

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

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WORKING CLASS IS STRONG BY ITS UNITY AND ORGANISATION

The great leaders of the working people—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—taught that the strength of the working class lies in its unity and organisation on both a national and international scale. "Without the organisation of the masses," wrote Lenin, "the proletariat is nothing. Organised, it is everything. Organisation means unity of action, unity in practical action."

Working-class unity assumes particular importance at the present time. The present international situation requires a further consolidation of the forces of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, the heightening of its activity in the struggle for peace and for satisfaction of the vital demands of the working people.

Working-class unity is the foundation for the broadest unification of all patriotic national forces in each country in a united people's front. The unity of the working-class movement and the worker-peasant alliance are the basic preconditions for successfully solving not only current tasks but all the fundamental problems facing the working class in the capitalist countries. A great, inspiring example for the proletariat in these countries is the unity of the working class in the countries of the powerful camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The broadest possible unity of the working class is not only essential, it is also fully realisable. A most important movement of the working-class in recent years is the fact that the idea of unity has gone deep into the ranks of the working class. In the postwar period, united action of proletarian organisations has been consolidated and developed on a broad scale.

The strengthening of the World Federation of Trade Unions strikingly bears this out. Whereas at the second World Trade Union Congress, held in June-July 1949, trade union centres from 48 countries were represented, at the third World Trade Union Congress, in October 1953, there were represented 79 national trade unions, now embracing over 88 million working people, the most powerful and authoritative international trade union movement.

ing the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal. Trade unions affiliated to the Force Ouvrière and the French Confederation of Christian Working People have taken part together with the trade unions affiliated to the French General Confederation of Labour in numerous actions for higher wages, liquidation of wage zones, against fiendish rates of speed-up and the system of fines.

Working-class unity in Italy is based on the pact of united action concluded between the Communist and Socialist Parties. This unity is daily growing stronger in the battles of the working people for peace, well-being and freedom. Significant in this respect was the 120-day strike of the Genoa dockers, including Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats and Catholics. Conducted under the banner of unity, with the support and solidarity of the whole population of the city and all Italian working people, the strike ended in victory for the dockers. This remarkable example of solidarity on the part of the Genoa dockers once more shows that where actions are carried out under the banner of unity of the various sections of the working class, the workers are as a rule victorious.

The most variegated political and organisational forms of unity are emerging in the course of joint actions. Experience has shown that unity committees, democratically elected at meetings of all the working people concerned, provide a reliable guarantee for putting into effect the agreements reached.

Working-class unity is achieved not spontaneously, not by drifting with the stream, but by means of patient and persistent work on the part of the Communists among all kinds of working people, by the means of thorough-going exposure of the main enemies of unity—the right-wing Socialist leaders and reactionary trade union bosses. Zealously supporting the policy of U.S. imperialism, the right-wing Socialist leaders provide arguments for justifying the "positions of strength" policy, atomic war preparations by the imperialists and the reactionary "crusade" against Communism. To carry on an irreconcilable and consistent struggle in theory and in practice against the right-wing Socialist leaders and reactionary trade union bosses, to isolate them

FRUSTRATE DESIGNS OF ATOM MANIACS!

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Meeting of All-Poland Peace Committee

A recent enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Polish Peace Committee discussed the results of the campaign for signatures to the Vienna Appeal and of the preparations for the World Peace Assembly.

J. Kalinowski, member of the Presidium, noted in his report that more than 90,000 rallies and meetings had taken place during the campaign at which some 500,000 people had voiced their support of the Appeal.

Speaking of the preparations for this World Assembly, O. Dluski, member of the World Peace Council, said that the Polish delegation would go to Helsinki with a sincere desire to co-operate with all repre-

sentatives of peace-loving forces. The Polish delegation would be guided by the principle upon which the foreign policy of Poland and that of every country in the socialist camp was based—the possibility of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The meeting passed a resolution in which it was emphasized that the Polish people are in solidarity with all peoples who cherish peace.

The Polish delegation will convey this unanimous desire of our people to the World Peace Assembly, the resolution states.

The meeting elected a delegation to the Assembly.

Activity of Canadian Peace Fighters

The reaction of the Canadian public to the Vienna Appeal is a strongly positive one. Signature collectors report that more people sign than was the case with any previous peace petition.

Led by its chairman, the missionary Dr. James G. Endicott, the Canadian Peace Congress is exerting strong efforts to develop a mass movement of signature collectors. The best canvassers are coming to the fore in the course of the campaign. Four of them have thus far collected over a thousand signatures each, and many more have collected several hundred. Mrs. Anna Moysiuk of Saskatoon turns the worst spring weather ever known in Saskatoon to advantage, visiting people in downpours of rain because she knows they will be at home. Italian-Canadian Ray Crocchini has collected 1,000 names in the northern mining centre of Timmins. In Vancouver, housewife Mrs. Freda Hickie and 70-year-

old Anton Muzichenko have each collected 1,000 names.

Members of the National Executive of the Peace Congress are setting a fine example, led by the well-known Social Democrat Mrs. Eva Sanderson, Vice-President of the Congress, who has collected 228. Mrs. Sanderson says: "I do most of my work door-to-door. It is easier to have discussions that way... I started out with a newspaper clipping about the 25 mutilated Japanese girls brought to New York from Hiroshima for treatment. When I showed this article to people, very few refused to sign."

Sixty-five percent of the day-shift workers at Trane Company No. 1 plant in Toronto signed a petition against atomic war after it was learned that the nearby Kodak photo plant was "quarantined" to protect the film after every test explosion at Nevada.

Argentine People Oppose War Preparations

Some 300,000 signatures have already been collected to the Vienna Appeal in Argentina.

The signature campaign has developed particularly force among port workers

Numerous campaign meetings are being held among the rural population in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa-Fe and Cordoba. At a meeting of the Agricultural Federation of Argentina in the small town of Algarrobo a declaration was adopted

60th Birthday of Comrade N. A. Bulganin

June 11 marked the 60th birthday of Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. On this occasion the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent him a message of greeting which reads:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR wholeheartedly greet you, loyal disciple of Lenin and comrade-in-arms of Stalin, distinguished leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on the occasion of your 60th birthday.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet people highly appreciate your services in the work of building up the Soviet state and in socialist industrialisation, in the struggle for victory over the fascist invaders and in strengthening the economic and defence might of our homeland.

"You are devoting all your efforts to the great cause of building Socialism with tireless energy and a high sense of principle in all your posts in Party and state activity.

"We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Nikolai Alexandrovich, our friend and comrade, good health and many more years of fruitful work for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union, for the good of Communism."

By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin on the occasion of his 60th birthday was honoured with the title of Hero of Socialist Labour and awarded the Order of Lenin and the gold medal of the "Hammer and Sickle" for his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

On Eve of World Peace Assembly

Helsinki on June 22-29 will see the World Peace Assembly, to be attended by representatives of different occupations, political opinions and religious beliefs as well as by prominent scientists, statesmen and political figures from many countries.

Active preparations for the Assembly are taking place in the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries of people's democracy. In almost all these countries national peace conferences have been held which elected delegations to the Assembly.

On this day Comrade Bulganin received telegrams of greeting from the C.C. of the Communist Party of China and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic; Boleslaw Bierut, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Istvan Dobi, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Andras Hegedüs, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Matyas Rakosi, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Hungarian Working People's Party; the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic; the C.C. of the French Communist Party; the Presidium of the Grand People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; V. Tchervenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and from Vilem Siroky, Premier of the Czechoslovak Republic; the C.C. of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and O. Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany; Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic; Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic; Urho Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, and Julius Raab, Federal Chancellor of Austria.

French National Peace Committee has distributed postcards popularising the aims of the Assembly.

In Canada, according to the latest report, 50 Assembly delegates have been elected. In order to widely popularise the ideas of the Assembly a "Helsinki Month" is being held throughout the country in response to the call of the Canadian Peace Congress.

From May 15 to June 15 India also held a "Helsinki Month". During the campaign numerous meetings were held, at which delegates were elected to the Assembly. A

...not only essential, it is also... A most important achievement... recent years is the fact that the idea of unity has gone deep into the ranks of the working class. In the postwar period, united action of proletarian organisations has been consolidated and developed on a broad scale. The strengthening of the World Federation of Trade Unions strikingly bears this out. Whereas at the second World Trade Union Congress, held in June-July 1949, trade union centres from 48 countries were represented, at the third World Trade Union Congress, in October 1953, there were represented 79 national trade unions centres. The World Federation of Trade Unions, now embracing over 88 million working people, is the most powerful and authoritative international trade union organisation in the history of the working-class movement.

The growing unity of the working class has been most vividly expressed in the actions for ending the wars in Korea and Indo-China, in the ever-widening struggle for the prohibition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, in the struggle against the preparations for a new war, for the preservation and strengthening of peace the world over.

All working people, irrespective of party or trade union affiliation, are vitally concerned in the solution of the main problems of our day—the prevention of a new war, prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, halting West German rearmament, upholding democratic gains and national independence and improving their standard of living. All working people wish to live in friendship and peace, they strive for a happy life. This was graphically illustrated at the Leipzig Conference of European Workers in April of this year at which trade unions of various trends and working people of diverse political, philosophical and religious beliefs were represented. These representatives of the working people all came to one main conclusion, namely that it is necessary to unite all working-class forces for the struggle against the carrying through of the Paris agreements, against those who want to involve the working people in a fratricidal war; to unite them so as to foil the criminal plans for an atomic war and to secure the settlement of international problems, not through force but by negotiation.

The important strike struggles, which have developed of late in many capitalist countries, demonstrate the great strength of the working class. They testify to its militant spirit and its resolve to deliver a crushing rebuff to the attempts of the monopolies to intensify still further the exploitation and plunder of the working people. A significant feature of these working-class actions is their unprecedentedly broad scope and immense staunchness in the struggle. Large-scale strikes among various sections of the working class have taken place in Italy, France, the United States, Western Germany, Brazil, Argentina, India, Japan, Canada and Chile. The strike movement is assuming ever-wider proportions in Britain; the latest successful strike of railwaymen there is one of the biggest actions of the British working class. Growing unity of the working class is the keynote of the strikes, demonstrations and other proletarian actions.

Considerable progress in the achievement of united working-class action has been registered in France. Despite the ban of the Socialist Party leaders, united action between Communists and Socialists in many cases has been and continues to be achieved in the struggle against the resurrection of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany, for the satisfaction of the vital demands of the workers, in defence of democratic freedoms and dur-

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The Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries, the consistent defenders of the interests of the working class and all working people, have gained a great deal of experience in the struggle for unity of the working class. This experience has been generalised in the decisions of the congresses and meetings of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Correctly considering that the struggle for working-class unity is one of the most important tasks of the present period, they boldly and decisively reveal their shortcomings and mistakes in this struggle in order to wage it still more perseveringly and successfully.

Sectarianism, where it has not yet been overcome, seriously hinders the strengthening of unity. For example, as the Central Committee of the French Communist Party noted, certain Communists underestimate the struggle for a united front and confuse the Socialist working people with their right-wing leaders. Such Communists do harm; they do not extend but restrict the influence of the Communist vanguard on the working class.

The duty of Communists is to go among all sections of the working class, all its mass organisations, all strata of the population and to redouble their persistency and efforts in order to draw into a united front the working people belonging to Social Democratic, Christian and other organisations. The motto of the Communist is to be in the very midst of the masses and to work with them. Whoever does not realise this and does not understand that he must patiently and persistently work with rank-and-file Socialists, Catholics and all working people, that he must constantly broaden his contact with the masses—is not a real Communist.

Unity is achieved above all in the struggle, in the course of joint action. It can be achieved either around one question, one definite demand or on a wider scale. The most effective way of rallying the working class is unity from below. Hence, the persistent work carried out by Communists in the factories for rallying workers is particularly important and vital.

While combating sectarianism, the Communist and Workers' Parties at the same time firmly oppose the opportunist tendency to hide the banner of the party, to renounce the vanguard role of the Communists. In order to lead the working class forward and direct its struggle, the Communist and Workers' Parties tirelessly strengthen their ranks and improve their mass-political and organisational work among the working people.

The workers of all countries are ever more closely rallying their ranks. United, the working class is all-powerful. United, it can successfully solve the world-historic tasks confronting it.

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The signature campaign has developed with particular force among port workers in Buenos Aires. In the last few days more than 600 signatures have been obtained from them.

In Mataderos District, Buenos Aires, fifty workers signed the Appeal in one of the factories and set up a committee to organise further signature collection among the workers there. Many people who had been visited by collectors in the Centro and Once Districts readily agreed to canvass among their families and friends. The assemblies held by railwaymen of Palmira (Mendoza), Kilometro 1 in Buenos Aires, San Jose, etc. spoke in favour of a ban of weapons of mass extermination.

Collection of Signatures Begun in Algeria

A signature campaign recently opened in Algeria has yielded initial results. Some 4,190 signatures have been collected among the farmers of Duperré and Tlemcen alone. The great activity of some collectors is worthy of note. For instance, one railwayman has already collected 187 signatures and an employee of the Board of Highways 203. Bouchemal, a member of the Algerian Democratic Youth organisation in Casbah, has collected 500, Boukerrouha, a member of the ain-Taya branch, 309, and Lahoussine, a member in the Babel-el-Oued organisation, 234.

Numerous campaign meetings are being held among the rural population in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa-Fe and Cordoba. At a meeting of the Agricultural Federation of Argentina in the small town of Algarrobo a declaration was adopted condemning imperialist preparations for atomic war.

The Committee for the Struggle for Peace set up by Germans living in Argentina and now canvassing for signatures recently sent a protest against the rearmament of Western Germany to the Bonn Bundestag.

A campaign is simultaneously being conducted all over the country under the slogan "Argentina's oil for the Argentineans and for peace".

The following examples can give an idea of how the collection of signatures is progressing in the factories. At the Neyrpic plant (Hussein-Dey) the Appeal was signed by 75% of the workers. Ninety per cent of the workers at the "Cotelle et Fouchet" factory and on the "H.L.M." construction site in Kouba signed the Appeal. All workers on the site of the "Salpan" Company appended their signatures. One thousand signatures were collected among dockers in the port of Algiers.

Stay of India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in the Soviet Union

On June 10 in the Kremlin N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a conversation with Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, in which L. M. Kaganovich and A. I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairmen, took part. They conversed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day K. P. S. Menon, Indian Ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception in honour of Prime Minister Nehru which was also attended by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

That same evening Mr. Nehru was present at a performance in the Bolshoi Theatre. At the end of the performance, N. A. Bulganin, K. E. Voroshilov, J. Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi went on to the stage, and were warmly applauded by the actors.

On June 11, Prime Minister Nehru and those who accompanied him left Moscow for a journey around the Soviet Union.

On arriving in Stalingrad Mr. Nehru responded to the greetings of S. I. Shapurov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stalingrad Soviet, and said to those who met him:

"Dear friends! I am very glad and very happy to have arrived among you, in Stalingrad. The name and glory of Stalingrad are known to the whole world. In this city you have not only proved your heroism in war but also in peace time. I have therefore come

here not only to see your city and how you live, but also to show my great respect for your glorious city."

All along the 18 km. long route from the airport to the city the Indian guests were wholeheartedly welcomed by the people of Stalingrad.

J. Nehru visited the J. V. Stalin Museum of Defence of Tsaritsyn-Stalingrad. On Mama Hill, the Indian Prime Minister laid a wreath of roses on the grave of the heroes of the battle of Stalingrad. With his arm across his breast Mr. Nehru reverently bowed over the heroes' grave.

Later the same day Mr. Nehru visited the construction site of the Stalingrad hydro-electric power station, and in the evening the Stalingrad Tractor Plant.

On June 12 the Indian guests arrived in the Crimea. At the Simferopol airport Mr. Nehru and those who accompanied him were met by N. T. Kalchenko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and others.

On his journey from Simferopol to the Black Sea coast Mr. Nehru was warmly greeted by the collective farmers in the villages through which he passed. From Alusha Mr. Nehru went by the yacht "Angara" to the "Artek" pioneer camp and thence to Yalta. During the day he visited a number of health resorts provided for the working people.

On June 13 Jawaharlal Nehru and his companions arrived in the capital of Georgia.

...of Communism." By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin on the occasion of his 60th birthday was honoured with the title of Hero of Socialist Labour and awarded the Order of Lenin and the gold medal of the "Hammer and Sickle" for his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

On Eve of World Peace Assembly

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Active preparations for the Assembly are taking place in the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries of people's democracy. In almost all these countries national peace conferences have been held which elected delegations to the Assembly.

The election of delegates has been completed in many departments in France. Funds for their journey to Helsinki are now being collected throughout the country. The

French National Peace Committee has distributed postcards popularising the aims of the Assembly.

In Canada, according to the latest report, 50 Assembly delegates have been elected. In order to widely popularise the ideas of the Assembly a "Helsinki Month" is being held throughout the country in response to the call of the Canadian Peace Congress.

From May 15 to June 15 India also held a "Helsinki Month". During the campaign numerous meetings were held, at which delegates were elected to the Assembly. A great many meetings and rallies are being held in Syria and Lebanon in support of the Assembly, and delegates have been elected.

Preparation for World Congress of Mothers

Active preparations for the World Congress of Mothers, to be held in Paris from July 7 to 10, 1955, are now under way in most countries of the world.

The French Women's Union is holding numerous rallies throughout France at which the appeal issued by the Women's International Democratic Federation on the convocation of the Congress is being discussed. While preparing for this Congress, the French women are at the same time taking a more active part in campaigning for the collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal. Accommodation is being got ready for foreign delegations. A mass pre-Congress meeting is to take place in Paris on July 10.

The Union of Democratic Women of Austria is now compiling a "Book of Destiny of Austrian Woman" which will

be a collection of stories by mothers of how they and their families had to suffer under Nazi occupation and during the war. This book will be handed over to the Congress by the Austrian women's delegation. On June 25 there will be a meeting in Vienna of mothers from all the provinces of Austria.

A conference of the National Federation of Indian Women, to be held in Calcutta, will discuss measures to be taken in preparation for the Congress.

The Federation of Brazilian Women is preparing a national assembly of mothers. A number of public organisations in Uruguay are taking part in preparations for the Congress.

A women's conference was recently held in Japan, the keynote of which was protection of children and mothers.

At the Tbilisi airport the guests were met by G. D. Jawahishvili, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, V. P. Mjavanadze, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Georgian Communist Party, and others. Thousands of the people of Tbilisi warmly greeted India's Prime Minister.

Mr. Nehru visited the Transcaucasian J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Works in Rustavi where the Indian guests were given an enthusiastic welcome by the workers. From Rustavi the head of the Indian Government drove to the Digomi state farm.

During the morning of June 14, on his way from Tbilisi to Tashkent, Prime Minister Nehru visited Ashkhabad, capital of the Turkmen SSR, where he was met by B. Ovezov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR, S. Babayev, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Turkmen Communist Party, and others. On behalf of the working people of Ashkhabad, the head of the Indian Government was presented with a Turkmen robe and fur cap.

Later in the day the Indian guests received a great welcome from the people of Uzbekistan. At the Tashkent airport the Indian Prime Minister was greeted by N. A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR. Responding, Mr. Nehru thanked those who met him for their very cordial welcome. His speech

was accorded prolonged applause, the people shouting: "Long live friendship between India and the Soviet Union!" Loud cheers filled the air.

Many thousands of the people of Tashkent warmly greeted J. Nehru when he went through the city by car.

In the morning of June 15, Mr. Nehru visited Samarkand where he inspected ancient historical monuments. On the same day he acquainted himself with the life and work of Uzbek cotton-growers on the J. V. Stalin collective farm in Yangi-Yulsk region. Fazyil Nasyrov, a 75-year-old collective farmer, told India's Prime Minister: "We know that the people of India and their Government do not want war and are fighting for world peace. I don't want war either. We love those who love peace!" The collective farmers presented Nehru and his daughter with Uzbek national costumes.

On his return to Tashkent, Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

On June 16, en route from Tashkent to the Altai Territory, Mr. Nehru visited Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR. On the same day Mr. Nehru and his companions arrived in Rubtsovsk (Altai Territory) and paid a visit to the Kurinsky State Grain Farm, one of the farms established on virgin land.

HUNGARIAN COUNTRYSIDE ON THE ROAD TO SOCIALIST REORGANISATION

I.

In giving practical effect to the correct Leninist policy, the Hungarian Working People's Party has to solve two closely interrelated tasks in the countryside: to bring the socialist reorganisation of agriculture to a victorious conclusion, while at the same time increasing agricultural production.

At the present stage of development of our people's-democratic system, our major task in the countryside is to reorganise agriculture on a socialist basis by means of the voluntary amalgamation of small peasant farmsteads into large co-operative farms. If we carry out this task successfully, we will be able to rapidly raise labour productivity in agriculture and thus to close the gap between socialist industry, which is developing at a rapid rate, and agriculture, which is only marking time.

The Third Congress of our Party pointed out that with the development of the producer co-operative movement "as a result of the fulfilment of the second Five-Year Plan, agriculture, at present backward, will catch up with socialist industry, and the socialist mode of production will become predominant throughout the national economy... Thereby we will lay the foundation of Socialism in our country".

People's Hungary now has 4,381 agricultural producer co-operatives comprising over 200,000 peasant families, and 494 state farms; together they account for one-third of all cultivated land.

For the further successful development of the producer co-operative movement we must carry out the decisions of the March and April plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Party and smash harmful right-wing opportunist views which obstruct the socialist transformation of agriculture, views that were advocated in the first instance by Comrade Imre Nagy. Above all we must combat the view put forward by Imre Nagy that the poor and middle peasant farms "are developing towards Socialism in their own way", that under people's democracy the overwhelming majority of them are capable of systematically effecting extended reproduction from year to year. These views were directed against producer co-operation in the countryside, and although their advocates spoke only of a postponement of socialist reorganisation of agriculture, they were in fact pursuing a policy designed to permanently remove it from the agenda.

Falsification of the laws of development of petty commodity production and over-estimation of the production potential of the poor and middle peasant farms are an expression of anti-Marxist views. Even under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the conditions of commodity production, Lenin emphasized, small peasant farms continually give rise to capitalism and thereby create a basis in the countryside for the revival and even consolidation of various forms of exploitation and speculation.

Of course, the poor and middle peasant farms can develop towards Socialism: not automatically and not under conditions of petty commodity production, as Imre Nagy maintained, but as a result of deliberate political, economic and organisational activity by the Party in promoting the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. On the basis of the voluntary principle, these farms can gradually unite in large co-operative farms. Naturally, under people's democracy the poor and middle peasants have for

Nevertheless, the voluntary principle has nothing in common with the "theory" that no efforts need be made for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture, that it will take place automatically. Unless the Party and the people's-democratic government engage in purposeful political and economic activity, Socialism cannot triumph in agriculture.

The victory of Socialism in our countryside is assisted by the fact that—because we have been able to draw on the experience of the Soviet Union—there has arisen that sturdy and vital form of co-operation, the agricultural producer co-operative, which best combines the general interests of the people's-democratic state with the personal interests of the working peasantry. That is why the Party and the Government give their main support to agricultural producer co-operatives and encourage the peasants to join this type of co-operative. We must continue to give much more political, social and economic assistance to the agricultural producer co-operatives than to the simpler forms of co-operation or to other agricultural associations. But in the interests of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture the Party and the Government are also assisting the simpler forms. We will continue to encourage producer co-operative groups of a lower type, which have certainly proved their worth, as well as various producer associations which are organised and function first and foremost within the limits of agricultural consumer co-operation. Moreover, under our present circumstances we must preserve, even in co-operatives of the most advanced type, such features of co-operation, as for instance, payment of land rent and compensation, according to the Rules, for part of the value of the livestock and implements handed over to the co-operative; features which make co-operation more acceptable and understandable, and therefore more satisfactory to the working peasants as well as to the middle farmers.

II.

Important as is explanatory work in the interests of developing producer co-operatives, by itself it is insufficient. We must simultaneously carry on well-thought-out economic and organisational activities so that a continuous transition from small to large-scale socialist farming is effected and the superiority and advantages of large-scale production are revealed as quickly as possible.

Last year saw a considerable strengthening of producer co-operatives, a rise in labour productivity and an improvement in labour discipline. During last year the indivisible funds of the co-operatives increased by 22%, while the incomes of co-operative members went up, on an average, by 20%. It was proved in practice that, with the assistance of the MTS, the work in co-operative farms is more productive than in individual ones and as a result the incomes of co-operative members are substantially higher, for the same amount of labour, than those of individual working peasants.

However, we cannot be content with the average productivity of our producer co-operatives.

Andras Hegedüs

Member, Political Bureau, C.C.,
Hungarian Working People's Party
Chairman, Council of Ministers,
Hungarian People's Republic

★ ★

Although the MTS have in recent years been playing a great role, both in mechanising agriculture and in the socialist transformation of the countryside, they are far from utilising all their potentialities, mainly the level of leadership and the state of political work in the MTS do not correspond to the demands made on them as socialist enterprises equipped with up-to-date techniques. The MTS have not, as yet, acquired permanent staffs.

These stations do not yet play the part they should in leading and organising production in the co-operatives. It happens very often that MTS directors feel themselves responsible merely for the cultivation of land by machines and even this responsibility is inadequately felt. Regarding the fulfilment of production plans as their sole aim, they do not bother about further developing production in the co-operatives or about making their enterprises more profitable.

The MTS are responsible not only for the quality of work performed by tractors and other field work, but also, through the establishment of correct relations with the agronomists attached to the producer co-operatives, for all aspects of the economic functioning of the collective farm.

All these new tasks increase the responsibility of MTS directors. They must be politically mature and well-trained comrades capable of organising the work. The MTS must have permanent staffs, the members of which thoroughly understand and love their work, and carry it out in a responsible manner.

State farms must play an important part in implementing the tasks which face us in the sphere of agriculture and in its socialist reconstruction.

Their role is particularly great in the commodity production of bread and meat, and their importance in milk production has considerably increased as well. At present the state farms produce 18.8% of the country's bread, 26.5% of the pigs for slaughter, 23.3% of the beef and 21.1% of the milk. The average yields of grain crops per acre and the yields obtained per cow in the state farms are already higher than on individual peasant farms.

However, state farms do not yet fully utilize their potentialities. Their main shortcoming lies in the fact that the cost of their produce is high and their losses are still too heavy to be tolerated. The most important task in the state farms is to lower production costs, to eliminate losses during harvesting and so on.

At the end of last year the Government increased the prices of produce delivered to it by state farms. As a result, these prices now stand at a level corresponding to that of production costs in efficient state farms. This enables every state farm to achieve profitable farming, without losses, by means of improving work and lowering production costs. The Party sets the task of converting the overwhelming majority of state farms into profitable ones, functioning without losses, within two or three years.

III.

While working to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, the Party and the Government are doing their utmost to ensure the advance of agricultural production

tion is increasing, inasmuch as the state establishes delivery quotas in conformity with the amount and quality of the land tilled. Every co-operative member and individual peasant is interested in being able, after carrying out his deliveries, to sell at the market a large amount of products and thus obtain a larger income.

To provide the population with foodstuffs, the Party and the Government also purchase the agricultural produce of the peasants. Last year these purchases were hampered by speculation and the soaring market prices that it caused. To increase state purchases, the Party and the Government have introduced the system of selling some consumer goods, such as motor-cycles, chiefly to those working peasants who sell to the state at free purchase prices part of the surplus produce remaining to them after carrying out their obligatory deliveries.

The Party and the Government also see to it that after the fulfilment of obligatory deliveries, peasants can sell their produce at the market without any restrictions. Here we cannot allow any tradesmen, merchants or profiteers to stand between producers and consumers, for this leads to the raising of prices and the acquisition of unearned incomes, and does harm to both producers and consumers.

IV.

To solve the problems facing us in agriculture requires a great effort on the part of our whole Party.

Our Party at present is paying a great deal of attention to providing the countryside with reinforcements of Party and state workers. It is imperative to send to the countryside experienced Party workers, good organisers and leaders drawn in the first place from among the working class.

This is not the first time that our Party has sent industrial cadres to the countryside. In the ten years since our country's liberation, the workers have helped those working in agriculture to put the agrarian reform into effect, form the first producer co-operatives, set up machine and tractor stations and state farms. But to achieve the full victory of Socialism in the countryside is a most difficult and most complicated task compared with all the previous ones.

In accordance with the decision of the Party's Central Committee, this year town, factory and office Party organisations are to send 1,200 Communists recommended for work in the countryside as directors of machine and tractor stations or state farms, chairmen of producer co-operatives or Party committee secretaries.

Although the right-wing opportunists maintained that agriculture could not progress in the period of the formation of co-operatives, our Party is working for the spread of the co-operative movement and the advance of agriculture at one and the same time. The Party is convinced that only on the basis of the working peasants joining in co-operatives can the further advance of agriculture be secured. The simultaneous solution of the problem of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture and the increasing of agricultural production is wholly feasible, for our economy rests on a steadily developing socialist industry and, in the first place, on a well-developed heavy industry. Our socialist industry can provide agriculture with the technical base necessary for an advance in production and the socialist reconstruction of agriculture. Our

In Communist and Workers' Parties

PUBLICATION OF MARX AND ENGELS' WORKS IN CHINA

Since liberation a total of 683,000 copies of 18 of the works of Karl Marx have been published in China. These include "Critique of Political Economy" which came off the press this March.

The total print of Marx's "Capital" has now reached 279,000 copies; that of the Selected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels now amounts to 570,000 copies.

EDUCATION IN RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

The organisations of the Rumanian Workers' Party in the towns are completing their study year during which Party and non-Party students have made fresh progress in the creative study of Marxist-Leninist theory.

In arranging Party classes this year, unlike previous years, due consideration was given to the particular wishes of the students and the level of their training. The selection and training of tutors was better and special attention was given to the economic education of Party and state cadres.

Early in May the district Party committees of Bucharest worked out concrete measures for successfully completing the study year. They instructed the bureaus of Party branches as to their tasks during the preparations for the final lessons and at plenary meetings discussed the progress made in Party education. It was pointed out that, compared with the previous year, the quality of the lessons, attendance at the classes

and the training of tutors had improved. Many Party organisations had strengthened their control over and enhanced the level of leadership of Party education.

At the same time the meetings noted shortcomings in the individual study of a certain number of students, tutors and leading workers in the Party and state apparatus. It was pointed out that one of the main shortcomings in the Party education network was still the insufficient linking up of theory with the practical tasks of Party organisations.

The district Party committees adopted concrete decisions aimed at further improving propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist theory, and worked out a calendar plan of consultations for both students and tutors.

To help the Party organisations to finish the study year, the Bucharest district committees sent them the best trained Party functionaries.

MASS POLITICAL WORK AT A MINE

The mass political work conducted by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is one of the most important ways of rallying the working people for the fulfilment of production assignments.

At our mine this work had been neglected. Only from 9 to 11% of the workers took part in the socialist emulation drive for the fulfilment of our plan, and the Party and local committees had given but little backing to any initiative displayed by the miners. The consequence of all this was that the mine began to lag behind in fulfilling its coal output plan.

The Party conference at the mine brought out these shortcomings in the mass political work and instructed Party members to explain to the miners how extremely important it was to fulfil the assignments for coal output if the national plan as a whole was to be fulfilled. Groups of agitators were formed at the mine, which included some of the most experienced Party members, and it became the custom to hold ten-minute meetings every week at the different production sectors. From 90 to 95% of the workers are usually present at these meetings where they are informed of the most urgent questions of home and foreign policy. Here, too, are discussed production assignments for the different shifts and sections.

The agitators, in addition, carry on individual work with miners. In particular

our Communist technicians, who are in constant contact with the workers in the various sections, have considerable successes to their credit in this matter. In individual talks they link up political questions with the fulfilment of specific production assignments.

The improvement in mass political work soon began to yield results. Our mine made good its lag and began to turn out dozens of tons of coal in excess of plan. In honour of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, 82% of the miners made individual labour pledges on the basis of which the mine as a whole pledged itself to produce 3,000 tons of coal above the planned quantity. This undertaking was already honoured by March 26 last.

The Party committee at the mine is taking steps to improve mass political work still further. The agitators are supplied with life of our country and about international affairs. Seminars are being organised in which the agitators exchange experiences. We fully appreciate the great importance of mass political work and will, therefore, continue to improve and extend it.

Karel DRVOTA
Chairman, branch of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia at Nozok Mine in Tuchlovice (Kladno Coal Field),
Czechoslovakia.

Will of All Peace-Loving Germans

(Letter from Western Germany)

I've known old man Krause, the owner of the shop where I buy my cigarettes, for more than five years. Political discussions are taboo with him. "I've trouble enough with the tax collectors in the finance department", he always tells me

Expressing the point of view taken by business circles, the West German newspapers publish material on the great development of the

organisation of agriculture, they were in fact pursuing a policy designed to permanently remove it from the agenda.

Falsification of the laws of development of petty commodity production and over-estimation of the production potential of the poor and middle peasant farms are an expression of anti-Marxist views. Even under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in the conditions of commodity production, Lenin emphasized, small peasant farms continually give rise to capitalism and thereby create a basis in the countryside for the revival and even consolidation of various forms of exploitation and speculation.

Of course, the poor and middle peasant farms can develop towards Socialism; not automatically and not under conditions of petty commodity production, as Imre Nagy maintained, but as a result of deliberate political, economic and organisational activity by the Party in promoting the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. On the basis of the voluntary principle, these farms can gradually unite in large co-operative farms. Naturally, under people's democracy the poor and middle peasants have far more opportunities to increase their production than they did under capitalism when, while a few farmers grow rich, an ever-greater number of poor and middle farmers are ruined and join the ranks of the propertyless proletarians. But even under people's democracy the poor and middle individual farmers cannot apply the latest achievements of science and engineering and cannot run their farms on planned, scientific lines so as to effect extended reproduction from year to year. The working peasantry can achieve this only if they unite in large co-operative farms.

The only correct path towards a socialist transformation of agriculture is the path indicated by Lenin's co-operative plan which was subsequently further developed by Stalin. It was as a result of the implementation of this Leninist plan that for the first time in the world Socialism triumphed in the Soviet Union, and the most advanced and mechanised large-scale socialist agriculture was created there.

As we follow this Leninist path we must not repeat the mistakes we repeatedly made in the past; at the very least we must always see to it that the voluntary principle is strictly observed, for it is one of the principles of the utmost importance in developing the producer co-operative movement. Co-operatives organised by compulsion and pressure only obstruct the progress of the co-operative movement. This type of mistake impairs the alliance of the working class and the peasantry and impedes consolidation of the co-operatives. The C.C. of the Party and the Government demand that the lower Party and state organisations remember this important and basic principle in their work of organising producer co-operatives.

The Party and the Government will continue to assist the individual working peasants to increase their output and obtain results commensurate with their persevering labour.

Statement by Leadership of Italian Communist Party

At its meeting on June 10 the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party passed a resolution which summarised the results of the Regional Assembly elections in Sicily and reviewed the Italian political situation on the eve of a new session of the Italian Parliament.

The results of the elections in Sicily, the resolution states, show the firmness of the position won by the Communists, who are leading the fight of the masses for the regeneration and autonomy of

Sicily. A fresh and substantial contribution to this struggle was made by the Socialists, who scored an outstanding success. All this reveals the strength of the popular and democratic upsurge in Sicily and shows that it has taken deep root. The leadership of the Italian Communist Party points out that the ruling Christian Democratic Party secured an increase in votes by exerting unprecedented pressure upon the electors, by blackmail and intimidation, and by using the Sicilian state funds and administrative apparatus for

their propaganda. Taking into account the repeated attempts of the ruling groups to evade the main demands of the people and preserve the present political stagnation and Government inactivity, the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party states that the Sicilian elections confirm the possibility and necessity of pursuing a new policy for the whole of Italy such as would make it possible to solve urgent problems, guarantee national independence and facilitate Italy's participation in international measures aimed at easing tension and establishing co-operation at a moment when broader vistas of peace are opening up.

The Leadership welcomed the results of the recent Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade as a fresh important success of the peace forces, creating a new zone of peaceful coexistence and co-operation on Italy's borders and thereby promoting the peoples' progress and the cause of Socialism.

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Will of All Peace-Loving Germans

(Letter from Western Germany)

Expressing the point of view taken by business circles, the West German newspapers publish material on the great prospects opened up by the Note for the development of traditional business relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the East. In this harmonious chorus of the Rheinischer Merkur, which reflects the opinions of pro-American quarters interested in the development of the war industry, ed in the development of the war industry, sounds a harshly dissonant note. It was the first newspaper to advocate what in the substance amounts to a rejection of the Soviet invitation, thereby again revealing its anti-popular character.

Expressing the interests of the working masses, the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany has published a statement welcoming the Soviet Note, "The German Communists", reads this statement, "have always stood, and stand today in favour of our people maintaining friendly relations with all neighbouring peoples, particularly with those of the great Soviet Union. Not only representatives of the German working-class movement but also prominent patriotic bourgeois politicians, referring to facts of history, have pointed out that normal relations between Germany and the Soviet Union have always been advantageous to our nation, while hostility has harmed the peoples of both countries. That is why the Communist Party of Germany welcomes the development of friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. That is why it has demanded and today demands the establishment of normal economic, cultural and other relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. The economic links at present existing between Western Germany and the Soviet Union vividly show what great possibilities are opened up for Western Germany with the normalisation of relations.

"Upholding the vital national interests of our people and expressing the will of all peace-loving Germans, the Communist Party of Germany demands that the Federal Government agree to the Soviet proposals and take the steps necessary for their immediate realisation.

"The Government and Parliament cannot and have no right to ignore the desire of the vast majority of the West German population to see normal relations established with the Soviet Union. If such a friend of our people as the Soviet Union is again extending its hand to us, to reject it would mean a blow to the interests of the German nation... The working class, our entire people, demand that Bonn pursue not a U.S. but a German policy."

In these words the genuine voice of the people is heard; they express the will of all German patriots.

G. KORN
Düsseldorf, June 12

steps further. The agitators put if the national plan as a whole was to be fulfilled. Groups of agitators were formed at the mine, which included some of the most experienced Party members, and it became the custom to hold ten-minute meetings every week at the different production sectors. From 90 to 95% of the workers are usually present at these meetings where they are informed of the most urgent questions of home and foreign policy. Here, too, are discussed production assignments for the different shifts and sections.

The agitators, in addition, carry on individual work with miners. In particular

Karel DRVOTA
Chairman, branch of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia at Nozek Mine in Tuchlovice (Kladno Coal Field).
Czechoslovakia.

Rumanian Women— Active Builders of a New Life

★
Aneta Marinescu
Deputy Director, Women's Department,
Central Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party

★ ★

are professors and teachers in schools and technical colleges and 60% of our medical workers are women.

The cultural revolution in our country provided an opportunity for developing and promoting many talented young men and women.

For the first time in Rumania women hold positions at all levels in the courts of justice. Twenty-six women are chairmen of regional and district courts and over 7,000 women are people's jurors.

The Rumanian Workers' Party is continuously guiding the work of training and promoting women cadres engaged in different branches of industry and agriculture. Women workers in industry are mastering new, specialized skills and attending courses and schools to improve their qualifications. At present over 36,000 have become skilled in various branches of the national economy. For the first time in the history of our country, women have acquired skill as mechanics, turners and fitters. The number of women in the metallurgical industry has increased by about 100% in the past two years. Many women are now factory managers and assistant managers. In light industry alone 49 factory managers and assistant managers are women.

The Party is untiringly working to draw women peasants into building a new life. Some 2,000 are members of collective farm boards and 23 peasant women are chairmen of collective farms. For example, Maria Zidaru is well known as the efficient manager of the "Lenin Path" Collective Farm in the village of Păulești, Baia-Mare Region. In appreciation of her successful work she was elected Deputy of the Grand National Assembly and a member of its Presidium. Maria Seitan from the village of Jugurianu, Galati Region, and Draghina Curtu from the village of Semeac, Arad Region, are both doing good work in key positions as chairmen of co-operatives. Many women are leaders of work teams and sections, veterinarians, tractor drivers, etc.

In contrast with the past, when not one woman worked as an engineer or mechanic in agriculture, now 22 women are working as specialists in this field.

Individual peasant women are achieving big results too.

Almost 4,000 working peasant women are members of the consumer co-operative boards, and 109 of these are chairmen.

Women delegates and commissions of women, under the direction of the people's councils, have become a considerable factor in drawing women into political life. They contain more than 370,000 members who daily draw more and more women office and factory workers, as well as housewives, into everyday public life.

and the Government have set up a wide network of creches, permanent and seasonal kindergartens, schools and boarding schools, clinics and hospitals, small hospitals in the countryside and other establishments to make the work of women easier and to provide every possible opportunity for drawing women into building a new life. Over a thousand creches and kindergartens have been built for factories and offices and some 3,000 seasonal kindergartens have been opened in the countryside.

Such are the facts which testify to the radical improvement in the position of women in our country during the years of people's-democratic rule.

The Western reactionary press, inspired by the monopolists, is clamouring a lot just now about the need to "liberate" the countries of Eastern Europe, in other words, to return to the old and hated capitalist past. These insolent designs by the reactionaries arouse the anger and indignation of the Rumanian women and all our people, who have paid a high price to win their new, free and happy life and who will not allow the imperialists to interfere in their internal affairs.

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Millions of women in our homeland wholeheartedly support the home and foreign policy of our People's Government. They unanimously approve the consistent policy pursued by the people's-democratic Government, the policy of preserving and strengthening peace, of peaceful co-operation with all peoples and all countries irrespective of their social system. The numerous signatures to the Vienna Appeal are proof of the efforts of Rumanian women to consolidate and defend peace. They have launched vigorous preparations for the World Congress in Defence of Mother and Child.

The Party and the Government are paying particular attention to educating women in the spirit of great love for their homeland, for all that is being done to ensure a happy future for their families and children, in a spirit of friendship with the liberators of our country, the great Soviet people, and all other peace-loving peoples.

The great successes registered by our women have become possible only under people's rule and thanks to the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party, which has no interests other than those of the people and no greater concern than to work for the good of the people.

Whilst we can record many successes in educating and promoting women cadres, there are also a number of shortcomings. There is still a tendency in certain Party and mass organisations and offices to underestimate the ability of women to carry out responsible work. As yet there is still insufficient concern for promoting more and more women in the countryside to leading posts on collective and state farms, in the MTS, mutual-aid associations and consumer co-operatives.

The education and bolder promotion of women to responsible posts in all spheres of economic, political and cultural activity in the country, the active mobilisation of women for carrying out the grand tasks facing our people, will considerably advance the application in life of the policy of the Rumanian Workers' Party—the further development of heavy industry and the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people.

Tunisian People's Fight for Freedom and National Independence

★
Mohamed Ennafia
Secretary, Communist Party of Tunisia

★ ★

After nine months of negotiation in Paris, the Tunisian and French Governments on May 29 initialled the Franco-Tunisian conventions.

Do the conventions really correspond to our people's aspirations? Will they really lead to satisfaction of their minimum demand for home rule?

It is common knowledge that from 1951 to 1954 the Tunisian people fought against the provisions contained in the French Note of December 15, 1951, which proclaimed the immutability of the principle of "co-sovereignty" for Tunisia, but which, in fact, meant the principle of colonial domination, and at the same time claimed that the imperialist ties imposed by France on Tunisia were "eternal". And when, on July 31, 1954, the French Government made their promise of home rule, the Tunisian people regarded this declaration as a disavowal of their Note of December 15, 1951. They took the promise seriously, believing that effective realisation of home rule would constitute a step towards national independence. That is why the people of Tunisia welcomed the opening of Franco-Tunisian negotiations. According to the statement made on April 25 last by Mr. Mongi Slim, Chairman of the Tunisian delegation to Paris, these negotiations were commenced on the following basis:

"1. Full sovereignty for Tunisia and equality of rights for the Tunisian state in the internal domain.

"2. Guaranteeing France's interests insofar as they do not contradict the full sovereignty of Tunisia and the free management by the Tunisians of their internal affairs."

These principles, however, were by no means observed in the conventions.

In the first place these conventions do not grant Tunisia complete sovereignty, quite the reverse, they place all executive, legislative, judicial and administrative powers under the control of a mixed "Arbitration Council" which conforms to the imperialist principle of "co-sovereignty".

The "autonomous" state of Tunisia will virtually be a state without powers. It will control neither the police force nor the judiciary. In the field of culture there are to be two official languages and two systems of public education, of which one, i.e. that in the French language, will be completely outside Tunisian control. As for Tunisia's economy, one can definitely say that it will remain shackled by imperialist fetters, and the Tunisian state, to which the conventions debar the return of the land and national wealth seized by the trusts and colonial rulers, can neither carry out nationalisation nor agrarian reform, nor industrialise the country.

The conventions extol the eternity of the ties binding Tunisia to French imperialism. The Resident General and civil controllers remain in the country under the new titles of "High Commissioner" and "Representatives of the High Commissioner" respectively.

In matters of diplomacy and defence the former provisions of the Kassar-Said Treaty of 1881 are made worse by the fact that the French Government will now be able to involve Tunisia, without her consent, in various imperialist alliances and military pacts such as the Atlantic pact and the "West European Union". To meet the needs of "Atlantic strategy", the conventions provide for the division of our territory into zones and establish the direct

not solved the Tunisian question by a long way.

Such well-known nationalist leaders as Salah ben Youssef, Neo-Destour General Secretary, and Youssef Rouissi, member of the political bureau of the same party, and actually living in Syria, have declared their opposition to the draft agreements with the French colonisers. And their stand is having certain repercussions among the masses and even among members of Bourguiba's party.

On the other hand, the Tunisian Communist Party, by its consistent work of political explanation, has exposed the conventions as an instrument designed to deceive the masses. It is calling for mass political action to exert pressure on those Tunisians taking part in the negotiations and to reject the fraudulent agreements. It states:

"Our people do not reject all types of agreement. They accept and are always prepared to accept and conclude agreements which would advance and not retard them on the road to national liberation. Only such agreements can open up a new era in Franco-Tunisian relations and lay the foundations of a fruitful friendship between the Tunisian and French peoples which would guarantee the legitimate interests of France and her subjects in Tunisia."

On May 11, the Resident General banned the two newspapers *Ettarik* and *Liberté* which expressed the view of the Communist Party. However, this measure will not prevent our people from seeking and discovering the truth.

The French imperialists have also resorted to cunning manoeuvres in the past in order to disorientate the national movement in Tunisia. But each time it was not long before our people saw through such deceptions and resumed their liberation struggle. Now there are still greater possibilities than before for the Tunisian people to be aroused more quickly. Indeed, we live in an epoch when the liberation of oppressed peoples is on the order of the day. The recent Bandung Conference was a memorable date in the march of the peoples of Asia and Africa along the road to freedom. We live in an epoch which has seen great China liberate itself from the yoke of imperialism and a united and powerful democratic, anti-imperialist camp come into existence around the Soviet Union. The role played by this camp in world politics constitutes a firm support, the like of which is without precedent in history, for the peoples fighting for peace and national independence. We live in an epoch when, even in France itself, the working class and other sections of the people, thanks to the correct political leadership and consistent struggle of the French Communist Party, are giving effective support to the peoples oppressed by French imperialism, and are translating it into concrete action. An example of this was their help in stopping the imperialist war in Viet Nam.

In our country the working class has grown, and, despite the split which weakens it and prevents it from becoming an independent political force, it is more and more displaying its determination to play its full part in the national movement. The peasant masses, impoverished by imperialism, are striving more than ever to get back into their own hands the land seized by the big companies and by the colonial rulers. Our young intelligentsia are more and more taking the progressive road, acquainting

prive our people of the fruits of their struggle. It would constitute an insult to all those who sacrificed their lives for the national cause, and to those who are still in prison even though the conventions have been signed.

Yet it is these conventions to which the nationalist leaders who are supporting the Ben Ammar Government, including Bourguiba, have given their guaranteed support. And the masses are asking what such an attitude means. Salah ben Youssef, General Secretary of the Neo-Destour Party, who is at present in exile and who rejects these conventions, explains Bourguiba's acceptance of them and that of the other leaders of his party by "fatigue".

But such an explanation does not go to the root of things.

In reality the reasons which led Ben Ammar and his backers to surrender to the French imperialists and to take part in their political measures to deceive the masses are of a class nature. It is well known that in Ben Ammar's Government there are a number of the most typical representatives of the Tunisian big bourgeoisie. These elements were scared by the popular struggle which at the end of last year had reached a higher level than in all the preceding years.

The day after the French Government's declaration of July 31, the popular masses demanded that before the opening of negotiations all repression in Tunisia should cease, that the state of siege should be lifted and that all political prisoners should be freed. Ben Ammar's Government, and the Neo-Destour leaders supporting it, ignored these demands. They even began to spread illusions about the imperialist French Government, depicting it as a friend in which they could have confidence. Furthermore, they allowed the Mendès-France Government to bring up reinforcements of 40,000 soldiers and to carry out military operations against armed Tunisian patriots. Then, continuing to keep the negotiations an absolute secret, and constantly advocating among the masses a "wait-and-see" policy, they disarmed the Tunisian patriots, whose activities were becoming "highly vexatious" for them, thus permitting the French Government to create the "position of strength" from which it wished to conduct the negotiations. It is not surprising, therefore, that Ben Ammar systematically kept the Tunisian Communist Party out of his consultations, that is, he kept out the only party which would consider the realisation of home rule for Tunisia as a political battle to be won with the active support of the masses.

On the social and economic plane the Ben Ammar Government was able to benefit by the support of the leaders of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (G.U.T.W.), the nationalist trade union confederation affiliated to the "International Confederation of Free Trade Unions", in opposing "satisfaction of the workers' demands and, in particular, their demand for a 30% wage increase.

The Government claimed that it was too busy with the unemployed, but at the open, so-called "charity" building sites, work was given to only a very small proportion of the unemployed of whom there are

co-operatives, the Rumanian-Soviet Friendship Society (ARLUS) and so on. In the trade unions alone over 200,000 women are doing leading work.

Many women are engaged in active scientific research work. There are women members and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic, women professors and deans of faculties, women rectors and teachers at universities and institutes, whereas in old Rumania there were practically no women with scientific degrees. Over 600 women work at the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences. The number of women scientific workers in the metallurgical and engineering industries has increased by 425% as compared with 1950, while in the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute and the Institute of Veterinary Science the number has risen from 77 to 142. Over 51,000 women

are both doing good work in key positions as chairmen of co-operatives. Many women are leaders of work teams and sections, veterinarians, tractor drivers, etc.

In contrast with the past, when not one woman worked as an engineer or mechanic in agriculture, now 22 women are working as specialists in this field.

Individual peasant women are achieving big results too.

Almost 4,000 working peasant women are members of the consumer co-operative boards, and 109 of these are chairmen.

Women delegates and commissions of women, under the direction of the people's councils, have become a considerable factor in drawing women into political life. They contain more than 370,000 members who daily draw more and more women office and factory workers, as well as housewives, into everyday public life.

Much attention is devoted to the protection of mothers and children. The Party

has no interests other than those of the people and no greater concern than to work for the good of the people.

Whilst we can record many successes in educating and promoting women cadres, there are also a number of shortcomings. There is still a tendency in certain Party and mass organisations and offices to underestimate the ability of women to carry out responsible work. As yet there is still insufficient concern for promoting more and more women in the countryside to leading posts on collective and state farms, in the MTS, mutual-aid associations and consumer co-operatives.

The education and bolder promotion of women to responsible posts in all spheres of economic, political and cultural activity in the country, the active mobilisation of women for carrying out the grand tasks facing our people, will considerably advance the application in life of the policy of the Rumanian Workers' Party—the further development of heavy industry and the improvement of the material and cultural standards of our working people.

in the French language, will be completely outside Tunisian control. As for Tunisia's economy, one can definitely say that it will remain shackled by imperialist fetters, and the Tunisian state, to which the conventions debar the return of the land and national wealth seized by the trusts and colonial rulers, can neither carry out nationalisation nor agrarian reform, nor industrialise the country.

The conventions extol the eternity of the ties binding Tunisia to French imperialism. The Resident General and civil controllers remain in the country under the new titles of "High Commissioner" and "Representatives of the High Commissioner" respectively.

In matters of diplomacy and defence the former provisions of the Kassar-Said Treaty of 1881 are made worse by the fact that the French Government will now be able to involve Tunisia, without her consent, in various imperialist alliances and military pacts such as the Atlantic pact and the "West European Union". To meet the needs of "Atlantic strategy", the conventions provide for the division of our national territory and establish the direct authority of French imperialism over the southern regions as well as over the Bizerte-Ferryville zone.

Thus we see that the Franco-Tunisian conventions, about which so much noise is being made, are completely out of line with the promises given by the French Government to the representatives of the Tunisian national movement. The implementation of these conventions would de-

an absolute secret, and constantly working among the masses a "wait-and-see" policy, they disarmed the Tunisian patriots, whose activities were becoming "highly vexatious" for them, thus permitting the French Government to create the "position of strength" from which it wished to conduct the negotiations. It is not surprising, therefore, that Ben Ammar systematically kept the Tunisian Communist Party out of his consultations, that is, he kept out the only party which would consider the realisation of home rule for Tunisia as a political battle to be won with the active support of the masses.

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The Government claimed that it was too busy with the unemployed, but at the open, so-called "charity" building sites, work was given to only a very small proportion of the unemployed of whom there are 600,000 in our country.

At the same time the Ben Ammar Government hastily and obsequiously passed the colonialist budget for the 1954-1955 fiscal year which imposed a crushing burden on the working people of Tunisia.

One can say, therefore, that the recent French imperialist moves to deceive the masses, with the backing of certain prominent nationalist leaders in Tunisia, have

united and powerful democratic, anti-imperialist camp come into existence around the Soviet Union. The role played by this camp in world politics constitutes a firm support, the like of which is without precedent in history, for the peoples fighting for peace and national independence. We live in an epoch when, even in France itself, the working class and other sections of the people, thanks to the correct political leadership and consistent struggle of the French Communist Party, are giving effective support to the peoples oppressed by French imperialism, and are translating it into concrete action. An example of this was their help in stopping the imperialist war in Viet Nam.

In our country the working class has grown, and, despite the split which weakens it and prevents it from becoming an independent political force, it is more and more displaying its determination to play its full part in the national movement. The peasant masses, impoverished by imperialism, are striving more than ever to get back into their own hands the land seized by the big companies and by the colonial rulers. Our young intelligentsia are more and more taking the progressive road, acquainting themselves with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Our people reject the capitulatory slogans of those who tell them: "The present relationship of forces requires the acceptance of any agreement offered by French imperialism." At present the relation of forces on a world scale makes it possible for them to march, more boldly than in the past, along the road to freedom and national independence.

Some 230,000 signatures to the Vienna Appeal have been collected in the Lebanon. The collectors state that out of every 500 persons approached they rarely met one who refused to sign. Canvassing is also making good headway in the countryside.

Lebanese People Sign Vienna Appeal

People of the most diverse political views and convictions, trade unionists, members of youth and other organisations are participating in the signature campaign. The women's committees alone have collected more than 4,000 signatures during the course of one week.

Quite recently the peace committee for Tripoli and North Lebanon published an appeal calling for struggle against military alliances and, in particular, against the Turco-Iraqi pact, for the expansion and consolidation of co-operation with Syria, relaxation of international tension and for the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

we are strong enough to defeat the enemies of the people. Our strength is based on the political vigilance of the masses of the people and their ability to reveal and expose every and any counter-revolutionary element.

By April this year, 75 newspapers and periodicals all over the country had published over 900 articles in which the principles of philosophical idealism were severely criticised, and the real character of reactionary bourgeois ideas exposed, thereby inculcating the people against the bad influence of bourgeois ideology. The philosophy of Marxism-Leninism has thus been firmly established and is continuously extending its influence among the Chinese people.

In continuation of this campaign against bourgeois conceptions of academic and ideological questions, it has become an urgent task systematically to teach dialectical and historical materialism to government workers, intellectuals and the broad masses of the whole people. On April 11, the *Jenminjhpao* editorial pointed out that while criticisms are being directed against bourgeois ideas on academic questions, it is important to teach the people Marxism-Leninism.

It is an extremely difficult task, the editorial continues, to ensure that government workers who have already reached a certain stage of education, and the majority of the country's intellectuals, acquire the essentials of Marxism-Leninism, that they are able to differentiate between materialism and idealism and master the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, so that they may widely teach Marxist science to the masses, whose educational level is comparatively low. To achieve this, says the editorial, it is necessary to carry out a correct long-term teaching plan for the whole country. Party committees at all levels must earnestly take the leadership in this. They must solve in the appropriate way any questions that may arise, and give due attention to discovering and bringing on promising young Marxists. They must train Marxist propagandists; and, in the course of struggling against bourgeois idealism, they must

continuously spread the materialistic outlook among the people, so as to weaken and eventually eliminate the evil influence of bourgeois idealistic philosophy. Marxist philosophical materialism, when it has gripped the masses, will become a material force in the building of Socialism in China.

Party organisations all over the country are paying great attention to the holding of lectures. In all the big cities, provincial capitals, industrial and mining centres and towns, lectures on philosophical materialism are being given to government workers and intellectuals, both Party and non-Party. In Peking a series of lectures sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is being organised for those government workers who are well trained politically. The first of this series of four lectures has already been given, and was attended by about 5,000 people. Another series of lectures is being jointly sponsored by Academia Sinica, the Ministry of Higher Education and the Party Committee for Institutes of Higher Learning in Peking. Of these, two lectures have so far been given, each to an audience of about 3,500 people. In addition, popular lectures on philosophical materialism will also be given in Peking, and it is estimated that in all about 230,000 people will attend these.

Party organisations have made estimates of the number of people who would benefit from attending these lectures and have drawn up their plans accordingly. At the same time they have taken practical measures to ensure the high standard of these lectures. For example, provincial Party committees in Shansi and Honan and the Regional Party Committee in eastern Inner Mongolia, etc. have formed lecturers' groups. In the Kweichow, Hunan, Kansu, Yunnan and Liaoning Provinces, lecturers' seminars have also been organised; in the Chinghai Province the selected speakers discuss their lecture notes carefully before they give their lecture, and in the Chekiang Province it is planned to call the lecturers together to facilitate the preparation of their lectures.

Besides this lecture programme, the Party committees throughout the country are, through the co-operation of the newspapers, broadcasting stations and publishing houses, helping the general public to assimilate philosophical materialism.

Already some 180 articles on philosophical materialism have appeared in a popular form, in newspapers at or above provincial level. In explaining why it is necessary to study philosophy, and how to distinguish materialism from idealism, all these articles combined theory with the ideological struggles going on at present and with the current problems encountered in building Socialism in China. They based their analyses and criticisms on vivid examples drawn from everyday life. This arouses the interest of the people and stimulates them to take up Marxist theoretical studies. All these articles, written in a popular style, were easy to understand, and deliberately used only an essential minimum of specialized terms. The subject was dealt with in various ways; sometimes as straightforward treatises; more often as questions and answers, or through book reviews, essays, etc.

The enormous desire to study dialectical and historical materialism among government workers, intellectuals and the broad masses of people is seen in the figures quoted in the newspapers. The Nanking branch of the Hsinhua Book Store sold over 20,000 copies of books on philosophical materialism during the past six weeks. One of its branches received 150 copies of Engels's *Anti-Dühring* and sold out within four hours; 400 copies of Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* went in a single day. As one of the salesmen said: "I've never seen anything like such sales of books on philosophy."

The present nation-wide movement to popularise scientific philosophical materialism will further spread socialist ideology among the people, and contribute to the building of Socialism in China.

PRESS REVIEW

Popularisation of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy in China

A nation-wide movement for the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, led by the Communist Party of China, has been under way over the past few months. Lectures and lessons have been given on dialectical and historical materialism, while newspapers and periodicals, taking an active part in the movement, have published numerous articles exposing bourgeois ideology and philosophical idealism and popularising militant Marxist philosophical materialism among the people.

One of the fundamental tasks of a Marxist-Leninist Party is to educate the people in a materialistic outlook and to oppose idealism. The Chinese Communist Party has always realised the importance of the struggle on the ideological front. Indeed, the victories won by the Communist Party of China in the ideological field have been one of the key factors in bringing about the triumph of the Chinese revolution, and now they are facilitating the successful building of Socialism in China.

The April 1955 issue of *Study*, a Marxist theoretical monthly, carried an editorial entitled: "We must widely teach philosophical materialism and oppose philosophical idealism." In stressing the significance of the class struggle on the ideological and theoretical fronts, the editorial says: There is still quite a big market for bourgeois ideology among various sections of the population, particularly, among our government workers and intellectuals, while in departments of the sciences, culture and the arts, bourgeois ideology is still able to spread freely. Were such a situation allowed to continue, it would seriously hamper the successful carrying out of our socialist revolution.

Ideological struggles, the editorial goes on to say, are in fact reflections of economic

and political struggles. In the course of our socialist revolution, struggles will be complex, not only on the economic and political fronts, but on the ideological front as well. Very often the champions of bourgeois ideology do not openly oppose the Party's policies and principles; instead they try insidiously to implant a world outlook hostile to Marxism. Through idealistic conceptions and idealistic interpretations of politics, law and the arts, they harm the cause of Socialism by engendering ideological confusion. It is for this reason, the editorial adds, that one of the Party's most important tasks in the period of transition to Socialism is to carry out unremitting struggle against all kinds of wrong, bourgeois ideas, and to teach Marxism-Leninism to the broad masses of the people. In short, we must wage an uncompromising class struggle on the ideological front in order to ensure the successful fulfilment of our socialist revolution.

Beginning last winter, *Jenminjhpao* and other daily papers and periodicals launched a campaign against idealistic conceptions and interpretations, with particular reference to research into classical Chinese literature. Early this year, the campaign spread to all academic departments. The newspapers and periodicals of the whole country exposed the real character of Hu Shih's pragmatic philosophy—Hu Shih was the mouthpiece of the imperialist jackals in China—in order to wipe out the evil influence of this reactionary "philosophy" in academic circles as well as among the people. The philosophy of pragmatism was imported by Hu Shih from the United States to serve the interests of the imperialists.

Meanwhile, newspapers and periodicals throughout the country have launched a further campaign against the bourgeois attitude to art and literature taken up by an anti-Party, anti-people and counter-re-

volutionary clique led by Hu Feng, a literary critic, who mouthed would-be ultra-Marxist phrases.

Some days ago *Jenminjhpao* published new documents exposing traitor Hu Feng and his supporters. These documents—letters which passed between Hu Feng and his adherents and between members of his group—show that for many years Hu Feng's group was closely connected with the imperialist and Kuomintang intelligence services and did everything possible to prevent the victory of the revolution.

In an editorial entitled "It is necessary to draw serious lessons from Hu Feng's case", *Jenminjhpao* writes:

"The third group of materials on Hu Feng's counter-revolutionary group published in our newspaper is another proof of the fact that Hu Feng and his supporters represent a handful of reactionaries maintaining close links with imperialists and the brigand Chiang Kai-shek gang. This serious case must raise still higher the vigilance of our people and serve as a grave warning. Our people must draw the necessary lessons from this case."

The overwhelming majority of our membership, the newspaper points out, consists of decent men and women, devoted to the people, whereas the counter-revolutionary and suspicious elements who concealed themselves among them comprise only an insignificant number. However, that does not mean that we must turn a blind eye to them. We must decisively drive them out of our ranks. No doubt, the enemy will continue his activities, trying to harm and hamper our cause. During the great movement for industrialising the country and building socialist society the class struggle assumes ever-sharper forms, and the counter-revolutionary elements inevitably increase their hostile activities. However,

we are strong enough to defeat the enemies of the people. Our strength is based on the political vigilance of the masses of the people and their ability to reveal and expose every and any counter-revolutionary element.

By April this year, 75 newspapers and periodicals all over the country had published over 900 articles in which the principles of philosophical idealism were severely criticised, and the real character of reactionary bourgeois ideas exposed, thereby inculcating the people against the bad influence of bourgeois ideology. The philosophy of Marxism-Leninism has thus been firmly established and is continuously extending its influence among the Chinese people.

In continuation of this campaign against bourgeois conceptions of academic and ideological questions, it has become an urgent task systematically to teach dialectical and historical materialism to government workers, intellectuals and the broad masses of the whole people. On April 11, the *Jenminjhpao* editorial pointed out that while criticisms are being directed against bourgeois ideas on academic questions, it is important to teach the people Marxism-Leninism.

It is an extremely difficult task, the editorial continues, to ensure that government workers who have already reached a certain stage of education, and the majority of the country's intellectuals, acquire the essentials of Marxism-Leninism, that they are able to differentiate between materialism and idealism and master the principles of dialectical and historical materialism, so that they may widely teach Marxist science to the masses, whose educational level is comparatively low. To achieve this, says the editorial, it is necessary to carry out a correct long-term teaching plan for the whole country. Party committees at all levels must earnestly take the leadership in this. They must solve in the appropriate way any questions that may arise, and give due attention to discovering and bringing on promising young Marxists. They must train Marxist propagandists; and, in the course of struggling against bourgeois idealism, they must

continuously spread the materialistic outlook among the people, so as to weaken and eventually eliminate the evil influence of bourgeois idealistic philosophy. Marxist philosophical materialism, when it has gripped the masses, will become a material force in the building of Socialism in China.

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THE CAUSE OF PEACE WILL TRIUMPH!

Within a few days envoys from all continents, representatives of all peoples, all sections of mankind in whom love of life is strong, will gather together in Helsinki. They will come as to a forum of the conscience of mankind, filled with a deep humanism and with a valour that the advocates of aggression are powerless to crush.

Ten years after the August day on which American atom bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, aggressive circles, playing on men's desire for peace and their natural instinct of self-preservation, are trying to lull the vigilance of the masses, or intimidate them, in order to push their atomic war preparations. When the reactionary press in the aggressive states offered its readers detailed descriptions of the agonies suffered by the Japanese fishermen caught in the H-bomb test area, its purpose was to arouse not compassion, but terror at the destructive power of the A and H-bombs, to induce a mass capitulation of mankind to the atom-strategists.

The frequent "atomic manoeuvres" and air raid alarms, which poison the minds and disturb the life of the residents of America's cities, serve the same ignoble purpose. As the Western press reports, on the very eve of the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki, between June 15 and 17 U.S. President Eisenhower will "disappear" and carry on with his duties from an "unknown" location. Government offices will remove to underground bomb shelters and all top officials will take part in air raid drills. Simultaneously in Washington and 50 other cities general air raid drills will be held and atomic bombardments staged. Thus atom hysteria is being fanned in the United States. What is all this for? Who has need of these manoeuvres? They are certainly not necessary to gain "experience" in dealing with an atomic attack. No one has been threatening American cities with atom bombs. They are in no danger. These manoeuvres are not for purposes of self-defence but are a form of blackmail against peace. Their purpose is to sidetrack the American citizen from working for peace and to give him a distorted idea of atomic war, which would supposedly secure world supremacy for the United States, to fob off atomic strategy as logical and justifiable. On the eve of the second world war Nazi Germany held similar air raid drills. Yet it was not Germany who was attacked, it was she who attacked other countries.

However, the atomic and hydrogen war propaganda, the attempts to frighten mankind on to its knees, to make it capitulate, are not bringing the results desired by the atom strategists. The more the warmongers rant and rave, the more persistently do the masses strive for peace. A citizen of Madras wrote to the World Peace Council: "I used to think that peace had no need of either unity or conferences. But when a man sees how others are carrying on propaganda for war, propaganda at once foul and brazen, he comes to the conclusion that it is essential to carry on propaganda for peace with all his might." The writer concludes with his best wishes for the success of the Peace Assembly in Helsinki. This letter is expressive of mankind's grow-

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V. Topencharov
Editor-in-Chief of the Bulgarian
newspaper Otechestven Front

★ ★

ing determination and courage in the struggle for peace.

Like all such myths, that of the omnipotence of the American imperialists has not borne the test of time. Advanced Soviet science has penetrated the secret of the atom and placed atomic energy at the service of peace. As for nuclear weapons, in the hands of the Soviet Union they have become a muzzle for the atom-maniacs. The fear these madmen would like to inspire begins to return like a boomerang. The roles are changing; those who sought to spread terror themselves are commencing to tremble with fear before the champions of peace. In Korea the American aggressors were about to use atomic weapons but their criminal hand faltered. What held it back? The initiative of the peaceable countries, the protest of the peoples, the growing movement for peace. It was nothing but the action taken by the peace-loving powers and the supporters of peace that delivered Viet Nam from atomic danger. It was the peoples' action, not the "mercy" of the atomic strategists which accomplished this. The victories of Korea and Viet Nam were the victories of their own peoples—peoples who are martyrs and heroes! At the same time they were victories of the peaceable countries and of men and women of good will over the forces of aggression, over the instigators of atomic war; they were an expression of the strength of the peoples.

Atomic hysteria still goes on. The atom-maniacs continue to make savage gestures, intimidating those who are easily frightened. By sheer force of habit, the not altogether unknown General Gruenther continues to howl in Paris that to ban atomic weapons would be insanity. But in Washington there are signs of a "change of mood", as Christopher Serpell, the B.B.C. Washington correspondent, mildly put it a short while ago in his article "The Change of Mood in Washington". Serpell speaks of the "dramatic change" that came over both the expression of United States foreign policy and the mood behind it between April 17 and 26. He relates that on April 17, following a conference with President Eisenhower in Augusta (Georgia), Secretary of State Dulles told pressmen that he saw "grave implications in Far Eastern developments" and quoted the President as saying that "peace is now in grave jeopardy". Nine days later the same Mr. Dulles came back to Washington from his holiday on Duck-Island (Lake Ontario) to say that he found new ground for hope in recent developments. He attributed his change of mood to the fact that he had been away from his office for a few days. President Eisenhower also announced that a "sixth sense" told him that things were taking a turn for the better.

The signing of the Warsaw Treaty and the Austrian State Treaty, the successful conclusion of the Bandung Conference and the talks in Belgrade—these are victories

not for the policy of war, but for the principles of regulating international relations by means of intelligent negotiation. It was not his island holiday that changed Mr. Dulles' mood but his alarm at these victories of the peace-loving forces all over the world. And if President Eisenhower suddenly acquired a "sixth sense", the reason for it was, to quote correspondent Serpell, "the pressure of public opinion", that "did have its effect in Washington before the dramatic change" took place. "One or two members of Congress", Serpell adds, "have revealed privately that their daily post-bag contained a great majority of letters from people who were opposed to involvement in another war." Were there more straightforward Congressmen, these would also admit that the honest people of America, that is, the majority of Americans, send them similar letters. True, Knowland continues to scream in the Senate that "there is nothing to negotiate that would not mean giving up free world territory and peoples to the Communists"; he persistently holds out the threat of the diabolic power of the atom bomb. But the retreat of the forces of war and aggression is the direct result of the insistent desire of the forces of peace to safeguard peace.

The representatives of mankind will come to the World Peace Assembly in Helsinki filled with an unconquerable desire for life, with increased determination and a rich experience in the struggle for peace. Persistent, stubborn, continual joint struggle for peace and for unity—this is the mainspring of the victories of the peace fighters. And these victories show that every tangible possibility exists of preserving and consolidating peace in all the countries of the world.

One may well apply to the peace movement of the peoples the words of the old axiom: unity gives strength, perseverance brings victory. The battle fought so far for peace has confirmed this. To safeguard peace it is necessary for all the peoples—big and small—for all decent people to unite. Each nation and each man can contribute their mite. United, they are strong. The small Bulgarian nation has learned this lesson from its own hard-won experience. Like all small nations, it knows that its strength lies in the unity of the peace-loving peoples. Its adherence to the camp of peace and Socialism is the factor that has enabled it to withstand all designs against it, which were often accompanied by the threat of atomic war. It is with this thought and this experience behind them that the Bulgarian people are sending their envoys to Helsinki.

The good will of the peace-loving peoples, their strength and courage will all come to a focus in Helsinki during the Assembly. Peaceable mankind is sufficiently humane, sufficiently courageous and sufficiently strong to muzzle the aggressors!

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CONSTRUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

A number of industrial projects are now being constructed at an accelerated rate in Macedonia, formerly one of the most backward republics in Yugoslavia. This year alone some 26 billion dinars will be allocated for such construction. Among the industrial enterprises now being built are a hydro-electric power combinat in Mavrovo, a cement plant near Skopje, a tube-rolling mill in Kumanovo, a chromium compound combinat and a glass works in Skopje. Besides this the production capacity of a number of textile mills is being increased.

Most of the projects now under construction will start operating by the end of this year or the beginning of 1956. For instance, construction of the hydro-electric power combinat, cement plant and tube-rolling mill is nearing completion. Some sections of the glass works in Skopje have already been brought into service.

With the commissioning of these undertakings and the expansion of a number of enterprises already operating, the industrial output of Macedonia will be increased by nearly one-third.

Growing Unity of Indonesian Peasant Organisations

In Indonesia the unity of the democratic peasant organisations is developing and gaining strength. The Peasant Union, to which over 200,000 members are affiliated, recently held a congress in Djakarta at which it was decided that the Union should merge with the Democratic Peasant Association. As a result of this the new body will represent 2,260,000 people.

Among other speakers at the Congress were the General Secretary of the Democratic Peasant Association, Sarjono, SOBSI's General Secretary, Njono, and the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Aidit. Those speaking called for a further strengthening of unity among peasants and all working people in Indonesia in the struggle for their national interests and complete independence for Indonesia.

IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Colonial Terror in the Cameroons

Nature has lavished her gifts bounteously on the Cameroons, the country is rich in gold, tin, mahogany, rubber, cocoa, coffee and cotton. But this wealth is shamelessly filched from the country by French and British colonialists.

The colonialists attempt to suppress the smallest protest on the part of the people against their arbitrary despotism and have recently increased their repressive measures. Throughout the French Cameroons the population is not allowed to go out into the streets after a certain hour and a state of siege virtually exists. Soldiers and gendarmes, in groups, continuously patrol the streets of Douala and other towns. According to a telegram sent to Uno by the Secretary of the Cameroon Association Party, in recent weeks some 5,000 people have been killed and several hundred wounded in Douala, Yaounde, Mbanga and other towns. The French colonisers are making wholesale arrests.

Members of the Cameroon People's Union, which supports the cause of unity and independence for the Cameroons, are being subjected to brutal repression. At the end of May the premises of the Union were looted and burnt down. Several of its activists have been arrested and the colonisers recently instituted proceedings against its General Secretary, Um Nyobé Ruben.

General Gruenther, Supreme Commander of NATO forces in Europe, systematically makes war-mongering speeches advocating an intensified arms drive and atomic war preparations.

(Press item)



WHAT THE AMERICAN MONOPOLISTS SECRETLY HAVE IN MIND, GRUENTHER BLURTS OUT TO ALL MANKIND.

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Alarm and Despondency— Peace Might Win!

It is a long time since the Wall Street propaganda machine has worked so hard as it is doing just now. As one U.S. newspaper aptly puts it, not only hardened "cold war strategists", but "very promising freshmen" are today being pressed into service, in fact anyone who can contribute his mite to the noisy chorus of those who are trying might and main to prove black is white or, in other words, that U.S. reactionaries are angels of peace while the Soviet Union is aggression incarnate. As is to be expected, such experts in misinformation as Lippmann, the Alsops, Lawrence and their kind are working overtime.

What has caused such a stew in Washington's propaganda kitchen? It appears that the new moves by the Soviet Government towards easing international tension add up to "danger" for the United States. Such Soviet moves as the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty, the proposals to reduce armaments, the Soviet-Yugoslav talks, the offer to establish diplomatic relations with the German Federal Republic, the talks with Japan and so forth, comprise "another peace offensive by the Soviets" according to U.S. propaganda, and send shivers down the spines of the

all bases from foreign soil would impair the United States strategic bombing program. His tendency is to hope for peace by negotiation and perhaps neutral areas, rather than by further organisation of military force.

This tendency of the European peoples clearly horrifies the New York Times and those for whom it speaks.

Hence the entire might of the U.S. propaganda machine is now directed at stamping out this tendency and hampering the development of the people's fight for peace. Only consider, Millard Casper, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor, said recently, "what will happen to our economy if the outlook for peace continues to improve" as a result of Four-Power talks. And his warning was not without response.

Placing all kinds of obstacles in the way of strengthening peace, the U.S. reactionaries are at the same time seeking new ways and means to vilify the peace policy of the USSR, to discredit the idea of peaceful negotiations and to prove that it is impossible to settle controversial questions. Such a scheme, widely known in the U.S., is to

Hard Plight of French Working Youth

In France, working youth are being severely exploited.

The bourgeois legislation provides that a young worker of 17-18 years of age doing the same work should receive a wage 20% below that of an adult worker. In actual fact, however, as regards payment for labour, young workers are discriminated against to an even greater extent. For instance, at one of the factories

these low-paid young workers, treating them as "apprentices", "assistants", etc. for a number of years. For example at one of the sewing-shops in Marseille two-thirds of the women workers are considered to be "apprentices".

It is not unusual to come across cases where young workers are employed for excessive hours. In the Lorraine-Escaut enterprise (Meurthe-et-Moselle Depart-

but also among the youth. In the Nord Department, for example, 6,400 girls who previously worked at the textile mills are now unemployed. In the Pas-de-Calais Department 5,000 young workers are unemployed.

The ruling circles in France are trying to create the impression that by means of a system of vocational training they are attempting to liquidate the

kind on to its knees, to make it capitulate, are not bringing the results desired by the atom strategists. The more the warmongers rant and rave, the more persistently do the masses strive for peace. A citizen of Madras wrote to the World Peace Council: "I used to think that peace had no need of either unity or conferences. But when a man sees how others are carrying on propaganda for war, propaganda at once foul and brazen, he comes to the conclusion that it is essential to carry on propaganda for peace with all his might..." The writer concludes with his best wishes for the success of the Peace Assembly in Helsinki. This letter is expressive of mankind's grow-

ments" and quoted the President as saying that "peace is now in grave jeopardy". Nine days later the same Mr. Dulles came back to Washington from his holiday on Duck-Island (Lake Ontario) to say that he found new ground for hope in recent developments. He attributed his change of mood to the fact that he had been away from his office for a few days. President Eisenhower also announced that a "sixth sense" told him that things were taking a turn for the better.

The signing of the Warsaw Treaty and the Austrian State Treaty, the successful conclusion of the Bandung Conference and the talks in Belgrade—these are victories

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The colonialists attempt to suppress the smallest protest on the part of the people against their arbitrary despotism and have recently increased their repressive measures. Throughout the French Cameroons the population is not allowed to go out into the streets after a certain hour and a state of siege virtually exists. Soldiers and gendarmes, in groups, continuously patrol the streets of Douala and other towns. According to a telegram sent to Uno by the Secretary of the Cameroon Association Party, in recent weeks some 5,000 people have been killed and several hundred wounded in Douala, Yaounde, Mbanga and other towns. The French colonisers are making wholesale arrests.

Members of the Cameroon People's Union, which supports the cause of unity and independence for the Cameroons, are being subjected to brutal repression. At the end of May the premises of the Union were looted and burnt down. Several of its activists have been arrested and the colonisers recently instituted proceedings against its General Secretary, Um Nyobé Rubem.

But the Cameroon liberation movement cannot be smothered by any repression or violence. The people of the Cameroons are ever more resolutely coming out against colonial oppression, for the unification of the country and its independence.

propaganda machine has worked so well as it is doing just now. As one U.S. news paper aptly puts it, not only hardened "cold war strategists", but "very promising freshmen" are today being pressed into service, in fact anyone who can contribute his mite to the noisy chorus of those who are trying might and main to prove black is white or, in other words, that U.S. reactionaries are angels of peace while the Soviet Union is aggression incarnate. As is to be expected, such experts in misinformation as Lippmann, the Alsops, Lawrence and their kind are working overtime.

What has caused such a stew in Washington's propaganda kitchen? It appears that the new moves by the Soviet Government towards easing international tension add up to "danger" for the United States. Such Soviet moves as the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty, the proposals to reduce armaments, the Soviet-Yugoslav talks, the offer to establish diplomatic relations with the German Federal Republic, the talks with Japan and so forth, comprise "another peace offensive by the Soviets" according to U.S. propaganda, and send shivers down the spines of those in U.S. aggressive circles.

Washington is sounding the alarm because, as a result of the Soviet Union's peace moves, the number of gullible people in Europe and throughout the world who are taken in by delirious ravings about Soviet "aggressiveness" is continually dwindling. There is ever more vigorous insistence that governments should hearken to the voice of reason and agree to take firm measures to end the threat of another war and establish a lasting peace.

"The fact remains that in reaching out for the support of the masses of mankind who want to disengage themselves from nuclear warfare, the Soviets are by way of acquiring new and very popular strength." It is Walter Lippmann, one of the strategists of the "cold war", who is now forced to make this admission. Of course, he entreats his masters to do their utmost to prevent the growing popularity of the Soviet Union's peace policy. He is angered by the fact that this policy accords with the desire of ordinary people throughout the world "not to permit an atomic war", a desire which, in his own words is "comparable with the longing in the Asian peoples for freedom from the white man's rule".

A no less revealing note is struck by the *New York Times*. The Soviet Government's measures to strengthen peace and world security, states this mouthpiece of Wall Street, not only arouse no enthusiasm in the U.S.A., but are regarded as "another peril" for Western civilisation. Harold Callender, Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*, writes that the European, however, is not "shocked to learn that the Soviet proposal to remove

gram. His tendency by negotiation and perhaps rather than by further organisation of military force".

This tendency of the European people clearly horrifies the *New York Times* and those for whom it speaks. Hence the entire might of the U.S. propaganda machine is now directed at stamping out this tendency and hampering the development of the people's fight for peace. Only consider, Millard Casady, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor, said recently, "what will happen to our economy if the outlook for peace continues to improve" as a result of Four-Power talks. And his warning was not without response.

Placing all kinds of obstacles in the way of strengthening peace, the U.S. reactionaries are at the same time seeking new ways and means to vilify the peace policy of the USSR, to discredit the idea of peaceful negotiations and to prove that it is impossible to settle controversial questions. Such a scheme, widely publicised in the U.S. press, was recently advanced by Brigadier General David Sarnoff, who suggested that a "strategy board for political defence" be established. In the minds of its organisers, the activities of this board should cover all the countries in the world. As Senator Johnson declared, the deal is to set up a "General Staff for the cold war" headed by an officer of cabinet rank and having a "multi-billion dollar" budget. According to the same Senator, President Eisenhower approved the main elements of Sarnoff's plan to strengthen U.S. subversive propaganda. It is suggested that the "Voice of America", which has discredited itself by its brazen falsifications and which some Americans have aptly called the "Voice of Wall Street" should be changed to "Voice of America—For Freedom and Peace".

The Department of Labor is adding its weight to the machinations of the State Department. At the end of May one of its spokesmen demanded that the Senate should increase allocations for subversive activities in the trade unions, mainly in the European countries. In order to gain the support of congressmen, Labor Secretary Mitchell made an off-the-record report on certain aspects of "confidential overseas activities of the Labor Department".

Ordinary people throughout the world increasingly understand that, as the *National Guardian* wrote recently, "even when Washington is talking peace, it is speeding preparations for atomic war". That is why the U.S. reactionaries' fresh propaganda attempts will be taken at their true value: they will not succeed in lulling the vigilance of the peoples who ardently long not for "peaceable" phrases by hired Wall Street propagandists, but for real efforts to strengthen peace.

Jan MAREK

Hard Plight of French Working Youth

In France, working youth are being severely exploited.

The bourgeois legislation provides that a young worker of 17-18 years of age doing the same work should receive a wage 20% below that of an adult worker. In actual fact, however, as regards payment for labour, young workers are discriminated against to an even greater extent. For instance, at one of the factories in Nantes, a 20-year-old worker receives 130 francs an hour, whereas a 30-year-old worker, for doing the same job, receives from 210 to 220 francs an hour.

Owners are always trying to employ

these low-paid young workers, treating them as "apprentices", "assistants", etc. for a number of years. For example at one of the sewing-shops in Marseille two-thirds of the women workers are considered to be "apprentices".

It is not unusual to come across cases where young workers are employed for excessive hours. In the Lorraine-Escaut enterprise (Meurthe-et-Moselle Department), for instance, they work an average of 12 hours a day.

The crisis in a number of branches of the French economy results in growing unemployment not only among the adult workers

but also among the youth. In the Nord Department, for example, 6,400 girls who previously worked at the textile mills are now unemployed. In the Pas-de-Calais Department 5,000 young workers are unemployed.

The ruling circles in France are trying to create the impression that by means of a system of vocational training they are attempting to liquidate unemployment among youth. In reality, however, the number of schools for vocational training is being reduced. In the Seine Department alone 27 such schools were closed during the period 1948-53.

TOWARDS THE FIFTH WORLD YOUTH AND STUDENT FESTIVAL IN WARSAW

On July 31 the Fifth World Youth and Student Festival will open at the giant Warsaw Stadium, the construction of which is now nearing completion. Its watchwords, the ideas which will find expression during the Festival, are dear to the hearts of millions of young men and women all over the world, uniting those of different races, nationalities, occupations, political views and religious beliefs; for they are the ideas of peace, friendship and co-operation in the cause of a happy future for the younger generation.

The thirty thousand boys and girls who will come to Warsaw to express the thoughts and hopes of the young people of the world will demonstrate their fervent desire for peaceful co-operation and the development of friendly relations among peoples, their determination to work against preparations for another war, against the arms drive, the threat of the A and H-bombs and infringements on the rights of youth. In the course of their friendly meetings and free discussions, sports and art contests, games and demonstrations, the friendship and fraternity of the peace-loving youth of the world will be cemented.

The honour of acting as host to the participants in the Festival has fallen to the Polish youth. As many as 140,000 Polish boys and girls will actually be taking part in this great gathering of young folk from all countries of the world, but in mind and heart all the rest will be there too.

The Polish young people are doing their best to prepare for the Festival and to arrange a worthy welcome for their friends from all continents.

What forms are these preparations taking and how are they proceeding? Our main task is to help every boy and girl to understand the full significance of the Festival as a factor in the struggle of the peace forces for friendly relations and co-operation among peoples and the peaceful settlement of outstanding issues, in their struggle to safeguard international security and to ensure that the great scientific discoveries in atomic energy are employed for the good of mankind. As they prepare for the Festival

the patriotism of our young people is enhanced and they take an increasing pride in the splendid advances achieved in ten years of people's rule, in the place People's Poland holds in the great camp of peace and Socialism, in the respect which is shown to her by all champions of peace, freedom and progress.

As they prepare for the Festival our young people gain a heightened sense of international solidarity with the democratic, peace-loving youth of all countries. The Polish youth is becoming more strongly aware of its community of aims and purposes with the youth of the Soviet Union, People's China and all the People's Democracies, and follows with still greater sympathy the battle waged by young people in the capitalist and colonial countries for a brighter future, for the rights of the younger generation and for the national independence of enslaved peoples.

The boys and girls of Poland are learning of the aims of the Festival and of the life and struggle of the youth in other countries at thousands of meetings, rallies, lectures and gatherings. Very popular among them, for instance, are meetings with foreign youth representatives who are members of the international committee which is preparing for the Festival, with young people from other countries who are studying in Polish colleges and universities and with participants in previous festivals. In many factories, in villages and in secondary and higher schools, young men and women are either already corresponding or are starting a correspondence with young people in other countries, increasing their knowledge of the history and political, economic and cultural life of those countries, and are preparing gifts for the young envoys.

A very important factor in the Festival preparations is the growing production activity of the youth in all branches of economy.

In the course of an emulation drive in honour of the Festival many young men and women are taking numerous pledges to achieve new advances in industry and agriculture, the transport services and construction. These pledges promote overfulfilment of production plans, improvement of quality and reduction of production costs.

In agriculture the pledges are concerned with raising harvest yields, cultivating every inch of available land and expanding the fodder base. Many of the pledges taken by young folk, especially in the countryside, have to do with ensuring timely repairs, and with all of them taking a hand in building their own clubs, sports grounds and other recreational facilities which will help the youth to have better rest and leisure. Schoolchildren and students have been concentrating their efforts chiefly on finishing the school year with good results and taking a more active part in public affairs, especially in improving the appearance of their towns and villages.

The growing labour enthusiasm of the working youth is accompanied by a more active contribution to the development of culture and sports. At present a series of amateur-art reviews, in which more than 23,000 factory, farm, school and student groups are taking part, is drawing to a conclusion. The groups who are voted the best will perform at the Festival. They will demonstrate our cultural wealth and the achievements of our young people in this sphere. With the Festival as their keynote, various sports events—olympiads, tournaments and contests—are also being held all over the country.

The young people of Poland are competing for the right to participate in the Festival. "The best go to the Festival" is their slogan. And the best are those who by the results of the work they perform, by their studies, their part in cultural and sports activities, by their energetic participation in social activities and their high standard of conduct, show themselves

worthy to represent at the Festival the younger generation of those who are building Socialism in Poland. The best also includes young patriots who spare no efforts to promote economic and cultural progress and the might of People's Poland, which is an important link in the great camp of peace and democracy. As to who will be granted the right to participate in the Festival, this will be decided by the young people themselves. They will elect their representatives at general meetings in factories and offices, in villages, in schools and universities. The youth who are in no organisations will be elected on an equal footing with members of the Polish Youth Union (PYU).

The Polish Youth Union is responsible for the organisation of the broad movement to make preparations worthy of the Festival. In developing political, cultural and sports activity and labour emulation among the masses of the youth, the groups and the committees of the Union are guided by the decisions of its Second Congress, which critically analysed the Union's activity and pointed out the need for a radical improvement in its methods of ideological and educational work among the youth. The Congress urged all sections of the PYU to steadily strengthen their ties with the millions of young folk, to adopt forms and methods of work that would best promote the growth of creative activity among them, enhance the consciousness and mould the moral character of these young builders of Socialism.

The preparations for the Festival greatly assist in fulfilling the Congress decisions, strengthening the Union's influence upon the youth as a whole, educating it in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, and enlisting its more active participation in socialist construction.

In the course of these preparations the Polish Youth Union is gaining valuable experience which can and must become a lasting achievement in its ideological and educational work, in the struggle to carry out the lofty tasks set before it by the Polish United Workers' Party.

Facts Expose...

Diversions of Bright Young Things A group of youngsters from wealthy Boston families has been terrorising local residents by attacking and beating up passers-by at night. In New York a gang of similar hoodlums has been amusing itself by making homemade bombs and throwing them into the windows of houses during nocturnal jaunts through the town. Quite recently, two representatives of "well-to-do youth" beat an elderly man to death in New York simply because they "did not like him".

These facts, reported by the U.S. journal *Saturday Evening Post*, are a good example of the degree of moral degradation among the "upper crust" of U.S. bourgeois society.

"Model" Prison This year South Korea plans to expand its 22 existing prisons and build a number of new ones. An important place is given to the building of a so-called "model" prison in Suwŏn, in the Kyonggi Province. This prison will be built in accordance with the most up-to-date U.S. "prison technique", and the sum of 450,000 dollars out of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea is being allocated for this purpose.

"Model" prison, the most up-to-date "prison technique"—it is doubtful whether more precise symbolic terms can be found to exemplify the "aid" the U.S. is seeking to impose on other peoples.

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