kilometres of railway lines, as well as many bridges and tunnels. Thanks to the selfless work of the railwaymen, the regular passenger service was resumed on all the main lines of the country in a short space of time. The railways in the liberated districts between Haiju-Enan and Haiju-Onchin which were completely neglected by Syngman Rhee and the Americans have been completely restored.

During the very first days after the restoration the Korean railwaymen launched campaigns to enable more freight to be carried, to make it possible to increase engine mileage without cleaning fires, to carry out the maintenance and repair work by their own hands and to make the trains

In Communist and Workers' Parties

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party has decided to convene the Third Congress of the Party on April 18, 1954.

The agenda of the Congress includes the following items:

1. Report of the Central Committee and tasks of the Hungarian Working People's Party (given by Comrade Matias Rakosi).
2. Tasks of state administration and of local councils (report by Comrade Imre Nagy).
3. Report of the Central Control Commission (given by Comrade Karoly Kiss).
4. Amendments to the Constitution of the Hungarian Working People's Party (report by Comrade Lajos Acs).
5. Election of Central bodies of the Party.

MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF FINLAND

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland held on January 5-6 in Helsinki discussed the questions of working-class unity and of reaching agreement between Social Democrats and Communists, organisation of joint struggle against the danger of war created by the policy of the Coalition Party and other circles representing big capital, as well as questions connected with the forthcoming election to the Diet.

The meeting was addressed by Aaltonen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, Ville Pessi, General Secretary of the Party, Herta Kuusinen, Chairman of the Diet group of the Democratic Alliance of the People of Finland, and by other members of the Central Committee and representatives of regional organisations of the Party. Speakers unanimously stressed the need for a more resolute struggle to remove the obstacles hindering working-class unity and for a more determined campaign for co-operation in all mass organisations uniting workers and small farmers of varied political outlooks.

The meeting adopted a decision which sets out the immediate tasks of the Party and emphasises the significance of unity of the working class both for achieving victory for the democratic forces in the forthcoming election to the Diet and for the entire work of these forces.

PUBLICATION OF NEW JOURNALS BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

In order to extend the Party's contact with the working class and all progressive sections of the people and to make better use of the cadres of Party journalists the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain has recently reorganised the publication of the Party's journals. From January this year the Party has discontinued the issue of "Communist Review", "World News and Views" and "Modern Quarterly" and started publication of two new journals: "Marxist Quarterly", a theoretical journal, and "World News", a weekly. Materials in both new journals will have a broader appeal and will meet the requirements of both Party members and

CARD EXCHANGE CAMPAIGN IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

The Italian Communist Party is successfully carrying out the campaign to exchange membership cards and recruit new members to the Party. In some Federations, such as Florence and Siena, this campaign is almost over. It has already been completed in the city of Rimini.

Numerous meetings have been held in all Federations to discuss the decisions of the latest Meeting of the Central Committee. The meetings have helped in carrying out the card exchange campaign in a more organised and speedier way. Many Federations have pledged themselves to complete

the exchange by January 21—the 30th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death and the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party.

Various forms of mass work are used to win new members. For instance, in Avellino 61 public meetings were held, and 51 thousand leaflets circulated among the population.

The card exchange campaign is gaining momentum in the Italian Communist Youth Federation which is working hard to make sufficient recruits to bring its membership in the near future to a total of 500,000.

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The progressive papers in Brazil have published the draft programme of the Communist Party of Brazil, drawn up by the Central Committee. After study and discussion it will be submitted for approval to the Fourth Party Congress.

The draft programme gives a detailed analysis of the present situation of the country and the class essence of the government of Brazil. The present situation, it points out, can be altered by a democratic government of national liberation which would be formed as a result of national-liberation revolution.

The Communist Party, the draft programme says, will demand that a democratic government of national liberation carry out democratic progressive reforms in the economic and social structure of Brazil.

In particular, in the realm of foreign policy and defence of national independence the draft programme calls for the annulment of all the agreements and treaties concluded with the USA, which are detrimental to national interests, and the confiscation of all capital and enterprises owned by the American monopolies that rule the roost in Brazil; it demands

the expulsion of all US military, "cultural", economic and technical missions from the country; the establishment of friendly and peaceful co-operation with all countries and the adoption of measures aimed at preserving peace and banning war propaganda. The draft programme envisages the development of the national economy, a radical improvement in the conditions of the working people, agrarian reform and all-round help to the peasants, etc.

According to the "Imprensa Popular", newspaper, a recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Party was addressed by Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Party, who delivered a report "The Draft Programme of the Communist Party of Brazil". In his report Luis Carlos Prestes analysed the draft programme which was prepared for extensive discussion. He pointed out that the draft programme signified a new phase in the development of the Brazilian Communist Party. It shows the Brazilian people the way to save the nation from the yoke of American imperialism, "the only way the people can achieve peace, bread, land, freedom and a prosperous, happy life".

FOR CREATIVE TEACHING OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY

In directing the political study of the Party members, the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party constantly points out that the creative assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory is the main prerequisite for a successful fulfilment of the practical tasks of socialist construction. Pursuant to this directive the propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party held a meeting of the tutors of the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism. The meeting discussed ways and means of ensuring in a creative way the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory closely linked with the vital tasks of the Party.

This year the Party education in the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism is distinguished for a higher level. The teaching staff constantly strive to ensure a high quality of lectures and seminars, hold individual talks with the students, strive to ensure the creative assimilation by the students of Marxist-Leninist theory and the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union closely linked with the tasks facing the Rumanian Workers' Party. Special attention is devoted to ensuring the thorough study of the decisions of the Central Committee of the Party concerning the tasks of developing the national economy and steadily raising the living and cultural

in the development of society, the proportionate development of all branches of the national economy, the role of the state in the strengthening of the people's-democratic system, the consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry.

It must be pointed out, however, that despite a certain improvement in the field of Party education some tutors of Marxism-Leninism still deliver their lectures on the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in isolation from the practice of socialist construction in the Rumanian People's Republic. The lectures are often poor in language, the convincing arguments and the elucidation of theoretical theses are replaced by the reading of lengthy quotations. These shortcomings prevent the assimilation of the essence of Marxist-Leninist theory, lead to a situation in which the subject matter is memorised mechanically, with the result that those in question are unable to apply Marxist-Leninist theory in practice.

The fact that talmudism is still being observed in the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory is due to the insufficiently profound assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory. The tutor cadres are now confronted with the task of constantly striving to raise their theoretical level, studying the works of

work of producer co-operatives, state farms and machine and tractor stations; their

of social and special science, to improve Communist education and ensure a better training of agricultural specialists.

Peasant Movement in Japan

The peasants in Japan are suffering from acute land hunger. 70 per cent of the peasants' plots are less than one hectare. Most of the land is in the hands of landlords who keep in bondage 2.5 million tenants. About 4 million young peasants are without work.

The extremely high taxes swallowing over 30 per cent of the peasant income, the debts, the primitive methods of cultivation, the continued seizure of peasant land by the landlords and of large areas by the US occupationists for the construction of war bases—all this adds to the already desperate plight of the Japanese peasantry.

The peasants are demanding that they be given land and oppose the low purchasing prices for rice which have been fixed by the US and Japanese monopolists; they oppose the system of obligatory rice deliveries and insist that the government should help the peasants who suffered during the

devastating floods in 1953. They are also fighting for the removal of US war bases, for an end to the foreign occupation and for trade relations with the Soviet Union and People's China.

The peasant movement against the anti-national policy of the Yoshida government is gaining momentum on Kyushu and Hokkaido, in Tokyo and other regions. Everywhere poor, middle and even the well-to-do peasants are taking part.

The "Nininitoitsuha" organisation which unites the poor peasantry is the strongest and largest peasant organisation in the country. It is striving to achieve unity of action with other peasant organisations. The movement is also being joined by the broad masses of unorganised peasants.

The peasant movement is actively supported by the working class of the country. The General Trade Union Council of Japan is giving great help to the peasant struggle.

Labour Movement of Railwaymen in Korean People's Democratic Republic

After the cessation of hostilities the railwaymen in the Korean People's Democratic Republic have, with the help of the people, restored hundreds of kilometres of railway lines, as well as many bridges and tunnels. Thanks to the selfless work of the railwaymen, the regular passenger service was resumed on all the main lines of the country in a short space of time. The railways in the liberated districts between Haiju-Enan and Haiju-Onchin which were completely neglected by Syngman Rhee and the Americans have been completely restored.

During the very first days after the restoration the Korean railwaymen launched campaigns to enable more freight to be carried, to make it possible to increase engine mileage without cleaning fires, to carry out the maintenance and repair work by their own teams and to make the trains go faster. Labour emulation is also developing between railway boards and depots. The passenger service is expanding.

Having joined the emulation drive the workers in the rail-depots fulfilled the plan of the past year ahead of schedule and are achieving further successes in the current year.

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In order to extend the Party's contact with the working class and all progressive sections of the people and to make better use of the cadres of Party journalists the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain has recently reorganised the publication of the Party's journals. From January this year the Party has discontinued the issue of "Communist Review", "World News and Views" and "Modern Quarterly" and started publication of two new journals: "Marxist Quarterly", a theoretical journal, and "World News", a weekly. Materials in both new journals will have a broader appeal and will meet the requirements of both Party members and varied sections of the British people.

The first two issues of "World News" contain a wealth of information on the life and struggle of the British working class, on the international situation and on some of the countries of the democratic camp. The first issue of the "Marxist Quarterly" has also been published.

Leninist theory is the main prerequisite for a successful fulfilment of the practical tasks of socialist construction. Pursuant to this directive the propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party held a meeting of the tutors of the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism. The meeting discussed ways and means of ensuring in a creative way the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory closely linked with the vital tasks of the Party.

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the strengthening of the people's democratic system, the consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry.

It must be pointed out, however, that despite a certain improvement in the field of Party education some tutors of Marxism-Leninism still deliver their lectures on the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in isolation from the practice of socialist construction in the Rumanian People's Republic. The lectures are often poor in language, the convincing arguments and the elucidation of theoretical theses are replaced by the reading of lengthy quotations. These shortcomings prevent the assimilation of the essence of Marxist-Leninist theory, lead to a situation in which the subject matter is memorised mechanically, with the result that those in question are unable to apply Marxist-Leninist theory in practice.

The fact that talmudism is still being observed in the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory is due to the insufficiently profound assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory. The tutor cadres are now confronted with the task of constantly striving to raise their theoretical level, studying the works of Marxism-Leninism, improving the methodology and specialising in some one particular branch of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Simeon PUNI,
head of propaganda department,
Central Committee of the
Rumanian Workers' Party

Against Submission to American Imperialism, for National Independence of Argentina

Over ten years have passed since the group headed by the former Colonel Peron came to power in Argentina as a result of the military coup of June 4, 1943, and nearly eight years since the election of February 24, 1946, made General Peron President. Thus enough time has passed for the purpose of comparing the words and deeds of the Peron Government, of looking at the promises and seeing what exactly this Government has given to the working class and the people.

What did the Peronists promise the people when seeking their support, and what have they done for them in reality?

They promised to abolish the privileges of the landlord oligarchy, to carry out agrarian reform and to transfer the land to the peasants and agricultural workers. As is known, the Peronists fought the election in the countryside under the slogan "Land to the tillers". But the privileges of the landlord oligarchy have not been abolished nor has the land been transferred "to the tillers". As was the case before, the latifundia—the scourge of the Argentine economy—not only continue to exist, but are multiplying in a number of provinces. Last June the President assured the big landowners and the joint-stock companies owning land that the Government had no intention of infringing on their "lawful" interests, in other words, had no intention of carrying out an agrarian reform.

The Peronists promised to abolish the exploitation of man by man and, by means of a "sharing of the profits" of the employers among the working people, to abolish the privileges of the foreign monopolies and of big capital. However, exploitation of man by man has not been abolished (its abolition is impossible under capitalism), it has, in fact, been intensified, with the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer. Unemployment is growing

day by day, while wages are frozen and prices rising all the time. There is a shortage of goods of prime necessity.

They promised to mobilise all the national resources for a rapid and independent development of industry and agriculture and to see to it that foreign capital did not penetrate into the economy of the country. In fact, however, foreign capital has not in the least been prevented in any way from penetrating our country. At the moment there is even a law in our country favouring foreign investments. At the same time the government has abandoned the policy of nationalising the big imperialist enterprises operating in the country (Electric Company, Standard Oil Company, meat-packing enterprises, etc.). What is more, the contemplated participation of American capital in the exploitation of the state oil fields would signify the transfer of our oil into the hands of the US monopolies.

They promised to rule on the basis of democratic principles. Instead of the promised fidelity to democratic and republican principles martial law has been proclaimed for an indefinite period, individual guarantees and the rights of citizens have been suspended and a regressive reform of criminal and procedural codes effected, etc. A whole series of reactionary laws, aimed at turning the country into a state of the corporative fascist type, are now in force.

Playing with the slogan of a "third position" they promised to conduct an independent and peaceful foreign policy. Instead, the Peron Government has ratified

the aggressive pact foisted by the United States of America in Rio de Janeiro on the countries of Latin America and, more than once, has expressed its solidarity with the aggressive policy of the United States.

And so, even though the Peronist leaders claim that a "national-liberation revolution" has taken place in Argentina the old social-economic structure remains intact: the countryside is dominated by the latifundia, while foreign monopolies dominate the national economy. This explains why our country, while portrayed as being an independent country, is in fact dependent on the imperialist powers. This also explains why Argentina trades almost exclusively with the United States and Britain, instead of with those countries who have no imperialist aims and whose trade relations are based on principles of mutual benefit and respect for national independence.

Owing to the fact that the promised deep-going transformations have not been carried out, the economic crisis in the country has been further aggravated.

Until recently the Peron Government persisted in denying the existence of a crisis in the country. Confronted with grim reality the Peronist leaders are now forced to admit that there is a crisis, but they still try to prove that it has arisen for reasons that "do not depend on the will of the Government", referring to drought at home and signs of crisis in other capitalist countries, which have narrowed the market.

Actually, although drought has afflicted the country for two years in succession, and has left its mark on economic conditions, it is not a cause of the crisis. The real cause lies in the economic structure of the country itself.

And the reason why the signs of crisis in the big imperialist countries are felt so strongly in Argentina is that our economy has been tied to the economy of the USA and Britain. This is evident from the increase of the production of raw materials and foodstuffs for export, the quantity and low prices of which are fixed by the imperialist monopolies, and from the imports of fuel, machinery, spare parts and other goods, the high prices of which are also fixed by the monopolies.

Another factor which causes a sharpening of the crisis in the country is the tendency of the Peron Government to adapt Argentina's economy to the war economy of the imperialist countries and to the preparation for a third world war which Peron has always regarded as being inevitable. He takes this perspective as the starting point for his home and foreign policy which he has subordinated to the so-called "Western" camp headed by the United States.

A considerable section of the people had no clear idea of the perspective from which Peron proceeded in charting his foreign policy—the perspective of a third world war, because this was concealed by the smoke-screen of the so-called "third way" between the camp of war and the camp of peace. But the "third way" was abandoned every time the American imperialists insisted that the Government express itself in favour of their aggressive policy.

The object of the recent visit to Latin America by Milton Eisenhower, brother of the US President, was to secure for the American monopolies the raw materials of this part of the continent for the needs of their industry, markets for their goods, guarantees for capital investments and support for their aggressive policy. And despite the fact that the unilateral trade agreements imposed by the US on our country during almost the eight years of the Peron Government proved detrimental to the Argentine national economy, Peron resolutely orientates himself on the US market and on American capital, asserting that this will "help to overcome" the crisis and to "stimulate" economic development.

For a period of years the Peronist ruling circles have deceived and confused

the working masses by their anti-imperialist, and anti-American demagogy. They have claimed that they are carrying out "a revolution" and defending the "national independence", backing their demagogy with all kinds of propaganda.

But shortly before Milton Eisenhower's visit and chiefly after his negotiations with General Peron and members of the Peron Government, the Government-controlled press relinquished the campaign against the landlord oligarchy, against the foreign monopolies and especially against American imperialism. Why? Because it was necessary to pave the way for the so-called "national alliance" between the Peronist reactionary circles and the reactionary circles of the Opposition, which the Peron Government needed to fulfil the undertakings given to Milton Eisenhower. According to these undertakings, Argentina opens its doors to American capital, ensuring for it the maximum profit, as testified by the recently adopted law in relation to foreign capital investments.

For what purposes will this capital be used? During the Parliamentary debate on this question it was said that the capital would be invested in vital branches of the economy such as the oil industry, mining, transport, etc. In this way, predatory American capitalism, allegedly driven out of the window as a result of the nationalisation of a number of enterprises, would enter the country through the front door and under the protection of law.

To the extent that these concessions to imperialism and the landlord oligarchy become known they evoke profound indignation among all progressive and democratic sections in Argentina.

So strong is the indignation that the Peronist press has been forced to deny the carrying out of a policy of subordination to the oligarchy and foreign capital. For example, "La Epoca" wrote on August 28th, 1953 that foreign capital would enter the country "in order to accelerate

development of the national economy as envisaged in Government plans, and for the purpose of basing the new economy on a solid foundation".

So, according to Peronist logic American capital enters our country not for the purpose of getting maximum profit, not to plunder our national resources and brutally exploit the people but for the purpose of "accelerating" development of the national economy!

But our people have not forgotten that it was Peron who, on October 11, 1951 published an article headed: "This is how the devil pays", in which he wrote, "international super-capitalism deprives other countries of the necessary resources", "does not live up to its words", "systematically does not fulfil its solemn promises and obligations", "organises blockades, sabotage and slander".

In fact by the time of Milton Eisenhower's arrival in Argentina the Peronist Government had already taken a "new course" with the result that on July 16, 1953 Peron declared: "There are no unsettled problems between Argentina and the USA". Thereafter the Peronist press "forgot" all about American imperialism and began to sing the praises of Milton Eisenhower's mission and of the US Government.

As we see, prior to the "new course" the Government and the Peronist press proclaimed that American capital invested in our country would pursue colonial and predatory aims. With the adoption of the "new course" they changed their tune and now say that American capital is a "progressive" capital which will contribute to the "development" needed by the country and will confine itself to moderate profits, relinquishing the idea of maximum profit.

This propaganda pursues the aim of convincing public opinion that in America, with Eisenhower's advent to power, there is "no longer any" American imperialism. The ruling circles of Argentina would like the working class, the entire people to relinquish their well-grounded conviction that

(Continued on page 6)

BOOK REVIEW

Communists—Pride and Hope of People of France

(Louis Aragon's book "Les Communistes")

★
Léo Figuières

Member, Central Committee,
Communist Party of France

★ ★

Louis Aragon, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, active fighter for freedom and independence of France, for peace and progress, is widely known as an outstanding contemporary poet and author. Inspired by the energy of the fighting people Louis Aragon has produced an epic novel, "Les Communistes", a patriotic and artistic work the significance of which goes far beyond the borders of France.

And now, when the enemies of France's independence and grandeur resort to ever new machinations and manoeuvres in order to promote the rearming of the German revanchists, at the moment, when the patriots are uniting in order to avert the revival of the danger which once nearly brought the country to catastrophe, Louis Aragon's splendid novel, "Les Communistes", becomes particularly topical because it correctly describes the unity and the struggle of the best sons of the French nation at first against the Hitler danger and later for the liberation of their country from the bondage of the German fascists. "Les Communistes", the first part of which has already been translated into many languages, has met with a wholehearted and deserved welcome. Maurice Thorez highly praised the novel in the following words: "This book and its author are an honour to the Party".

★

The first part of "Les Communistes" covers the period from February 1939 until May 1940, short in duration but teeming with important events. The book begins with a description of the arrival on French territory of the army of the Spanish Republicans, defeated as a result of the fascist intervention and the hypocritical "non-intervention" of the so-called "democratic" rulers of the West. The first part of "Les Communistes" ends with the tragic picture of the invasion of France by Hitler's army, with a description of the unprecedented sufferings of the French people betrayed and sold by the country's rulers for the sake of their class interests. The book, however, is full of optimism. The author vividly depicts the people who, hardship and suffering notwithstanding, are fighting to take the destiny of the nation into their own hands.

Louis Aragon analyses historical events with the profundity, honesty and accuracy of a Communist artist who has acquired a deep knowledge of the laws of social development, and with the vividness of an eye witness and participant. This is particularly seen in the elucidation of such questions as the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union in 1939 and the reason for the unquenchable love of the French Communists for the land of Socialism. At the same time, basing himself on the logic of facts, the truth of life, Aragon deals with these problems as an outstanding literary artist describing the life and struggle of the Communist Party, the development of its prestige and strength. The love of the heroes of the novel harmoniously merges with the love of the entire people for their homeland and the work of each character with the struggle of the whole of the people against both French and foreign enemies.

"Les Communistes" first and foremost is a novel depicting the best and most farsighted sons of the French people, educated and led by the Party and always ready to carry out their patriotic duty. The book makes the reader feel wholehearted sympathy with and admiration for the Communists such as Raoul Blanchard, a worker; Guillaume Vallier and his wife Micheline; Lebecq, employee; Oustric, teacher; Pezet, peasant; Barbentane, journalist, and many others. Of course, each character has good and bad points: they do not always fully understand what is going on before their eyes but invariably remain loyal to the Party, to the ideal of Communism. They will never give up their convictions, their fidel-

gratitude to the Party—the source of the strength and hopes of the nation—are shown in the novel in a number of moving episodes. Before leaving for the army Guillaume Vallier brings his young wife to the branch meeting. "I've realised", he says with a sense of conviction, "that the real family is the Party... I have brought Micheline here because the branch will not leave her all by herself...". When the husband leaves for the army Micheline takes his place in the Party and like many other women and young girls, whose selflessness and activity are splendidly described in the novel, accustoms herself to the work of the Party which, driven underground in conditions of brutal political reaction, continues its struggle.

In his book the author draws a graphic picture of a wise and powerful Party which gave new meaning to the life of many ordinary people. Its organising force is immense. We see how Communists, throughout the so-called "phony war" up till the moment when the way to Paris was treacherously opened up to the Hitler hordes, fought shoulder to shoulder in factories, in villages and in the ranks of the army; how they explained the policy of the Party, relentlessly exposed the anti-Communist and anti-Soviet slanders and organised the national resistance against the criminal designs of the contemptible rulers who sold France to the German fascists.

Among the chief merits of the novel is the author's convincing description of how the French Communist Party with unwavering determination led the fight in defence of the national interests despite the attacks of the reactionaries. The Communists courageously fought to save the Party organisations, to carry on the underground publication of the newspaper "l'Humanité", and to strengthen on all sides the Party's contact with the people. The description of the struggle of Communist Deputies who were subjected to persecution and later thrown into prison produces a strong impression on the reader of its power and sincerity.

Headed by its tried leaders such as Comrades Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos and Benoit Frachon, the French Communist Party, thanks to the effective support of the masses of the people, withstood persecution and repression and added glorious pages to its history. Aragon helps the reader to realise that such a party in the future could not but assume the leadership of the struggle for liberating France from the yoke of Hitlerism.

With the skill of a realistic artist, Aragon also depicts the other France, the France of big capitalists and their lackeys who, in their thirst for profits and out of hatred and fear of the people, trampled underfoot the basis of collective security—the Franco-Soviet Treaty—and embarked on the course of betraying their country, throwing themselves into Hitler's arms without hesitation.

But even in this rotten environment there are people who are beginning to see things in their true light, who, in the long run, will break away from their class and join the genuine patriots of the country. Among them is Cecile Wisner who is gradually beginning to feel hatred for her disgusting environment: "...They are foul inhuman creatures", she says. "Any sense of kindness is alien to them. Their whole appearance is a lie. Outwardly they look nice, well dressed and neat, but their minds are dirty. They are capable of anything". Cecile gradually

physically crippled in the war is full of great moral strength, staunchness, courage and optimism. The path of Cecile is followed by a medical student Jean de Moncey. The story of Cecile and Jean de Moncey is a story of the process of moulding the consciousness of people who at first hold aloof from the Communists. Later they join them in the fight for their country's salvation.

Aragon's book is of vital significance at the present moment even though it deals with events comparatively far removed from the present. He praises the glory of France and writes of the deep love of the people for their homeland.

Revealing the reasons for the defeat of the French army in May 1940, exposing the treachery of the rulers and the helplessness of the Command, and with irrefutable logic laying bare the criminal methods used in the war against the Nazi forces, Aragon resolutely rejects the foul slander that the defeat of France resulted from the alleged lack of patriotism on the part of the French people and soldiers. He exposes the conspiracy plotted against France by the big capitalists and the then rulers of France but at the same time he shows with particular force the selflessness and heroism displayed by the French Communist and non-Communist soldiers and officers who fought to the end against the fascist invaders.

The pages of this brilliant book, which exposes the foul and dirty anti-people's policy of reaction, are rich in lessons for our days when the self-same people are again slandering the French people and are seeking to imbue them with distrust of their own strength and the greatness of their country, to force them into the clutches of the rearmend revenge-seeking Germany, on to the path of national suicide.

Aragon also convincingly shows that the French rulers of the day used their anti-Communist and anti-Soviet policies as a smoke-screen to conceal their treason and to open the way for the Hitler invasion. The author convincingly proves that throughout these grim years the Soviet Union has always remained a true friend of the French people. The historical facts contained in the book and the experience of the ordinary people—heroes of the novel—illustrate the farsightedness of the Communists who maintained an unbreakable loyalty to the Franco-Soviet friendship, which, as the course of events showed, proved to be the basis of the security and independence of France. It is necessary to stress again and again the importance of these lessons now that ever-growing sections of the French public are resolutely insisting that the French Government fulfil its obligations under the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Assistance and Mutual Aid.

Today the French patriots, like the heroes of Aragon's book, who only yesterday were disunited, are uniting and fighting together for the independence of France and its legitimate place as a great power. Today, as in the days of the occupation, the fight for the vital interests of the country is headed by the Communist Party which has become stronger and more powerful. It is sparing no effort to bring about the widest possible unity of French men and women, whoever they may be, who are opposing the Bonn and Paris treaties.

Small wonder that the hacks hired by the enemies of the independence of France and of peace furiously attacked the appearance of the first volumes of Aragon's novel. All this notwithstanding the people wholeheartedly welcomed this novel and ensured it a wide circulation. The people see themselves in the characters described vividly in the novel by the Communist author. They approve the national policy of the Party headed by Maurice Thorez, which is truthfully and convincingly reflected in the book.

Having created a significant work of socialist realism and made a valuable contribution to the brilliant literary treasure-house of the French nation, Louis Aragon

Regional Congresses of Leading Peasants in Poland

Regional Congresses of leading co-operative members and individual peasants which are now under way in Poland sum up the results of the work in the countryside since the IXth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and of the carrying out of the pledges taken by the working peasantry in honour of the forthcoming Second Party Congress. The main task of the Congresses is to mobilise the reserves latent in agriculture and to help the lagging peasants, villages and producer co-operatives to catch up with those who are more advanced in their work.

Congresses of leading peasants have already taken place in Szczecin, Wroclaw, Lublin and Keltz and other regions.

The Congress in Szczecin was attended by nearly 400 delegates who exchanged experiences in raising crop yields and in accelerating the development of animal husbandry. Delegates sharply criticised trade and other bodies which fail to fulfil their tasks and thus hamper a rapid advance in the development of animal husbandry.

The Congress in Wroclaw was attended by over 430 leading workers in agriculture. The Congress called upon the lagging peasants to follow the example of the advanced peasants. Much attention was paid to the rational use of meadowland. Both in Szczecin and Wroclaw the delegates discussed the questions relating to the supply to rural districts of manufactured and other goods needed by the countryside.

Peasant Congresses were greeted by delegations of workers from local enterprises.

IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

US Monopolies Enslave Ethiopia

More and more the rich natural resources and the important strategic position of Ethiopia attract the attention of the US imperialists. In recent years the US monopolies have penetrated into all vital spheres of the economy, ousting their British and French rivals. The American Newmount Mining Corporation, Joseph Lead Co., and Mines Inc. have seized a considerable part of the ore wealth. The Sinclair Oil Corporation has been granted a 50-year concession for exploring and extracting oil.

The enslaving stipulations imposed by the US imperialists on the country (the aid agreement on the Truman's so-called Point Four, the "mutual defence" agreement, etc.) have created favourable conditions for penetration by US capital and have placed the administration of the country under the control of all kinds of American "experts", "advisers" and "technical experts".

With the aim of ensuring strategic communications and of putting an end to competition by French firms, the Americans have begun construction of highways leading from Central Ethiopia to the Eritrean ports on the Red Sea. The Americans control the airlines, and the airfields at Addis Ababa, Gondar, Dire Dawa have been adapted to take American bombers.

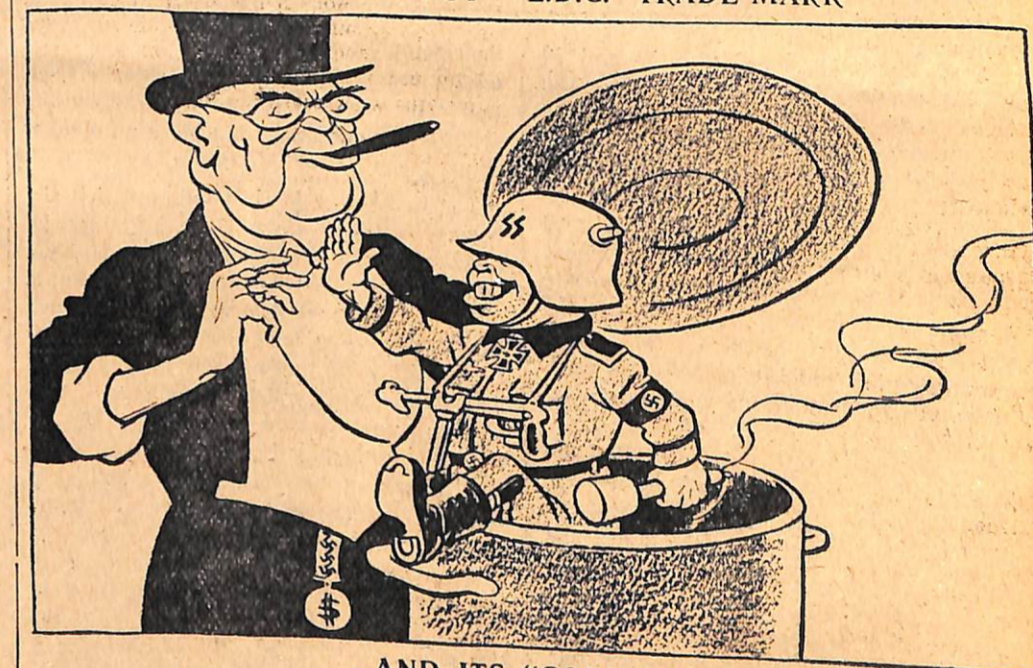
American "aid" costs the country dear. The Ethiopian government sent soldiers to Korea to die for the US monopolies. The backwardness of the country becomes more

The US projected "European Defence Community" is designed to revive the German fascist Wehrmacht and to subordinate the armies of other member countries to the West German general staff.

(Press item).



U.S. BOILING POT—"E.D.C." TRADE MARK



...AND ITS "COOKERY"

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Enough Lies! Enough Bloodshed!

It would be difficult to question the literary talents of the French generals who take turns to direct military operations of the Expeditionary Corps against the peoples of the Indo-China Peninsula. They have certainly demonstrated their skill in writing reports about their alleged victories. The people's troops "are being encircled", "driven out", "dispersed" and "routed". Unable to defeat the people's troops on the battlefield, strategists of the colonisers "rout" them on paper.

This habit of proclaiming non-existent victories dates back to May 14, 1947, when Coste-Floret, then Minister for the Colonies, no doubt hoping to perpetuate his name for posterity, declared categorically: "I think that from now on the military problem in Indo-China is a thing of the past. Our troops have won complete victory".

The former Minister's hashish followers. Since then the successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps have done their best to outdo each other concocting communiques. "The enemy will never reach Mekong", declared General Salan last spring. As regards the present Commander-in-Chief, General Navarre, he recently achieved notoriety for his airy phrase "We are near to success".

This buffoonery might have been dismissed as a sheer absurdity had it not been

its groundlessness is as obvious as the predicament in which Minister Bidault finds himself. He has to assert that "Mr. Alsop misunderstood me". He maintains that the idea of intervention by American troops in Indo-China was put forward not by him but by Alsop himself. However Bidault did not reject this idea. The explanation, it is plain to see, actually changes nothing. A simple and indisputable fact stands out: the enemies of peace seek at all costs to extend the war in Indo-China. Also vitally interested in this, apart from the French colonisers, are the aggressive US circles which are persistently urging the French rulers to continue the war in Indo-China, in complete contradiction to the interests of France.

The policy advocated by the adherents of "war until final victory" has already brought France to the brink of an abyss. The catastrophic consequences of this policy were clearly summed up by the newspaper "Monde". "At any rate", wrote the newspaper on January 6, "Frenchmen must not be afraid again and again to take stock of the appalling results of this dirty war: a disorganised army, a considerable part of its commanding officers wiped out, the shameful corruption resulting from the

of a Communist artist who has acquired a deep knowledge of the laws of social development, and with the vividness of an eye witness and participant. This is particularly seen in the elucidation of such questions as the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union in 1939 and the reason for the unquenchable love of the French Communists for the land of Socialism. At the same time, basing himself on the logic of facts, the truth of life, Aragon deals with these problems as an outstanding literary artist describing the life and struggle of the Communist Party, the development of its prestige and strength. The love of the heroes of the novel harmoniously merges with the love of the entire people for their homeland and the work of each character with the struggle of the whole of the people against both French and foreign enemies.

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so-called official "agreement" does not bear a democratic character, being proposed in conditions of the martial law, and is not progressive since it is designed to preserve the backward, social-economic structure; it is not national because it is designed to protect the handful of oligarchic families and big capitalists and opens the doors to foreign capital to the detriment of the interests of the vast majority of the people of Argentina.

Today the French patriots, like the heroes of Aragon's book, who only yesterday were disunited, are uniting and fighting together for the independence of France and its legitimate place as a great power. Today, as in the days of the occupation, the fight for the vital interests of the country is headed by the Communist Party which has become stronger and more powerful. It is sparing no effort to bring about the widest possible unity of French men and women, whoever they may be, who are opposing the Bonn and Paris treaties.

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Having created a significant work of socialist realism and made a valuable contribution to the brilliant literary treasure-house of the French nation, Louis Aragon has not only rendered an important service to his Party and his people, he has provided a new and effective weapon for fighters for peace and democracy throughout the world.

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American "aid" costs the country dear. The Ethiopian government sent soldiers to Korea to die for the US monopolies. The backwardness of the country becomes more and more pronounced. The people, of whom 95 per cent are illiterate, are doomed to poverty.

order to save the country from the danger of economic catastrophe and create the necessary conditions for carrying out measures which would change the present social-economic structure with the view to transforming the country into a democratic and independent state, strong and prosperous and aligning itself with the countries fighting for progress, national independence and peace.

Realisation of these aims is favoured not only by the national but also by the international situation. In recent years the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, has become considerably stronger and bigger. Simultaneously, the camp of war, economic and social regress, fascist reaction and colonialism is disintegrating and shrinking. The firm and consistent stand taken by the Soviet Union in international politics, in the matter of upholding peace is the main guarantee of the victory of the great movement of the peoples of the world for peace.

Consequently, all who are fighting in Argentina for the liberation of the country from imperialist bondage enthusiastically welcomed the trade agreement signed recently with the Soviet Union. The working people are watching vigilantly to see that this agreement is carried out and extended.

The Argentina Communist Party unswervingly defends the national interests and fights for unification of the working people, for the destruction of the grievous yoke imposed by the imperialist trusts, for active participation by Argentina in struggle with those countries who are firmly determined to preserve world peace.

Events are developing in favour of those marching along the pathway of democracy, progress, social wellbeing, national independence and peace. Victory will go to those taking this path. All the activity of the Argentina Communist Party is channelled in this direction.

Enough Lies! Enough Bloodshed!

It would be difficult to question the literary talents of the French generals who take turns to direct military operations of the Expeditionary Corps against the peoples of the Indo-China Peninsula. They have certainly demonstrated their skill in writing reports about their alleged victories. The reports about their alleged victories, "driven out", "dispersed" and "routed". Unable to defeat the people's troops on the battlefield strategists of the colonisers "rout" them on paper.

This habit of proclaiming non-existent victories dates back to May 14, 1947, when Coste-Floret, then Minister for the Colonies, no doubt hoping to perpetuate his name for posterity, declared categorically: "I think that from now on the military problem in Indo-China is a thing of the past. Our troops have won complete victory".

The former Minister has his followers. Since then the successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps have done their best to outdo each other concocting communiques. "The enemy will never reach Mekong", declared General Salan last spring. As regards the present Commander-in-Chief, General Navarre, he recently achieved notoriety for his airy phrase "We are near to success".

This buffoonery might have been dismissed as a sheer absurdity had it not related to the bloody war which every day takes toll of many human lives. The "Beaver" and "Pumpkin" operations, the "surprise" parachute landings, the "extermination offensive", the "victories" and "successes"—all these notwithstanding, the Expeditionary Corps now finds itself in a situation which is regarded as quite shaky by all observers, including those who cannot in the least be suspected of impartiality.

The people's troops which have been "routed" hundreds of times in words and on paper are on the offensive everywhere. In Viet Nam they recently liberated the city of Lai Chau and encircled the city of Dien Bien Phu. In Pathet Lao the local liberation troops in the space of a few days drove the occupationists from territory covering 40,000 square kilometres with a population of 400,000. Despite General Salan's "warning" they have reached Mekong. In Khmer guerilla warfare is gaining momentum. It is this, perhaps, that General Navarre referred to as "near to success".

But the French colonisers who entertain hopes of regaining their domination in Indo-China are not very happy about the optimistic prognoses of the Generals for an early victory. Despite their show of optimism it seems they no longer entertain illusions that the war can be won by the forces of the French Expeditionary Corps alone. Consequently they demand or get others to demand the intervention of US troops. Georges Bidault, for instance, has spoken on these lines. A few days ago the present French Foreign Minister told Joseph Alsop, American journalist, that in order "to avoid losing Indo-China" he considered it necessary for American troops to be sent there within a few months. Alsop, naturally, lost no time in publishing this statement in the "New York Herald Tribune". This revelation evoked such indignation in France that Bidault was forced to give an "explanation". But this "explanation", as a matter of fact, only confirmed what he had said in his interview.

Growing Unemployment in Western Germany

Newspapers in West Berlin carry reports of growing unemployment in Western Germany. According to the official data the number of unemployed increased in De-

its groundlessness is as obvious as the predicament in which Minister Bidault finds himself. He has to assert that "Mr. Alsop misunderstood me". He maintains that the idea of intervention by American troops in Indo-China was put forward not by him but by Alsop himself. However Bidault did not reject this idea. The explanation, it is plain to see, actually changes nothing: the enemies and indisputable fact stands out: the enemies of peace seek at all costs to extend the war in Indo-China. Also vitally interested in this, apart from the French colonisers, are the aggressive US circles which are persistently urging the French rulers to continue the war in Indo-China, in complete contradiction to the interests of France.

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The most significant factor of the present situation in France is the nation-wide protest movement against the continuation of the war in Indo-China, for negotiations with Ho Chi Minh. By their numerous actions, which are growing in scale and intensity, the French people have demanded an end to this foul war. With each passing day ever broader sections of the people are joining in the demand to stop the criminal war against the peoples of Viet Nam, Pathet Lao and Khmer. "For seven years", wrote Daladier, Deputy-Radical, on December 29, "lies were told to Parliament and the country". And he asks the following question: "How long will this policy of misleading and illusions, if not lies, be continued?"

French men and women give a clear answer to this question: "Enough lies! Enough bloodshed!" Their demands are all the more timely since there is every possibility for an immediate peace. This is borne out by the new proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the signing of an armistice agreement.

The French people have made their choice. They stand resolutely for a speedy end to the dirty war in Viet Nam the consequences of which are extremely disastrous not only for their country but also for the cause of world peace. The people of France stand for negotiations. There is no doubt at all that they will be able to bring to their senses the strategists who are looking for new gambles.

Jan MAREK

ember by 403,500 and hit the total figure of 1,524,000.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Against Submission to American Imperialism, for National Independence of Argentina

(Continued from page 5)

American capital is invested in Argentina for the sole purpose of ensuring maximum profits for the US monopolies.

★

It is not fortuitous that Peron's appeal for "national agreement" was immediately taken up by the leaders of the National Democratic Party (a conservative party), the main representative of the interests of the landlord oligarchy, and by other reactionary politicians. The "national agreement" found favour also among leaders of the Progressive-Democratic Party, in the so-called "Socialist movement", which has nothing in common with Socialism, and among the higher clergy. Such are the people who backed the Peronist "new course".

On July 16, 1953 the Government summed up the results of these declarations, and announced that since the other parties had not accepted the "agreement" in the way the Government understood it, the martial law will be prolonged. Facts show that the "agreement", lauded by the Government, signifies the subordination of the political parties to the Government. Speaking in Parliament on July 30, the Peronist deputy, Gomez, disclosed the real intentions of the Peronist circles: to do away with the political parties and complete the construction of the state which is to rely on a unified party of a fascist corporate type.

To achieve this aim measures are being taken such as restricting the activities of the non-Peronist parties, prolonging martial law indefinitely, arresting members of the other political parties and planting agents in the parties with a view to paralysing their activities and disintegrating them.

But should the other parties, despite these measures, reject the government-dictated "agreement", then the so-called "movement"

is to be launched which will unite all those expelled from their respective parties for the undermining and disruptive activity which they carried out in these parties; these people will then be given a name and the title deeds to the property of the parties from which they have been expelled. This exactly is the way things stand with the "Socialist movement" Party headed by Enrique Dickman and others.

The Argentina Communist Party maintains that it is necessary to create an atmosphere of democratic co-existence in which each party could outline and explain its programme and its aims, counter-posing them to the programmes and aims of the other parties, and thus let the people freely choose the Party they wish to support, the Party that in their view will champion their interests best of all.

The Argentina Communist Party is fighting to win the support of the working class and the people for an anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchy National Democratic Front that would uphold the genuine freedom and independence of the country, that would ensure a high standard of material and cultural life for the people, that would contribute to the preservation of world peace and give its backing to a government working for these aims.

The founding of such a front is all the more necessary because, if the national policy pursues the Peronist "new course", the economic crisis will become still more acute and with it the discontent felt in society and the political instability.

Over a period of years the Communist Party has been fighting for national unity with a view to a progressive solution of the economic and social problems of the country and for ensuring its national sovereignty. But national unity to be genuinely progressive must have democratic, anti-oligarchy and anti-imperialist aims. The