

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

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## INFORMATION REPORT

### On the Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place on July 4-12.

It discussed the following questions:

- 1) Comrade N. A. Bulganin's report on the tasks for the continued advance of industry, technical progress and the improvement of the organisation of production.
  - 2) The results of the spring sowing, care of the crops, the carrying through of harvesting, and measures to ensure the fulfilment of the 1955 plan for the procurement of agricultural produce. On this question the meeting heard reports by Comrade V. V. Matskevich, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR; Comrade I. A. Benediktov, Minister of State Farms of the USSR; Comrade L. R. Korniyts, Minister of Procurements of the USSR; Comrade P. I. Morozov, Minister of Agriculture of the RSFSR; Comrade T. A. Yurkin, Minister of State Farms of the RSFSR, and Comrade V. D. Kalashnikov, authorised representative of the Ministry of Procurements in the RSFSR.
  - 3) Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report on the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks.
  - 4) The convening of the XXth Congress of the CPSU.
- Appropriate decisions were adopted on all these questions. The meeting elected Comrades A. I. Kirichenko and M. A. Suslov members of the Presidium of the Central Committee. Comrades A. B. Aristov, N. I. Belyaev and D. T. Shepilov were elected Secretaries of the Central Committee.

## CONVOCAATION OF TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF CPSU

### Decision of Meeting of Central Committee of CPSU

1. To convene the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU on February 14, 1956.

2. To confirm the following agenda for the Congress:

1) Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU—by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, Secretary of the C.C.

2) Report of the Central Auditing Committee of the CPSU—by Comrade P. G. Moskvin, Secretary of the Committee.

of the regions, territories and autonomous republics of the RSFSR shall elect delegates at regional and territorial Party conferences. In the other Union Republics delegates to the Party Congress shall be elected either at regional Party conferences or at congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, at the discretion of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics.

Communists belonging to the Party organisations of the Soviet Army, Navy, frontier units, and border guards of the Ministry

## The Tasks for the Continued Advance of Industry, Technical Progress and the Improvement of the Organisation of Production

Decision of the Meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU, Adopted on July 11, 1955, on the Report by Comrade N. A. Bulganin

The meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU notes, reads the section of the decision entitled "Some results of the work of industry", that socialist industry has made

notable progress since the XIXth Party Congress. The Five-Year Plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by May 1, 1955, i.e. in four years and four months. This is a great achievement of the Soviet people in their work to strengthen the economic might of the Soviet state and advance our country further along the road to Communism.

Great strides have been made by heavy industry—the basis for the development of the whole economy, for a steady improvement of the working people's well-being and the strengthening of the country's defence capacity. By the end of 1955, production of the means of production will be no less than 84% higher than in 1950 and will constitute over 70% of the gross industrial output of the Soviet Union.

A great achievement of the postwar years is the construction of powerful hydro-electric stations on the River Volga—at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad—and on the rivers of Siberia. The capacity of the hydro-electric stations now under construction in the country will be almost treble that of all the hydro-electric stations in operation at the beginning of 1954.

The 1955 gross output of the machine-building industry will be more than double the 1950 figure and 4.6 times as big as in 1940. Considerable headway has been made in the designing and application of new, highly productive machines, equipment and precision instruments, and in the working out and introduction of advanced technological processes.

The increased output of the machine-building industry has made it possible to raise the level of mechanisation of heavy and labour-consuming work in such basic industries as coal, metallurgy, oil and timber, as well as in construction, transport and agriculture. Twice as many tractors,

On July 14, Pravda and other Soviet newspapers published the decision of the meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU on "The Tasks for the Continued Advance of Industry, Technical Progress and the Improvement of the Organisation of Production", adopted on July 11, 1955, on Comrade N. A. Bulganin's Report. Below we give an abridged version of this decision.

The meeting considers that the main reasons for the unsatisfactory application of new technique throughout the economy are: inadequate leadership by Ministers and heads of departments in the work of designing and introducing into production new machines, mechanisms, instruments and apparatus, new types of materials and progressive technology; conceit and complacency on the part of many executives in industry who lose their sense of responsibility for the job assigned to them. Such executives have forgotten the Party's instruction that technique must always go forward and that without this the accelerated development of socialist production is impossible.

The meeting of the C.C. decided that in the industrial sphere the all-round raising of the technical level of production should be considered a most important task of Party, Soviet and economic bodies, equally important as that of ensuring the fulfilment of the state economic plan. The main condition for carrying out this task must be a sharp rise in the rates of technical improvement of all industries on the basis of electrification, complex mechanisation and automation of production processes, the introduction of the latest highly productive machine-tools, machines and apparatus, constant improvement of the technology of production and application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The meeting instructed Ministers, heads of departments and directors of enterprises to work out and put into effect measures for the technical re-equipment of functioning plants and factories, that is, to replace obsolete equipment with new and more productive equipment and to modernise

Sciences of the USSR, ministries and departments to improve the dissemination of scientific and technical information, to extend their contacts with scientific research

establishments abroad, the exchange of scientific and technical information and the purchase of foreign technical literature; to regularise the exchange of advanced experience, and improve the technical information service in ministries, departments and enterprises.

The meeting recognised the necessity of organising a permanent exhibition of the achievements of science and advanced experience in the national economy of the USSR, with the object of exhibiting and publicising the progress made in industry, agriculture and construction work.

The section entitled "For expansion of specialisation and co-operation in industry" points out that specialisation and co-operation in industrial enterprises, being economically the most expedient forms of organising production, have as yet been insufficiently developed. The meeting drew attention to the shortcomings in this field and instructed ministries, departments and the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics to eliminate them and to secure specialisation of enterprises on a broad scale with mass-line production and co-operation in industry.

The section "Raise labour productivity still higher on the basis of advanced technique and improved organisation of labour" states:

Guided by V. I. Lenin's teaching that labour productivity is, in the final analysis, the most important and the principal factor making for the victory of the new social system, the Communist Party has at all stages of socialist construction attached, and continues to attach, paramount importance to the steady increasing of labour productivity. Increased labour productivity



# CONVOCAATION OF TWENTIETH CONGRESS OF CPSU

## Decision of Meeting of Central Committee of CPSU

1. To convene the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU on February 14, 1956.

2. To confirm the following agenda for the Congress:

1) Report of the Central Committee of the CPSU—by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, Secretary of the C.C.

2) Report of the Central Auditing Committee of the CPSU—by Comrade P. G. Moskatov, Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

3) Directives of the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU on the sixth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR (1956-1960)—report by Comrade N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

4) Elections of the central bodies of the Party.

3. Representation at the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU shall be established on the basis of one delegate with a deciding vote for every 5,000 Party members and one delegate with a consultative vote for every 5,000 Party probationers.

4. Delegates to the Twentieth Party Congress shall be elected by secret ballot, in accordance with the Party Rules. The Party organisations

of the regions, territories and autonomous republics of the RSFSR shall elect delegates at regional and territorial Party conferences. In the other Union Republics delegates to the Party Congress shall be elected either at regional Party conferences or at congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, at the discretion of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics.

Communists belonging to the Party organisations of the Soviet Army, Navy, frontier units, the internal and escort guards of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR shall elect delegates to the Twentieth Congress together with the other Party organisations at regional and territorial Party conferences or at congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics.

Communists belonging to the Party organisations of Soviet Army or Navy units stationed abroad shall elect delegates to the Twentieth Congress at Party conferences of the corresponding military formations.

5. Regional and territorial Party conferences and congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics shall be held in the period from December 1955 to the middle of January 1956.

**N. KHRUSHCHEV, Secretary, C.C., CPSU**

## DECISION OF THE MEETING OF THE C.C. OF THE CPSU On the Report of the Soviet Government Delegation on the Results of the Soviet-Yugoslav Talks

Having heard and discussed Comrade N. S. Khrushchev's report on the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks, the meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU decided:

To approve the results of the talks between the Government delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

## Government Delegation of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Visits USSR

On July 9, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, headed by Ho Chi Minh, President and Prime Minister, arrived in the USSR. Among the delegation were: Truong Chinh, General Secretary of the Viet Nam Working People's Party, Le Van Hien, Minister of Finance, Phan Anh, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Nguyen Van Huyen, Minister of Education, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Director of the Presidential Office, Ung Van Khiem, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pham Ngoc Thach, Vice-Minister of Public Health.

On its way to Moscow, the delegation visited Irkutsk, Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk and everywhere received an exceedingly warm and friendly welcome from the Soviet people.

The delegation arrived in Moscow on July 12, where, at the Central Airport, President Ho Chi Minh and the members of the delegation were met by K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrades N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, N. S. Khrushchev, P. N. Pospelov, M. A. Suslov and about 5,000 representatives of the working people of Moscow.

President Ho Chi Minh made a speech of greeting to those present in which he expressed his heartfelt gratitude to all comrades and friends for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation and the firm confidence that their visit to the Soviet Union would promote continued development and consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The President concluded his speech with a

call for cheers in honour of the inviolable friendship between the Viet Nam and the Soviet peoples, in honour of the Soviet Union and the CPSU, and in honour of world peace.

The delegation was warmly welcomed by Moscow's working people. The streets of the capital were gay with scarlet bunting bearing the words: "Greetings and Welcome to Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam!" "Long Live the Heroic People of Viet Nam!"

On July 13, President Ho Chi Minh was received by K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The same day the Government delegation visited the Lenin-Stalin Mausoleum and laid wreaths there.

capacity. By the end of 1955, production of the means of production will be no less than 84% higher than in 1950 and will constitute over 70% of the gross industrial output of the Soviet Union.

A great achievement of the postwar years is the construction of powerful hydro-electric stations on the River Volga—at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad—and on the rivers of Siberia. The capacity of the hydro-electric stations now under construction in the country will be almost treble that of all the hydro-electric stations in operation at the beginning of 1954.

The 1955 gross output of the machine-building industry will be more than double the 1950 figure and 4.6 times as big as in 1940. Considerable headway has been made in the designing and application of new, highly productive machines, equipment and precision instruments, and in the working out and introduction of advanced technological processes.

The increased output of the machine-building industry has made it possible to raise the level of mechanisation of heavy and labour-consuming work in such basic industries as coal, metallurgy, oil and timber, as well as in construction, transport and agriculture. Twice as many tractors, grain combine-harvesters and other agricultural machines are now at work in the fields of collective and state farms as in 1940. On the basis of this powerful technique we are successfully tackling the job of cultivating virgin and fallow lands and increasing the output of grain, industrial crops and livestock products.

On the basis of the all-round growth of heavy industry, the light and food industries are also developing. This year the level of production of mass-consumption goods will be 72% higher than in 1950, as against the 65% envisaged by the Five-Year Plan.

The results of the work of industry over the past few years again confirm the correctness of our Party's general line for the priority development of heavy industry. Unswervingly pursuing this line, the Party is guided by the counsels of the great Lenin on the necessity for the more rapid development of the production of the means of production as compared with the production of consumer goods, as an indispensable condition for expanded socialist reproduction.

Heavy industry must continue to develop more rapidly than the other branches of the economy. The higher the level of development of our heavy industry, the branch that determines the further advance of all other branches of the national economy, the more fully shall we be able to meet the constantly growing requirements of the Soviet people and the more quickly can we provide an abundance of consumer goods and carry out the transition from Socialism to Communism. For this it is essential to ensure constant technical progress throughout the economy, more fully to exploit available production reserves, steadily to enhance the creative initiative of the masses and, on this basis, to achieve a sharp rise in labour productivity.

The section entitled "For further technical progress in industry" reads:

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government devote constant attention to the development of Soviet science and technique. We are continually carrying through technical improvements in industry, transport, construction and agriculture. The latest achievements in automation, telemechanics, radiotechnics and electrical engineering are being introduced in production.

At the same time a number of industries are slow to introduce important achievements of science and technique into production and they make inadequate use of available production reserves. There is still insufficient mechanisation and automation in industry, transport and construction; in some industries there are shortcomings in the development and application of advanced production technology.

Such executives have forgotten the Party's instruction that technique must always go forward and that without this the accelerated development of socialist production is impossible.

The meeting of the C.C. decided that in the industrial sphere the all-round raising of the technical level of production should be considered a most important task of Party, Soviet and economic bodies, equally important as that of ensuring the fulfilment of the state economic plan. The main condition for carrying out this task must be a sharp rise in the rates of technical improvement of all industries on the basis of electrification, complex mechanisation and automation of production processes, the introduction of the latest highly productive machine-tools, machines and apparatus, constant improvement of the technology of production and application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The meeting instructed Ministers, heads of departments and directors of enterprises to work out and put into effect measures for the technical re-equipment of functioning plants and factories, that is, to replace obsolete equipment with new and more productive equipment and to modernise existing machinery; to organise, at tool-making factories and throughout other branches of industry, the production of the necessary jigs, mechanical attachments and complex installations for machine tools, machines and other equipment previously produced by them, in order to considerably raise their technical-economic efficiency; to achieve the maximum output of industrial products by making better use of available production capacity.

The decision defines what must be done to achieve further technical progress in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in the coal, oil, chemical, power and timber industries, in the production of radio-technical apparatus for mass consumption, and to ensure fuller utilisation of waste and by-products.

The meeting instructed the Ministers, heads of departments, chiefs of technical boards and departmental divisions, directors and chief engineers of enterprises, scientific research institutions and designing offices, when preparing designs for new enterprises and enlarging existing ones, to provide for the highest possible technical and economic indices in relation to those achieved at leading enterprises at home or abroad; in designing machines and equipment, to take into account the necessity for the rapid introduction into production of the latest achievements of science and technique, for the speedy utilisation of advanced experience and application of rationalisation proposals, devoting particular attention to the raising of productivity, economy of performance, operating potential, reducing the weight of machines, machine-tools and equipment, and cutting the expenditure of metals in production; to use concrete and ferro-concrete on a wide scale in order to economise on metal in construction work; to stimulate the work of scientific research institutes, higher educational establishments, design offices and factory laboratories, directing their attention to the solution of problems that are of paramount significance in the achievement of technical progress; to expand the experimental base and considerably improve the technical equipment of laboratories at enterprises, scientific research institutions and higher educational establishments; to improve work with inventors and rationalisers and take timely measures for putting their proposals into effect in industry.

The meeting decided that a substantial increase in the production of instruments and means of automation and an improvement in the management of the instrument-making industry was necessary for the purpose of extending works for the automation of production processes in the basic industries and passing over from partial automation to automation on a complex basis.

The meeting instructed the State Technical Board of the USSR, the Academy of

publishing the progress made in industry, agriculture and construction work.

The section entitled "For expansion of specialisation and co-operation in industry" points out that specialisation and co-operation in industrial enterprises, being economically the most expedient forms of organising production, have as yet been insufficiently developed. The meeting drew attention to the shortcomings in this field and instructed ministries, departments and the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics to eliminate them and to secure specialisation of enterprises on a broad scale with mass-line production and co-operation in industry.

The section "Raise labour productivity still higher on the basis of advanced technique and improved organisation of labour" states:

Guided by V. I. Lenin's teaching that labour productivity is, in the final analysis, the most important and the principal factor making for the victory of the new social system, the Communist Party has at all stages of socialist construction attached, and continues to attach, paramount importance to the steady increasing of labour productivity. Increased labour productivity determines the successful development of all branches of the economy, the growth of real wages and the general improvement in the material well-being and cultural level of the people.

In 1955, labour productivity in industry will be nearly double the 1940 level. On the basis of this, the real wages of workers and office employees in industry in 1955 will be more than 90% higher than the prewar level. This will be ensured, in the first place, by introducing into industry the latest machines and mechanisms, by perfecting technology and organising production, by raising the cultural and technical level of workers, engineers and technicians, and by developing socialist emulation.

Ministries and enterprises, however, do not utilise all the reserves available in industry for raising labour productivity. On no account are such facts to be tolerated as when, with the connivance of top executives in ministries, many enterprises do not fulfil their assignments for increased labour productivity, and keep on more workers than are necessary, particularly at auxiliary operations, thus permitting over-expenditure of the wage funds.

The meeting drew attention to the shortcomings which stand in the way of the raising of labour productivity, and made it obligatory for Ministers and heads of departments, the C.C.s of the Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, Party territorial and regional committees, city and district committees, Party groups of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, C.C.s of trade unions and their local bodies to focus their attention on eliminating existing shortcomings in the organisation and planning of labour, in regulating wages, improving working and living conditions of the workers, in order steadily to raise labour productivity in industry and, on this basis, to ensure a steady increase in real wages of workers and office workers.

The meeting drew the attention of Ministers, the heads of departments and enterprises, of Party and trade union bodies, to the need to eliminate shortcomings in training workers, in improving their qualifications and raising their cultural and technical level. This is one of the most important prerequisites for increasing labour productivity.

The meeting commissioned the Party group of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to take the measures necessary to improve the work of trade unions in directing socialist emulation, to abolish formalism in this matter and to disseminate on a wider scale the experience of leading workers and innovators in industry; to strengthen labour discipline, to work for increased labour productivity and the material well-being of workers and office workers.

(Continued on page 2)



## The Tasks for the Continued Advance of Industry, Technical Progress and the Improvement of the Organisation of Production

Decision of the Meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU, Adopted on July 11, 1955, on the Report by Comrade N. A. Bulganin

(Continued from page 1)

The section entitled "Improve the management of industry" emphasizes that as a result of measures taken by the C.C. of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, industry has, of late, been better run. However, the structure of management is still unwieldy and has too many levels. The managerial apparatus is not sufficiently flexible; it is, to a considerable degree, isolated from production and draws off large numbers of workers from direct participation in the creation of material value. The decision points out a number of other shortcomings in the management of industry.

The meeting of the C.C. of the CPSU made it obligatory for Ministers, heads of departments, the C.C.s of Communist Parties and the Councils of Ministers of Republics, territorial and regional Party committees and territorial and regional executive committees to consistently translate into reality the Leninist principles of state administration, to determinedly improve direction of industry and to put an end to bureaucratic distortions in the work of the apparatus and to irresponsible attitudes to work.

Work must be continued, the decision states, for putting the structure of management of industry in order, for abolishing superfluous organisational links between ministries and enterprises, to bring managerial staff closer to production and to make the apparatus more economical, with the minimum number of people, but nevertheless strong, business-like and flexible.

The section entitled "Improve work with leading cadres and specialists in industry" points out that the Communist Party has done tremendous work in training specialists for all branches of the economy. At present socialist industry has at its disposal experienced and highly-qualified cadres with a great deal of organisational work behind them.

There are, however, still shortcomings in the work conducted among leading cadres and specialists in industry, as well as in planning the training, assignment and utilisation of specialists. Many specialists are employed in the managerial apparatus and are not utilised directly in production. In many spheres of industry there is no systematic work to improve the qualification of engineers and technicians.

The meeting made it obligatory for Ministers, heads of departments, C.C.s of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and territorial, regional, city and district Party committees to improve, in every possible way, the qualitative composition of leading cadres, to reinforce enterprises, research and designing organisations with workers who are skilled at their jobs and capable of securing the steady development and introduction of new technique and of ensuring qualified management of production.

A number of other concrete measures for improving work with the leading cadres and specialists in industry are set forth in the decision.

In the section headed "The state plan is a law for each ministry, division and enterprise" it is stated:

to economise on raw and other materials, on fuel and electric power and to reduce non-productive expenses. Losses from rejects, spoilage and inferior quality output are still great. The improvement of cost accounting as the basic method of business management is not being given due attention.

The meeting instructed the C.C.s of the Communist Parties, the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, local Party and Soviet bodies, Ministers and heads of departments and of enterprises to ensure unconditional fulfilment of the state plan by each enterprise as regards observance of the established nomenclature and assortment, introduction of new techniques and as regards all the technical and economic indices, and to put a definite end to liberal attitudes towards those who violate state discipline.

The decision stresses the necessity of fuller supervision of observance of state standards and technical norms, strict observance of technological standards, strict economy, improving cost accounting and taking the necessary measures to organise profitable work at all enterprises.

The section "Eliminate shortcomings in the distribution of productive forces in the country" points out:

The Party and the Government have done a great deal to improve the distribution of industry in the country. Industrialisation of the country and bringing industry closer to sources of raw materials and to the areas of consumption have led to a considerable development of industry in the eastern areas. Whereas industrial output throughout the USSR as a whole rose by 180% between 1940 and 1954, industrial output in the eastern areas rose by 300% in the same period.

Nevertheless, the C.C. meeting notes, the directives of the XIXth Party Congress on improving the geographical distribution of industrial enterprises are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily.

The meeting instructed Gosplan and the State Economic Commission of the USSR, ministries, departments, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties, the Councils of Ministers of the Republics, the territorial and regional committees of the Party and the territorial and regional executive committees to improve nationwide planning as regards distribution of the productive forces; in so doing to adhere strictly to the directives of the Party on improving the geographical distribution of industrial enterprises, on bringing industry closer to raw materials and fuel sources and to the areas of consumption, on the correct specialisation and all-round economic development of individual districts, on the more rapid development of industry in the eastern areas of the country; and to curb any further concentration of industrial enterprises in a number of big cities.

In the section "Improve Party guidance of industry" it is stated:

The C.C. meeting considers that fulfilment of the tasks at present set by the Communist Party to promote the further powerful advance of socialist industry requires that Party organisations considerably intensify Party organisational and

and do not take due measures to bring them up to the level of the leading enterprises. Leading comrades in a number of regional and city committees of the Party rarely visit the enterprises, do not know the real state of affairs there and do not exert the required influence upon the work of the enterprises and the basic Party organisations.

Shortcomings in the work of trade union organisations are also disclosed in the decision.

The meeting instructed the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics, the territorial, regional, city and district Party committees to give greater guidance to industry and achieve definite results in improving the work of enterprises. The attention of Party organisations should be centred on organisational work designed to raise labour productivity, to introduce in industry the latest achievements of science and engineering and to spread widely the experience of production innovators and of the leading enterprises. Shortcomings in the allocation of Communists in production must be eliminated so that the greater part of them may be at the points that are decisive for the successful fulfilment of production plans and introduction of advanced techniques. Special attention should be given to improving the activity of Party organisations in research establishments and designing institutes and bureaus, to improving the political education of scientists, engineers and technicians, with a view to the utmost stimulation of their efforts for technical progress. The practice of holding regular meetings of business executives should be resumed; scientific-technical conferences, and conferences of production innovators and workers who suggest inventions and improvements should be called more often to discuss ways and means of best carrying out work relating to new techniques; production meetings should be held regularly at the enterprises.

The meeting underlined the need to heighten the role and activity of the Komsomol organisations in production and to improve the work of the industrial departments of the district, city, regional, territorial and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics. The meeting demanded that a more responsive attitude be taken to the needs of the working people and that measures be taken to further improve cultural and communal services for workers, technicians, engineers and office employees. The decision instructs the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of the trade unions, and local trade union bodies to substantially improve their work in the enterprises as regards increasing the political and production activity of trade union members, on the basis of an extensive development of criticism and self-criticism.

The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to raise socialist emulation to a new level, bearing in mind as the main object that of persistently introducing and popularising the achievements of leading workers and production innovators and on that basis achieving fresh advances.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union instructed the Party organisations to

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## In Communist and Workers' Parties

### CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY INCREASES ITS MEMBERSHIP

Year by year the Chinese Communist Party grows and becomes stronger. Thousands of the best representatives of the Chinese people are joining the Party.

Last year over 180,000 factory and office workers in mills, plants and mines joined the Party. Between January 1954 and April 1955 the Party organisations at the Yumen oil fields enrolled more than 700 workers.

The rural Party organisations are also increasing their membership. During last winter over 100,000 peasants were accepted into the Party in the Szechwan Province and more than 48,000 in the Hunan Province between October 1954 and February 1955.

The majority of those joining are foremost workers in production.

### ENLARGED MEETING OF C.C., COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Holland, held on July 2 and 3, discussed the struggle for higher wages and better working conditions.

The concluding speech at the meeting was made by Comrade Paul de Groot, General Secretary of the C.C.

### COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY PREPARES FOR NATIONAL CONGRESS

Preparations for the National Congress of the Communist Party, to be held this September, are continuing in Uruguay. The Montevideo Party Conference, held on June 11, was attended by 245 delegates elected by district committees and groups. They listened with great interest to speeches by Comrades Eugenio Gomez, Arismendi and Pastorino, who emphasized as the main point the fact that "our Party boldly orientates its policy on the masses, developing the struggle for a powerful united movement of the working class and the entire people for national independence, against the military agreement with the U.S., in defence of national industry and for trade with all countries. All this demands great efforts in organising and directing large-scale actions by the working masses and the entire people..."

### FOR STRENGTHENING WORKING-CLASS UNITY IN BELGIUM

Having analysed the difficulties which Belgian miners come up against in fighting for their demands, the Political Bureau of the Belgian Communist Party has published an appeal to Communist miners, which states in part:

The conditions under which miners work are becoming increasingly intolerable. Hence, all Communist and Socialist miners are rallying still more closely in the fight against the employers.

However, the statement goes on, they are divided into two trade unions—the United

### MEETING OF C.C., FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

At a meeting of the C.C. of the French Communist Party held on July 7-8 two reports were discussed. One dealt with the development of the struggle for peace and was given by Comrade Laurent Casanova, member of the Political Bureau. The second, on building the united working-class front and the fight for the demands of the working people, was given by Comrade Marcel Servin, Secretary of the Party. Comrade Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party, took part in the meeting.

Comrade Casanova referred to the growing influence which the peoples' struggle for peace is having upon the decisions of governments and exposed the designs and falsehoods of the enemies of peace. He stressed the fact that the peoples place great hopes in the coming Geneva Four-Power Conference. He then analysed the achievements and shortcomings of the peace movement in France and said that the working class should give strong support to the campaigns conducted by this movement.

A considerable part of Comrade Servin's report was devoted to an exposure of the pseudo-scientific assertions of bourgeois theorists who deny the absolute impoverishment of the French working class. He pointed to the recent growth of the strike movement in France, and said that unity of action of the working people is forged in the course of struggle. Having pointed out that unity was possible and necessary in every factory and village, Comrade Servin emphasized that the task of all Party organisations and of all Party members was to strive to achieve this unity. In conclusion, he stressed the urgent necessity for incessant ideological work and for the ideological education of Party members.

After the discussion the meeting unanimously passed a resolution on both reports.

This resolution underlines the need for

### EDUCATION IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY

The C.C. of the Czechoslovak Communist Party has adopted a decision on Party education for the 1955-1956 study year which notes the good progress made in this sphere during the past study year. This applies above all to the groups studying particular questions in relation to the national economy. In most cases these were led by very experienced tutors.

The decision sets forth the further tasks in the Marxist-Leninist education of Party members.

Next year it is planned to use more varied forms of study which will enable the students to improve their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and more effectively to relate it to practice.

### PREPARATION FOR NEW STUDY YEAR IN SUPG

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is actively preparing for the new study year in the Party education system. Party branches at factories are discussing the question of how to improve the organisation of political study in the forthcoming study year and where and by what means Party members will raise their ideological and theoretical level.

every Party member to be attentive to all the demands of the working people.

The Central Committee notes with satisfaction the progress made by the peace movement recently. It urges all Party members and organisations to intensify their work, to take a most active part in the Vienna Appeal signature campaign and to mobilise public opinion to put forward the insistent demand that the French Government take an independent stand at the Geneva Conference in line with the interests of the French people and of peace.

The Central Committee insists that the French Government strictly observe the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, especially in regard to the holding of general elections there in 1956.

It urges the strengthening of solidarity with the Algerian people and demands an end to the state of emergency in Algeria.

It is further stated in the resolution that the French Communist Party, "condemning French colonialism's retention of its major positions through the medium of the Franco-Tunisian agreements, considers that the initial successes of the movement of the Tunisian masses in winning some of the most elementary freedoms should enable them to achieve fresh success in their struggle for national independence".

Despite the openly hostile attitude adopted by Guy Mollet and his friends towards unity of action, says the resolution, the united front is being established and is causing reactionary circles much concern.

In conclusion, the resolution stresses that it is the duty of all Party members and organisations to redouble their efforts to establish immediately in all factories and in all towns and villages a united front in the fight for bread, freedom and peace.

One new form of Party study is being introduced: evening schools on political economy and the national economy. Such schools will be set-up under the auspices of Party committees in regions, districts, cities, large enterprises, central offices and in the countryside.

Political economy will also be included in the curricula of all higher links in the Party education network.

Lectures and consultations will be organised for those who study independently. The new study year in the Party education network will begin on October 1 and end on May 31, 1956, in factories and towns and on April 30, 1956, in the countryside.

Socialism, the curriculum for which will be based on the Soviet textbook "Political Economy".

As in the past year, district evening schools and the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism will aim at further raising the ideological level of Party members.



utilisation of specialists. Many specialists are employed in the managerial apparatus and are not utilised directly in production. In many spheres of industry there is no systematic work to improve the qualification of engineers and technicians.

The meeting made it obligatory for Ministers, heads of departments, C.C.s of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and territorial, regional, city and district Party committees to improve, in every possible way, the qualitative composition of leading cadres, to reinforce enterprises, research and designing organisations with workers who are skilled at their jobs and capable of securing the steady development and introduction of new technique and of ensuring qualified management of production.

A number of other concrete measures for improving work with the leading cadres and specialists in industry are set forth in the decision.

In the section headed "The state plan is a law for each ministry, division and enterprise" it is stated:

One of the most important advantages of the socialist over the capitalist system of economy is the planned development of the economy. Industry as a whole and the majority of the enterprises not only fulfil but overfulfil plan assignments year after year. There are, however, enterprises and even whole branches of industry which fail to fulfil the state plan.

The meeting directed the attention of economic and Party organisations to the fact that proper efforts to improve the economic indices of production are still not being made. Nor are effective measures being taken to mobilise internal reserves,

territorial and regional committees of the Party and the territorial and regional executive committees to improve nationwide planning as regards distribution of the productive forces; in so doing to adhere strictly to the directives of the Party on improving the geographical distribution of industrial enterprises, on bringing industry closer to raw materials and fuel sources and to the areas of consumption, on the correct specialisation and all-round economic development of individual districts, on the more rapid development of industry in the eastern areas of the country; and to curb any further concentration of industrial enterprises in a number of big cities.

In the section "Improve Party guidance of industry" it is stated:

The C.C. meeting considers that fulfilment of the tasks at present set by the Communist Party to promote the further powerful advance of socialist industry requires that Party organisations considerably intensify Party-organisational and Party-political work. The shortcomings to be observed in the operation of industry are largely due to the fact that many district, city, regional, territorial and Central Committees of the Communist Parties in the Union Republics slackened their attention in the matter of improving the techniques and technology of production.

Some Party committees fail to exercise constant supervision over the work of industrial enterprises; behind the general progress and average indices of the work of industry as a whole they fail to see the shortcomings in the work of the lagging enterprises.



## Documents of the World Congress of Mothers

The World Congress of Mothers in Defence of Children which took place in Lausanne, Switzerland, between July 7 and 11, was an important event in international life, a new landmark in the peace-loving peoples' fight for peace and relaxation of world tension. It demonstrated the will and solidarity of millions of mothers throughout the world, their irresistible longing for peace, their firm determination not to permit another war to be unleashed.

Present at the Congress were delegates with the most diverse points of view, of different political trends and from various social groupings. One thing united them however—their concern for peace, for their children's future.

The Congress was opened by Eugénie Cotton, famous fighter for peace and President of the Women's International Democratic Federation. In her speech she urged the delegates to thrash out a common viewpoint and to put this to the Geneva Four-Power Conference, to all parliaments and governments. Eugénie Cotton's speech was followed by a discussion in which one delegate after another took the rostrum to speak out forcefully against war. They demanded that preparations for a new war should cease, that nuclear weapons should be banned and entirely destroyed, that international tension be eased and friendship established between peoples.

In an atmosphere of complete unanimity the delegates adopted a Message to the Four-Power Conference, an Appeal to Uno and a Manifesto—all documents of great international significance.

The Message to the Four-Power Conference states that the representatives of mothers of 66 countries gathered in Lausanne at the World Congress of Mothers in Defence of Children approve the holding of the Conference, heartily wish it success,

and hope that its work may be fruitful, that the good will which led to its being convened may prevail throughout its discussions and assure the complete success of the Conference.

We hope and expect, it stresses, that the following principles will be endorsed:

all international differences, including the problems of those countries whose division represents a threat to peace, can and must be settled without resorting to arms;

a system of collective security can be established on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence adopted by the peoples at the Bandung Conference;

conditions should be laid down for the effective and general disarmament of all countries;

international agreement should be reached immediately under which the production of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons would be banned, their destruction regulated and controlled, and further tests prohibited;

international co-operation should be established on as broad a scale as possible for the peaceful use of atomic power; all obstructions to international understanding should be abolished;

measures should be taken to assure co-operation economically, socially and culturally, this being of vital importance to friendship and understanding among peoples.

In the Appeal to the United Nations Organisation, the Congress demanded that Uno should fully implement the task it set itself at its inception—that of protecting the younger generation from war. With all the power of a mother's love, the Appeal states, we demand:

the cessation of all war preparations;

the gradual and controlled reduction of armaments, as the beginning of general disarmament;

ments of the district, city, regional, territorial and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics.

The meeting demanded that a more responsive attitude be taken to the needs of the working people and that measures be taken to further improve cultural and communal services for workers, technicians, engineers and office employees.

The decision instructs the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the central committees of the trade unions, and local trade union bodies to substantially improve their work in the enterprises as regards increasing the political and production activity of trade union members, on the basis of an extensive development of criticism and self-criticism.

The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to raise socialist emulation to a new level, bearing in mind as the main object that of persistently introducing and popularising the achievements of leading workers and production innovators and on that basis achieving fresh advances.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, states the concluding section of the decision, calls upon Communists, Komsomols, men and women workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, scientists and office workers to exert every effort to ensure the successful fulfilment of the projected programme for the further development of socialist industry; and expresses itself as deeply confident that under the guidance of the Communist Party the heroic working class, the intelligentsia and all the working people of the Soviet Union will ensure the powerful advance of industry and thereby make a new contribution to the cause of further strengthening the might of the Soviet state, to the cause of building Communism in the Soviet Union.

the banning and destruction of atomic weapons and all weapons of mass destruction;

the peaceful use of atomic power.

The Manifesto adopted by the Congress calls on women in all countries to combine their forces in the common struggle of the peace-loving peoples for peace and international security. It says, in part:

Women of all lands!

The World Congress of Mothers expresses the great hope that we shall be able to act as one. We all know how much labour and effort goes into bringing up a child and making a man of him. We do not want the life we give to be destroyed.

We do not want war.

May our voice resound more and more strongly; let us discard with indignation the very thought that nuclear weapons might be used and demand that they be banned and destroyed. We want atomic power to be used solely for peace.

We cannot agree to huge sums of money being swallowed up in war preparations while more than half of humanity starves.

Let us win disarmament, let us demand that the credits ear-marked for the manufacture of weapons be used for building houses, hospitals, schools, maternity homes and for improving conditions for children.

All the riches of the earth should be used to improve the lives of the people.

It is not enough merely to voice one's will. Let us act until we succeed in our aims.

At the conclusion of the Congress Eugénie Cotton announced that the Presiding Committee and heads of all delegations had decided to set up a Permanent Committee of Mothers in Defence of Children. Andrea Andreen, a well-known leader of the international women's movement, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

the military agreement with the U.S., in defence of national industry and for trade with all countries. All this demands great efforts in organising and directing large-scale actions by the working masses and the entire people."

### FOR STRENGTHENING WORKING-CLASS UNITY IN BELGIUM

Having analysed the difficulties which Belgian miners come up against in fighting for their demands, the Political Bureau of the Belgian Communist Party has published an appeal to Communist miners, which states in part:

The conditions under which miners work are becoming increasingly intolerable. Hence, all Communist and Socialist miners are rallying still more closely in the fight against the employers.

However, the statement goes on, they are divided into two trade unions—the United Trade Union and the Independent Centre. This split in the trade union movement constitutes a grave obstacle to the establishment of a united working-class front.

"It is for this reason", the Political Bureau stresses, "that we call on our comrades, Party members in the mines, belonging to the Independent Centre and the United Trade Union, to take the necessary action in their trade union to ensure that each pit shall, as soon as possible, have a united trade union standing against the employer..."

The appeal outlines the tasks of Communist members of the United Trade Union and the Independent Centre. The Political Bureau asks Party members in the pits to hold meetings in every mine with the aim of developing the workers' fight against the employers and for the satisfaction of their demands.

### RESULTS OF STUDY YEAR IN BUCHAREST PARTY ORGANISATIONS

The Marxist-Leninist education of Party members and probationers, and also of non-party working people, and the widespread propaganda work at all times related to the concrete tasks of socialist construction are among the principal tasks of the Bucharest City Party Committee.

In the 1954-55 study year Party propaganda helped the Party organisations of the capital more effectively to mobilise the working people for the effort to put the decisions of the Party and the Government into effect.

The evening political schools, the groups for studying the history of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the history of the CPSU and the seminars on dialectical and historical materialism, organised under the auspices of factory and office Party organisations, were attended by over 60% of the Party members and probationers and by about 25,000 non-party working people.

Special attention was given to the work of steadily raising the ideological and political level of those who work in the Party and state apparatus and of intellectuals.

To improve the study courses, the Bucharest Committee systematically occupied itself with the content and organisation of education work and directly assisted the district committees and Party organisations.

A better system of checking-up and closer knowledge of the work of the Party organisations enabled the city and district committees promptly to remedy defects in propaganda work and to summarise the positive experience gained by the Party organisations. The Bucharest Committee called a conference of heads of Party consultation centres and active tutors at which methods of directing Party education by the district

This applies above all to the groups studying particular questions in relation to the national economy. In most cases these were led by very experienced tutors.

The decision sets forth the further tasks in the Marxist-Leninist education of Party members.

Next year it is planned to use more varied forms of study which will enable the students to improve their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and more effectively to relate it to practice.

### PREPARATION FOR NEW STUDY YEAR IN SUPG

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is actively preparing for the new study year in the Party education system. Party branches at factories are discussing the question of how to improve the organisation of political study in the forthcoming study year and where and by what means Party members will raise their ideological and theoretical level.

Party members who still lack sufficient theoretical knowledge and non-party working people who so desire, will study in the basic classes where they will obtain some knowledge of the chief problems of the Party's policy. Classes for the study of the history of the CPSU will be attended by those Party members who have already been through the basic classes or have sufficient political training for such study.

A third category will be the groups for studying the economic policy of the Party in the period of transition from capitalism to Socialism. These classes will have appropriate study programmes, one for people engaged in industry and another for those in agriculture. In addition, provision has been made for classes that will study the political economy of both capitalism and

countries. Political economy will also be included in the curricula of all higher links in the Party education network.

Lectures and consultations will be organised for those who study independently.

The new study year in the Party education network will begin on October 1 and end on May 31, 1956, in factories and towns and on April 30, 1956, in the countryside.

Socialism, the curriculum for which will be based on the Soviet textbook "Political Economy".

As in the past year, district evening schools and the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism will aim at further raising the ideological level of Party, administrative and economic cadres and those working in public organisations. The foundations of Marxism-Leninism will be studied in the district evening schools. In the evening universities a new three-year study course will begin this year. It will include the study of political economy, economic and political geography, dialectical and historical materialism, the history of the German CPSU and the history of the German working-class movement.

Within the next few weeks, the SUPG branches will assign well-trained tutors for all Party education groups.

At present members of Party committees are having personal discussions with each member in order to decide the best form of study for him, taking into account his wishes, interests and knowledge. Not later than the beginning of August the plan for the allocation of Party members to the various types of study will be submitted to Party branch meetings for adoption.

But there were also some defects in the organisation of Party education this year. Many Party members working in production were not drawn into any organised form of study, nor did the Party bureaus give them adequate assistance in organising their individual studies. Some Party organisations paid no attention to raising the general cultural level of the tutors and this frequently had an adverse effect upon the progress of the studies.

In bringing the 1954-1955 study year to a conclusion, the Party bureaus, following the instructions of the City Committee, carried out the necessary organisational measures in preparation for the next study year. All through June meetings of study groups were held at which tutors and students summed up the year's work and made proposals on the organisation of Party study during the next year.

Tutors have already been officially selected and will attend training courses during the summer.

Next year a good deal of attention will be paid to the study of the Soviet textbook on political economy, which has been translated into Rumanian.

The Bucharest City Party Committee has taken into account the experience gained during this study year, and adopted measures to ensure that the next study year will represent a further step forward in the mastering of the all-conquering teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin by the working people of Bucharest.

Ștefan CRUCERU,  
Secretary, Bucharest  
City Committee,  
Rumanian Workers'  
Party



## Political Work Among Peasant Nomads in Mongolian People's Republic

The XIII Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which mapped out an extensive programme for continuing to lay the foundations of Socialism in our country, pointed out the need for radically improving the ideological work of the Party.

In this connection, particular importance attaches to the political work of the Party among the arats (nomadic peasants). This is quite understandable, for the overwhelming majority of the country's population is engaged in agricultural work, particularly in stockbreeding.

The Party organisations are now widely explaining the Congress decisions to the working arats and mobilising them to translate these decisions into reality.

They began this work by organising three-day seminars of Party agitators to study the documents of the Congress. Now the agitators are making the Party decisions known to the working people, each working with 20 or 30 villagers. Each village thus has from 5 to 10 agitators, depending upon the size of the population. The agitators in any one village form a team under the leadership of one of them.

This comrade is responsible for giving his agitators advice and instructions several times a month and for supplying them with the necessary material. At least once a week agitators visit the arat families to have talks with them. This is a rather difficult job because the arats are nomads and live in small, scattered groups. The agitators themselves are cattle-breeders and therefore cannot be away from their homes for long periods.

Once a month the Party branch of a district calls together all village agitators for a one-day seminar to review their work and organise an exchange of experience. Three-day seminars are held once every three months, the curriculum for these being drawn up by the Central Committee of the Party.

The agitators subscribe to the newspaper *Unen* (central organ of the Party) and certain other publications, including the *Agitator's Notebook*, a fortnightly journal published by the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the C.C.

The Central Committee supplies each team leader with *Unen*, *Propagandist* (theoretical journal of the C.C.), *Party Building*, *Agitator's Notebook*, etc.

Radio is being used on an ever-increasing scale in this agitation work. In the past few years much has been done to extend the radio network to the countryside; it is planned to complete this work side during the current year. A radio is allocated to each team leader, who listens systematically to news broadcasts and keeps his agitators informed about current events. The latter pass on the news to the working arats.

The team of agitators led by Comrade Tserenbal has set an example of efficient work. In their visits to the arats the members of this team concentrate mainly on individual talks, paying particular attention to the ideological content and relation to the concrete tasks. They bring their talks to concrete examples of newspapers

★  
**Ts. Davagsuren**  
Alternate Member,  
Central Committee, Mongolian  
People's Revolutionary Party  
★ ★

Comrade Tserenbal edits the village wall-newspaper, which features successes achieved by the cattle-breeders as well as any shortcomings still found in their work.

On his initiative a recreation room has been opened in the village, where cultural and educational work is conducted. Comrade Tserenbal also makes effective use of radio broadcasts. He visits the hotons (a hoton consists of three or four arat tents) with his radio and organises listeners' groups to hear the broadcasts. After each broadcast he discusses the news with them, as well as the tasks, achievements and shortcomings in the work of the village and of every arat household in it. His tireless efforts have won Comrade Tserenbal a high standing among the population.

The Central Committee of the Party has set before the local Party organisations the task of seeing to it that the majority of Party members become agitators. That is why measures for raising the political level of Party members are such an important part of the Party's political work in the countryside. All Party members and probationers are involved in the Party education system. Since conditions in the countryside make it impossible to organise regular groups of different levels in the villages as is done in towns and other settlements, studies have to take place in the form of seven-day seminars, held in district centres three times a year.

The curriculum for such seminars is worked out by the C.C. of the Party, and includes study of the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Programme and Rules of the Party, its history, decisions taken at meetings and congresses of the Party, international affairs, and the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Since 1954 the materials studied in the seminars have been regularly published in separate syllabuses. This has been a great stimulus to those attending the seminars and has helped them to improve their knowledge. This is natural since previously the Party members did not receive these materials and only had such notes as they could manage to take down at the lectures.

The syllabuses are issued under the title "Guide for Students in the Party Education System". Two syllabuses for the seven-day seminars of the first and second terms of 1954 dealt with a number of highly important theoretical and political subjects, such as the problems of educating the working people in the spirit of Communism, how to harmonise personal and public interests, the role of the masses as the makers of history, the steady improvement in the welfare of the masses as the main law governing the activity of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the experience of socialist construction in the USSR, the growth of the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the aggravation of the contradictions within the imperialist camp, etc.

After studying these materials at the seven-day seminars Party members explain them to the working people. Thanks to this constant political work the political consciousness of the Party members themselves improves year by year.

It should be noted, however, that there are still serious shortcomings in the political



The campaign for signatures to the Vienna Appeal is making progress in Canada. Above: Collection of signatures on a street in Toronto

### Forthcoming World Conference Against Nuclear Weapons

The World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, to be held in Hiroshima on August 6, tenth anniversary of the savage atomic bombing of that city by the U. S. military, will mark an important stage in the development of the powerful movement of the peoples to avert an atomic war.

The broad world public has warmly approved the idea of convening this conference. The preparatory committee has already sent invitations to prominent personalities in the peace movement in the Soviet Union, China, India, the U.S.A., Britain, France and 29 other countries.

A drive to raise funds for the conference has been launched throughout Japan. Over 100 public organisations have joined in the campaign.

### Activity of Canvassers in Austria

The collection of signatures to the Vienna Appeal continues successfully in Austria. The best results have been achieved by active peace supporters in Vienna, who collected over 177,000 signatures. August Kubala, an activist of the Union of Free Austrian Youth, has collected 1,028, Erich Dvorsky, from the 16th district in Vienna, has secured 700 signatures, and the Albrechts, from the 13th district, 550.

Peace supporters are noting that the collection of signatures against preparations for an atomic war is evoking an increasing response from the people in all parts of the country. "I'm ready to sign a thousand times when it is a question of the struggle against war!", declared a working woman of Uttendorf when adding her name to the Appeal.

One of the active canvassers, Therese Skalak, who has collected over 500 signatures, goes from house to house in her town and in neighbouring villages in all weathers, visiting everyone whether he be worker, peasant or tradesman. "Bad weather doesn't stop me," said this 50-year-

# For Friendship Between the Peoples of Hungary and Yugoslavia

★  
**Béla Szalai**  
Member, Political Bureau, C.C.,  
Hungarian Working People's Party,  
Minister of Light Industry  
★ ★

The Joint Declaration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia represents a vital contribution to the cause of easing international tension and especially of safeguarding peace in South-Eastern Europe, and has been hailed with heartfelt satisfaction and sincere joy by the working people of Hungary.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party welcomed the friendly co-operation achieved between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, thus giving expression to the sentiments of the Hungarian workers, working peasants and progressive intellectuals, to the sentiments of the entire Hungarian people. After hearing a report made at the C.C. meeting by Comrade Matyas Rakosi, the Central Committee adopted a resolution stressing that "for its part, the Hungarian Working People's Party will spare no effort and use every means to establish and strengthen as soon as possible sincere, healthy, friendly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and between their peoples in the interests of further strengthening the cause of peace and Socialism".

The satisfaction felt by the Hungarian people is natural and understandable. Our people had a great respect for the Yugoslav partisans who heroically fought the fascist invaders. Our country, like other countries of South-Eastern Europe which are engaged in building Socialism, was linked with the peoples of Yugoslavia by bonds of friendship. This friendship was based on their common struggle against imperialism and in defence of peace. And these bonds were strengthened by the fact that the peoples of South-Eastern Europe, including those of Yugoslavia, shared the same aims in regard to the building of Socialism. Our fraternal attitude towards the Soviet Union, our liberator, towards its peoples and its glorious Communist Party also strengthened our friendship. We shared the same cares and the same joy at results achieved. This friendship was effective and beneficial both for the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and for the entire socialist camp.

Thus, after the second world war, South-Eastern Europe, once a centre of discord and wars, began to develop into a centre of peace and friendship among nations.

But, unfortunately, this atmosphere of friendship and fraternal relations was disturbed by the friction and then the discord in the creation of which such agents of imperialism as Beria and Abakumov played so great a part. Hungarian-Yugoslav relations were largely worsened by the provocative activities of Gábor Péter, former head of Hungary's State Security Board, and his band. These scoundrels have met their just deserts. Their exposure and condemnation helped us to steer a course towards the

restoration of healthy, sincere relations with the FPRY and its peoples.

The differences and discord between the countries of the socialist camp and Yugoslavia benefited no one but the imperialists. We all witnessed the unconcealed joy with which the imperialists—the inveterate enemies of human progress—met the news of this friction and discord and with what great hopes they waited for further developments. It was their hope that the Balkans would again be converted into a powder barrel and they spared no efforts to widen the breach and thereby do as much harm as possible to the socialist camp.

All those who cherish peace, all adherents of Socialism unanimously welcomed the negotiations between the Government delegations of the Soviet Union and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The results of these negotiations are contributing substantially to the normalisation of relations between the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, including Hungary on the one hand and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on the other, to the restoration of friendly relations and the establishment of the foundations for friendly co-operation. From the bottom of their hearts the Central Committee of our Party, the Government of our People's Republic and the entire Hungarian working people desire friendly relations with the FPRY and are doing everything in their power towards achieving them.

It is our wish that the River Drava which flows along our southern frontier shall not divide our people from their southern neighbour but become a river of friendship uniting us.

The peaceable principles upon which relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are based offer a firm foundation for the establishment of friendly Hungarian-Yugoslav relations as well. They are the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which are being put into practice by the Soviet Union in the most consistent manner in all spheres, including that of relations with other countries. The path pointed out by the Soviet Union has been and always will be an example to us, because it is a just path that leads to a happy future.

Definite results have already been attained in establishing good-neighbourly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia. Competent bodies in the two countries have reached an agreement on several questions and concluded a number of treaties imbued with the spirit of good relations and friendship. For instance, a normal situation has been restored on our

common frontier as a result of agreements between frontier bodies. Close co-operation has been achieved between the authorities in both countries responsible for river control in their joint efforts to avert floods. The appropriate economic bodies of the two countries have concluded a trade agreement founded on considerations of mutual advantage, in accordance with which Hungary will supply Yugoslavia with rolled metals, various instruments, including electric apparatus, equipment for flour mills, railway equipment and various chemicals, in return for timber, cellulose, chromium ore, sodium hydrate, hides and tanning materials.

With the development of healthy economic relations it has become necessary to improve transport facilities between our countries. This purpose is served by the restoration of the Muraköz railway bridge which facilitates the transportation of Hungarian freight via Port Rijeka, while the recently signed agreement on navigation along the Tisza enables Hungarian vessels to reach the Tisza along the Danube via Yugoslav waters and Yugoslav vessels to sail the Tisza as well as the Danube.

Sports ties are being established between the two countries and the exchange of experience in literature, art and science has begun to take place. The fact that our journalists visit Yugoslavia and that Yugoslav journalists come to us is promoting this exchange of experience and helping to keep public opinion in both countries objectively informed.

All these are but the initial steps, but there can be no doubt that given good will on both sides the establishment of friendly relations will be accelerated, and such relations, in both the economic and cultural spheres, will promote the development of both countries. All the conditions are present for lasting co-operation between the countries of South-Eastern Europe.

The peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary are linked by close ties of fraternal friendship. The favourable results of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and the consequent normalisation of relations between Yugoslavia and the People's Democracies contribute greatly to the safeguarding of peace in South-Eastern Europe, the consolidation of friendship between our peoples and the strengthening of world peace. And for this reason the restoration of friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations accords with the interests of the working people in all lands.

The Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of our People's Republic wholeheartedly support the wise policy of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union on this question also, because this policy is always in line with the interests of our working people and truly reflects the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

## Government Delegation of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic in China

On June 25 the Government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, headed by Ho Chi Minh, arrived in the Chinese People's Republic on the invitation of the Chinese Government, and stayed until July 8.

The delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises, the Nantsiao state farm, educational establishments, co-operatives, museums, a kindergarten and the Huanting water conservancy scheme. Everywhere it met with a most cordial and friendly reception from the Chinese working people.

During the visit the Viet Nam Govern-

ment of common interest to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and questions of major significance to the present international situation.

The two parties, goes on the Communiqué, draw attention to the obstacles and violations which have been encountered in the course of carrying out the Geneva Agreements and to the new threat of violation of these agreements which has now arisen in connection with the military preparations of the U.S. Government in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and their inclusion in the so-called "defence" area of the Manila treaty.

of the Asian-African Conference and expressed warm support for the measures taken recently by the Soviet Union, India and other peace-loving states, which help to advance the cause of peace. They also noted with satisfaction that the five principles of peaceful coexistence are being recognised and accepted by an ever-greater number of states.

The Communiqué goes on to say that economic and technical co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will be helpful to the efforts of the two peoples



team leader with Unen, Propagandist (theoretical journal of the C.C.), Party Building, Agitator's Notebook, etc.

Radio is being used on an ever-increasing scale in this agitation work. In the past few years much has been done to extend the radio network to the countryside; it is planned to complete this work during the current year. A radio is allocated to each team leader, who listens systematically to news broadcasts and keeps his agitators informed about current events. The latter pass on the news to the working arats.

The team of agitators led by Comrade Tserenbal has set an example of efficient work. In their visits to the arats the members of this team concentrate mainly on individual talks, paying particular attention to the ideological content and relating their talks to concrete tasks. They hold regular readings of newspapers and of the materials featured in the Agitator's Notebook. After such readings they organise discussions in which they draw the arats into talking over the affairs of their village or district. In this way the team sees to it that the working arats fully understand the part they have to play in carrying out the policy of the People's Revolutionary Party. They devote a great deal of attention to the dissemination of natural-scientific information. Patiently and persistently they explain the harmful effects of religious prejudices, backing their arguments with concrete facts that are intelligible to their listeners.

Each day seminars of the first and second terms of 1954 dealt with a number of highly important theoretical and political subjects, such as the problems of educating the working people in the spirit of Communism, how to harmonise personal and public interests, the role of the masses as the makers of history, the steady improvement in the welfare of the masses as the main law governing the activity of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the experience of socialist construction in the USSR, the growth of the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the aggravation of the contradictions within the imperialist camp, etc.

After studying these materials at the seven-day seminars Party members explain them to the working people. Thanks to this constant political work the political consciousness of the Party members themselves improves year by year.

It should be noted, however, that there are still serious shortcomings in the political training of Party members. These include, above all, the fact that some of the seven-day seminars are not on a high ideological level, that well-trained tutors are not always selected and that many Party members fail to attend the seminars.

The task of our Party organisations is to eliminate these shortcomings without delay and to improve the ideological and political training of Party members. Unquestionably, the success of political work in the countryside largely depends on the level of the political and theoretical knowledge of Party members.

best results have been achieved by active peace supporters in Vienna, who collected over 177,000 signatures. August Kubala, an activist of the Union of Free Austrian Youth, has collected 1,028, Erich Dvorsky, from the 16th district in Vienna, has secured 700 signatures, and the Albrechts, from the 13th district, 550.

Peace supporters are noting that the collection of signatures against preparations for an atomic war is evoking an increasing response from the people in all parts of the country. "I'm ready to sign a thousand times when it is a question of the struggle against war!", declared a working woman of Uttendorf when adding her name to the Appeal.

One of the active canvassers, Therese Skalak, who has collected over 500 signatures, goes from house to house in her town and in neighbouring villages in all weathers, visiting everyone whether he be worker, peasant or tradesman. "Bad weather doesn't stop me", said this 50-year-old woman. "It keeps the peasants at home, because they can't work in the fields and I can talk to them longer."

In Salzburg Province there are communes in which 90% of the adult population have already signed the Appeal.

To encourage them in their work, Austrian canvassers receive attractive peace diplomas. Activists who have secured more than 100 signatures are in addition awarded special badges.

...necessity in Austria. The discord in the creation of which such agents of imperialism as Beria and Abakumov played so great a part. Hungarian-Yugoslav relations were largely worsened by the provocative activities of Gábor Péter, former head of Hungary's State Security Board, and his band. These scoundrels have met their just deserts. Their exposure and condemnation helped us to steer a course towards the

leads to a happy... Definite results have already been attained in establishing good-neighbourly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia. Competent bodies in the two countries have reached an agreement on several questions and concluded a number of treaties imbued with the spirit of good relations and friendship. For instance, a normal situation has been restored on our

The Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of our People's Republic wholeheartedly support the wise policy of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union on this question also, because this policy is always in line with the interests of our working people and truly reflects the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

## Government Delegation of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic in China

On June 25 the Government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, headed by Ho Chi Minh, arrived in the Chinese People's Republic on the invitation of the Chinese Government, and stayed until July 8.

The delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises, the Nantsiao state farm, educational establishments, co-operatives, museums, a kindergarten and the Huanting water conservancy scheme. Everywhere it met with a most cordial and friendly reception from the Chinese working people.

During the visit the Viet Nam Government delegation held talks with the Chinese Government delegation, which culminated on July 7 with the issuance of a Joint Communiqué signed by Ho Chi Minh, President and Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on behalf of the People's Republic of China.

In the course of the talks, the Communiqué reads, the two parties discussed matters

of common interest to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and questions of major significance in the present international situation.

The two parties, goes on the Communiqué, draw attention to the obstacles and violations which have been encountered in the course of carrying out the Geneva Agreements and to the new threat of violation of these agreements which has now arisen in connection with the military preparations of the U.S. Government in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and their inclusion in the so-called "defence" area of the Manila treaty. The two parties to the talks are in unanimous agreement that these and similar actions must be stopped and express their deep conviction that the efforts of the Viet Nam people to achieve the unification of their country through consultations between North and South and through free general elections will certainly enjoy the full support of all countries and peoples who love peace and uphold the Geneva Agreements.

The two parties noted the historic signifi-

cance of the Asian-African Conference and expressed warm support for the measures taken recently by the Soviet Union, India and other peace-loving states, which help to advance the cause of peace. They also noted with satisfaction that the five principles of peaceful coexistence are being recognised and accepted by an ever-greater number of states.

The Communiqué goes on to say that economic and technical co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will be helpful to the efforts of the two peoples in peaceful construction and indicates the concrete forms of economic and technical assistance that China will render to the Viet Nam Democratic Republic.

In conclusion, the Communiqué says that the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of frankness and unanimity, will serve the interests of the common cause of the peoples of the world in the struggle to safeguard peace.

# Drive to Raise Labour Productivity in Industry in People's Poland

Our Party as a whole and the Party and economic apparatus at all levels devote special care and attention to the problem of constantly and rapidly raising labour productivity in People's Poland.

As our country's economy developed and became stronger and as the socialist consciousness of broad sections of the people deepened, our Party intensified the drive for higher labour productivity. Together with our own experience, which is continually being enriched by the creative initiative of the masses, the exceedingly rich experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, which we study attentively, has been and is of inestimable value to us in this drive.

The Party's consistent efforts to raise labour productivity have been markedly successful. In the ten years of people's rule, labour productivity in Polish industry has risen to 75% above the level of the pre-war year of 1937. Compared with 1946, when, owing to the ravages of the war and the consequent disorganisation of production, labour productivity was low, it has risen by more than 150%.

The growth of labour productivity has been the basic factor contributing to the general growth of industrial output, which in 1954 was more than four times the prewar level. Of this growth in output, higher labour productivity accounted for about 55% and the increase in the number of workers for the remaining 45%.

The example of Poland, like that of the other People's Democracies, convincingly confirms the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system of economy, a superiority earlier demonstrated by the Soviet Union's remarkable achievements in socialist construction. It has again been proved in practice that elimination of the funda-

Franciszek Blinowski  
Member, Central Committee,  
Polish United Workers' Party

mental contradiction of capitalism—the contradiction between the social character of production and the private capitalist form of appropriation—liberates the productive forces from their fetters and makes possible a rise in the productivity of social labour such as capitalism never achieved even in the best periods of its development.

### I.

The rate at which labour productivity increased in People's Poland was uneven. A chart of its course clearly shows that the process of raising labour productivity may be divided into three main periods. The first was that of the postwar rehabilitation of industry. In that period labour productivity increased at a particularly rapid rate—by more than 20% annually. The second period—that of the first four years of the Six-Year Plan—was characterised by industrialisation on a tremendous scale and the particularly rapid development of heavy industry. Although the rate at which labour productivity increased in this period was lower than in the preceding years, it was still high (the increase amounted to from 10 to 13% annually). And finally, the year of 1954 is characterised by somewhat of a drop in the rate of growth of labour productivity (6.8% lower than the year before).

The very rapid growth of labour productivity in the rehabilitation period was chiefly the result of the fact that large industrial

units which had been temporarily idle were put back into operation (at comparatively small expense), and this made it possible to augment output appreciably with the aid of a relatively small increase in the number of workers. This, however, was not a typical feature of socialised production, especially when it is borne in mind that because of the disorganisation of production caused by the war and the exhaustion of the working class, likewise the result of the war, the general level of labour productivity was then much lower than before the war.

The period that began in 1950, that is, the period when conditions of labour became more or less stable, may be regarded as normal, and its results as typical for socialist construction. For that reason we restrict our analysis of the efforts of the Polish working people to raise labour productivity to this particular period.

How is the difference in the movement of the growth of labour productivity in the period until 1954 and then in 1954 to be explained?

The explanation lies, on the one hand, in the temporary slowing down in the development of the machine-building industry in 1954, which most adversely affected the general indices of labour productivity in other industries, and on the other, in such factors as: a) the deliberate increase in the labour expended on certain products with the object of improving their quality; b) the putting into operation of a number of new factories and mills, which while they were first mastering production had lower indices of labour productivity than normally operating plants; c) the reduction of the working day in some industries and the consequent increase in the number of workers em-

ployed in them, which naturally affected the volume of annual output per worker.

That is why 1954 was marked by specific features in regard to growth of labour productivity, features which, however, do not alter the general law of the rapid growth of labour productivity in People's Poland.

In the main, the higher labour productivity achieved in the country has been due to the rapid growth in technical equipment resulting from intensive industrialisation. This was accompanied by improved organisation of labour in the factories and mills and by the spread of labour emulation arising out of the growing socialist consciousness of the working people, awakened and developed among the masses by the Party.

Below are a few figures typifying the technical progress made in Polish industry in five years of the Six-Year Plan. Between 1950 and 1954 consumption of electric power per worker increased by 23%, the average useful capacity of a blast furnace rose by 40%, the average weight of one smelting in an open-hearth furnace increased by 17%, the percentage of mechanisation in coal-loading rose more than three times.

A number of figures testify likewise to the progress made in the organisation of labour and production. Between 1950 and 1953 the average time required for capital repairs to an open-hearth furnace was reduced by half, the average time a blast furnace operates in the course of a year was increased by 8 days, the average time lost in the power industry while boilers were under repair was reduced by more than half, the daily steel output per square metre of open-hearth furnace increased by 9%, the coefficient of utilisation of power-plant capacity increased by 10%, the annual operating time for power plants increased by nearly 30%, etc. These figures show that the technical progress made in Polish industry has been many-sided. Besides the mechanisation and automatising of labour-consuming production processes and the

replacement of antiquated types of machines and equipment by modern types (the number of new types of machines mastered doubled between 1950 and 1954), it finds expression in the electrification of production processes and the extensive use of chemistry in industrial production. It is an important point that the greatest progress in mechanisation was made in ferrous metallurgy and coal and ore mining, i.e. in the industries involving the most arduous labour.

The immense attention given to the modernisation of Polish industry in accordance with the instructions of the Party is best epitomised, on the one hand, in the great development of the machine-building industry and, on the other, in the large investments made in industry between 1950 and 1954. Thus, while Poland's industrial output as a whole increased by 335% between 1938 and 1954, the output of the machine-building industry increased to a much greater extent—by more than 700%.

Capital investments in industry, in the five years between 1950 and 1954 alone, were several times in excess of those made by the old Poland during the whole twenty years between the first and second world wars. It was only possible to make these investments and, on this basis, to achieve the necessary technical progress, because of the great help given by the Soviet Union. The extent of this assistance may be seen, for instance, from the fact that the USSR has supplied and continues to supply Poland with complete equipment for dozens of industrial projects, including giant factories such as the Lenin Iron and Steel Works in Nowa Huta, with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons of steel, and the Boleslaw Bierut Iron and Steel Works in Czestochowa.

Although considerable advance has been made in technically equipping and modernising Poland's industry, we cannot regard

its present technical level as fully satisfactory, in the light of its prewar backwardness. Moreover, we must admit that we still have a great deal to do in this field; in this connection some of the average technical-economic indices in our industry still, regrettably, lag behind those of countries possessing a highly-developed modern industry.

That is why the question of further persistent struggle to raise the technical level of industry is a most important one in the economic policy of our Party and Government for the immediate future.

As to better organisation of labour in Polish industry, it is worthy of note that good progress has been made in accelerating repairs of basic production machinery, thus creating the possibility of increasing its efficiency in use, and of doing away with bottle-necks in production. There is scarcely a branch of industry in Poland which cannot record big successes in this respect.

Such organisational measures as the co-operation of different factories in specialised production, standardisation of machinery and equipment (though not yet on a sufficient scale), development of line production at many works (particularly in the machine-building industry) and other similar methods, have also played a large part in raising labour productivity.

### II.

Constant technical progress and improved organisation of labour were undoubtedly decisive in raising the productivity of labour in our industry. However, the results obtained in this sphere would have been far less satisfactory had improved technical equipment and more modern labour organisation not been combined with a higher cultural and technical level of workers, engineers and technicians. This advance was achieved

(Continued on page 4)



## IN DEFENCE OF PEOPLE'S CENTRES IN ITALY

More and more new building sites are appearing in the towns and villages of many of Italy's provinces. After they have finished work hundreds of people gather at these sites— youngsters and adults, Communists, Socialists and non-party people—all anxious to share in building new people's community centres to replace those taken away by the reactionary Scelba-Saragat Government.

These centres are the pivot of the public and cultural life of the workers. In them meet the local branches of the Communist and Socialist Parties, trade unions, co-operatives and other democratic organisations. Many working people spend their spare time in the centres, while on Saturdays and holidays most of the young people gather there for social evenings and recreation. They are truly people's centres, built with the savings and labour of the working people themselves and embodying the finest traditions of the Italian people.

More than thirty years ago, in their attempts to break the people's resistance and to clear a way to power for themselves, the fascists directed their main blow at the democratic organisations and above all at the people's community centres. Today, under the pretext of fighting Communism, the reactionary Italian rulers are fiercely attacking the democratic rights which the working people have won for themselves in long and stubborn struggle and at the cost of great sacrifices. The purpose of this onslaught is clear: to deprive the people of everything that strengthens their unity and develops their understanding, to establish an arbitrary police regime in Italy. Indeed, many of the centres stolen from the working people by the Government have been handed over for use as barracks for the carabinieri or the police.

The reply of the Italian working people to these anti-constitutional and anti-democratic

government measures is to rally their ranks still closer and organise the defence of their people's community centres, often appealing to the courts for assistance. This is seen most vividly in the nation-wide collection of funds for the building of new and even better centres.

In the Province of Florence, for example, there are now 73 such new centres and premises for the local branches of the Communist Party. Many of them have been built with funds collected from the public. This was the admirable reply of the working people of Florence to the order issued by government authorities to vacate 22 centres. The people of the province pledged themselves to collect about 500 million lire in order to buy or construct new buildings for the Party and other democratic and people's organisations. Some 260 million lire have already been collected. More than 70 million lire were collected for the purchase of a new building for the Federation of the Communist Party, and another 60 million for premises for the Trades Council. When the police occupied the community centre in the small town of Fucecchio, with a population of only 13,000, the

reply of the people was to collect 7 million lire within a few hours to buy a hotel which they converted into a new centre. No matter how hard their lives might be, labourers, manual workers, sharecroppers, shopkeepers and people from other sections of the population all made their contribution. For instance Guglielmo Manzippi, a pensioner, contributed his entire savings, while Lazzeri, who was unemployed, gave up his mite. Some artisans lend as much as 100,000 or 200,000 lire towards the building of centres, knowing well that only a small portion of this will ever be repaid. The wives of working people say as they give up the savings they have accumulated with such difficulty: "I can get along without a new coat this winter." Examples like this could be given without number.

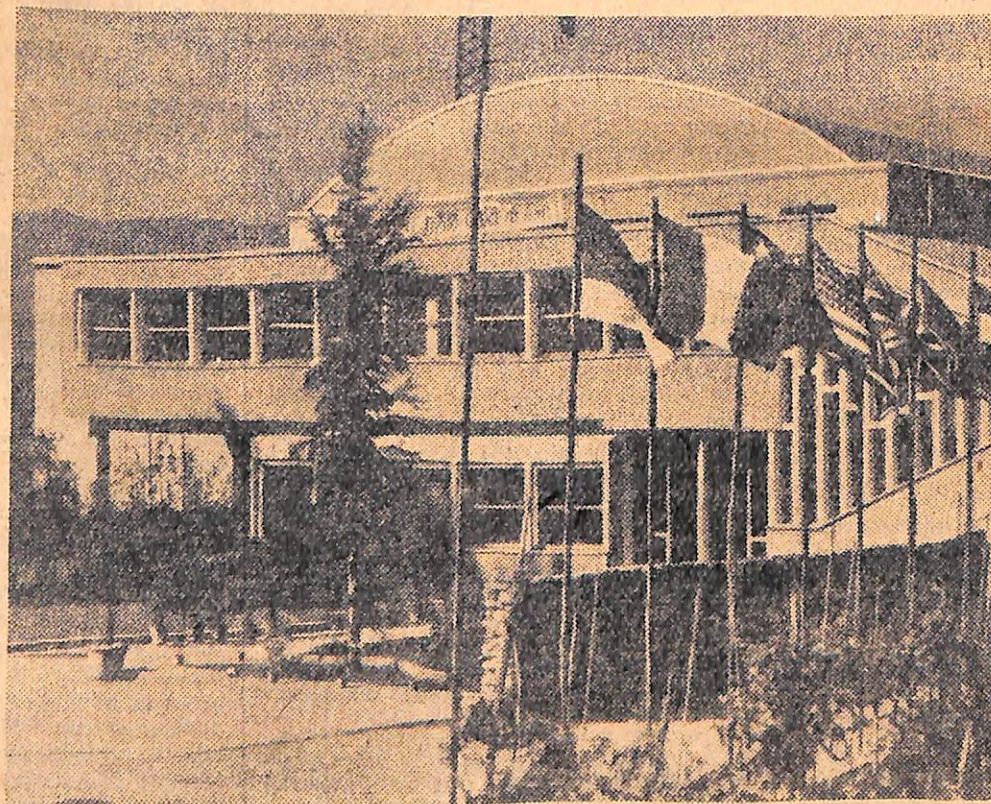
Last summer the working people of the village of Bottegone, Pistoia Province, with a population of about 2,000, were driven out of their centre. They still hate the very names of Scelba and Saragat. A new centre has now risen in Bottegone—even more spacious and beautiful than the last—with a cinema seating 500, TV and billiard halls, an open-air dance floor and a buffet.

Tennis courts will soon be laid out around the centre, a swimming pool opened, etc. This centre was built by the working people with their own hands, using their own money. Building began on November 7, 1954, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the USSR, and by May 15 last, after 188 days of intensive and very enthusiastic labour, the new centre was officially opened, the 138th in Pistoia Province.

On the opening day the building bore the words "Welcome to the centre that belongs to us all!"

Italy's community centres are indeed coming to belong to all the people—to all who strive for peace and progress.

Leone BERARDI



The People's Centre in Bottegone (Pistoia).

## A Review of the Strength and Unity of the Czechoslovak People

Between June 23 and July 5 the First National Spartakiade (Sports Festival) took place in Prague, in which members of trade unions sports societies, the "Sokol" rural sports society, sports organisations of the armed forces and young athletes from schools and colleges took part.

Prague is one of the loveliest cities in Europe and during the days of the Festival it was particularly beautiful. It extended a hospitable welcome to many thousands of youth, to men and women who came from all parts of the country to demonstrate their strength, skill and grace. Those who were in Prague at that time witnessed a unique sight.

The Spartakiade continued the splendid traditions of the Czech workers' sports festivals, Olympic games and "Sokol" rallies. It simultaneously enriched these traditions with fresh content because of the bright path the Czechoslovak people are travelling.

Spartakiade for several months, 1,149,616 young and adult athletes having taken part in 332 district and regional festivals. These figures show that physical culture and sport in Czechoslovakia, which has a population of 13 million, have become an integral part of the moulding of the new man of the socialist epoch.

The entire Czechoslovak people took a vital interest in the Spartakiade. Everyone in the country followed its course. All eyes turned to Strahovsky Field where, in one of the biggest stadiums in the world, the exciting panorama of the festival unfolded. The spectators, numbering one-and-a-half million in all, who were lucky enough to get seats in the stadium, were thrilled with the unprecedented performances of over 500,000 athletes. Each display expressed the enthusiastic atmosphere of peaceful construction and glorified the creative labour and happy

another, in some of which 16,000 athletes appeared. The kaleidoscope of sporting colours and the changing formations of the exercises, which were executed with great skill and the utmost precision, made a tremendous and lasting impression on the spectators.

Prague was in a joyful holiday mood. It was seeing celebrations which aroused a warm and heartfelt response from people of many lands. Numerous sports delegations from the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as well-known sportsmen from Western countries, came to the capital to share in the rejoicings of the Czechoslovak people.

The foreign guests saw for themselves the indissoluble unity of the Czechoslovak

## West German Working People Sign Vienna Appeal

The progress of the signature campaign in Western Germany is proof of the determination of the population to struggle against preparations for atomic war. The West German Peace Committee reported at the World Peace Assembly that 485,368 signatures to the Vienna Appeal had been collected in Western Germany, over 100,000 of them in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The World Peace Assembly has stimulated the further development of the signature campaign in Western Germany. In one day alone 8,273 signatures were collected in Hamburg.

In the town of Witten, one of the most active workers for peace, Mrs. Reichardt, has collected more than 300 signatures.

Visiting one family after another, she says: "I first delivered leaflets describing the consequences of the A-bomb blast in Hiroshima. After this I persuaded them of the necessity to sign the Appeal which was thus made quite easy. People of most varied political views and religious beliefs appended their signatures. A number of women asked me to call again when their husbands were home from work. When I spoke to them of the danger threatening women and their children if atomic weapons were used they readily signed."

When collectors of signatures go with petition forms to factory gates in the morning or after the working day is over they get particularly good results. For example, in one morning alone 138 signatures were collected at the gates of the Mannesmann plant in Düsseldorf and 615 were collected near the Labour Exchange in Bremen.

## Release the Victims of the Franco Terror!

Forty-nine Spanish patriots—a university professor, metal workers, peasants, railway and tram employees—have been languishing for some months in the Valencia prison on the absurd charge of "espionage". They were thrown into prison because they fought against the fascist regime of exploitation, hunger and poverty, against the shameful U.S.-Franco military pact and the conversion of Spain into an atom bomb dump. The imprisoned patriots have sent the World Peace Council and all democratic organisations of the world a moving letter exposing the sadistic tortures they are subjected to by their Franco gaolers. "Not satisfied with the brutal terror let loose against us", reads the letter, "the butchers of our people are now persecuting our families—our parents, wives and children—who are even denied the right to medical aid..."

Mundo Obrero, the newspaper of the C.C. of the Spanish Communist Party, in an exposure of the criminal designs of the Franco clique, which is preparing a McCarthy-type trial of the arrested patriots, calls upon peace supporters in all countries to step up the protest movement against the Franco terror, to save the lives and secure the release of Narciso Julián, Pedro Vicente, the university professor José Luis Santos and their comrades.

## BIG STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CHILE

The Chilean working people are daily intensifying their struggle against the high cost of living that is the result of the anti-people, pro-American policy of the

A group of high-ranking Indonesian officers headed by Colonel Lubis are, with the backing of certain circles in the U.S.A. and Holland, boycotting the government decision to appoint Bambang Utuyo Chief of Staff in place of Lubis, the temporary holder of the post. The forces of reaction are trying to use the conflict to split the growing unity of the people and provoke a government crisis.

(Press Item)



MECHANICAL TOY

Drawing by J. Novak

## POLITICAL NOTES

### 1. Conditions in Britain's Primary Schools

Among advertisements of fashionable swimsuits, toothpaste and elegant hairstyles, the British Daily Express finds space for quite informative and lengthy articles on the situation in Britain's primary schools. The very fact that this newspaper, which leans much more towards juicy scandals and dog racing, should take up the question of schools is indicative in itself. Even more remarkable is the way the paper deals with the matter.

"Schools? Call them scandals", states the big headline over one of these articles by Merrick Winn. The paper splashes his statement: "I've seen children in places that were a disgrace even when their fathers were young."

Although it is generally known that the Daily Express has a tendency towards sensationalism, it is doubtful whether anyone, this time, can accuse it of exaggeration. The facts cited by the paper speak for themselves.

One school in Salford, a "drab, dirty-looking" building "with peeling walls and 30 years ago. There are 69 more of these condemned schools being used in Britain unfit. A school in Birmingham, a former manor house built in 1770, was at one time a lunatic asylum and became a school 90 years ago.

In Britain the need for teachers is no less acute than the shortage of school buildings. The city of Birmingham, for instance, is characterised by the correspondent as being "desperate and scared" about the situation. The shortage of teachers and schools in the city has resulted in grossly swollen classes. The correspondent was confronted with the same picture in Salford where he saw two teachers "teaching 87 year-olds in one class-room".

What is the...



# A Review of the Strength and Unity of the Czechoslovak People

Between June 23 and July 5 the First National Spartakiade (Sports Festival) took place in Prague, in which members of trade unions sports societies, the "Sokol" rural sports society, sports organisations of the armed forces and young athletes from schools and colleges took part.

Prague is one of the loveliest cities in Europe and during the days of the Festival it was particularly beautiful. It extended a hospitable welcome to many thousands of youth, to men and women who came from all parts of the country to demonstrate their strength, skill and grace. Those who were in Prague at that time witnessed a unique sight.

The Spartakiade continued the splendid traditions of the Czech workers' sports festivals, Olympic games and "Sokol" rallies. It simultaneously enriched these traditions with fresh content because of the bright path the Czechoslovak people are travelling.

At the same time this great sports festival formed the climax of the celebrations devoted to the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the heroic Soviet Army. It became a demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the people, who have rallied together under the leadership of their Communist Party into a united national front.

Hundreds of thousands of working people had been enthusiastically training for the

Spartakiade for several months. 1,149,616 young and adult athletes having taken part in 332 district and regional festivals. These figures show that physical culture and sport in Czechoslovakia, which has a population of 13 million, have become an integral part of the moulding of the new man of the socialist epoch.

The entire Czechoslovak people took a vital interest in the Spartakiade. Everyone in the country followed its course. All eyes turned to Strahovsky Field where, in one of the biggest stadiums in the world, the exciting panorama of the festival unfolded. The spectators, numbering one-and-a-half million in all, who were lucky enough to get seats in the stadium, were thrilled with the unprecedented performances of over 500,000 athletes. Each display expressed the enthusiastic atmosphere of peaceful construction and glorified the creative labour and happy life of the people. Each embodied a profound feeling of gratitude to the Soviet Union and its Army for the Czechoslovak people's liberation, expressed their desire for peace and their determination to fight for its preservation.

The main theme underlying each performance was readiness to work and defend the homeland.

In the vast green field of the Strahovsky Stadium fine displays followed one after

another, in some of which 16,000 athletes appeared. The kaleidoscope of sporting colours and the changing formations of the exercises, which were executed with great skill and the utmost precision, made a tremendous and lasting impression on the spectators.

Prague was in a joyful holiday mood. It was seeing celebrations which aroused a warm and heartfelt response from people of many lands. Numerous sports delegations from the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as well-known sportsmen from Western countries, came to the capital to share in the rejoicings of the Czechoslovak people.

The foreign guests saw for themselves the indissoluble unity of the Czechoslovak people, their inflexible will to march firmly along the path of building Socialism and firmly defend the fruits of their selfless labour.

The two million spectators and athletes taking part in the celebrations were imbued with one desire—to glorify life, to glorify labour, to go forward on the joyful path!

Prague, July

Jiri STANO

## Drive to Raise Labour Productivity in Industry in People's Poland

(Continued from page 3)

in spite of the fact that it was accompanied by the rapid growth of the working class, which increased by 700,000 between 1949 and 1954 alone. The main factor in solving the difficult problem of improving the cultural and technical level of the workers was vocational training. An idea of its vast scope is given by the considerable numbers of workers trained in the factories themselves; in 1954, for instance, there were 450,000. It is also shown by the fact that about 80,000 young workers graduated from factory training schools between 1950 and 1954, and some 400,000 from the basic vocational schools.

With the marked expansion of the network of secondary and higher vocational schools in 1950-1954, the rate of increase in the number of industrial technicians and engineers grew greatly. Of no less importance to the Polish workers in their efforts to master more complicated machines and equipment is the fact that they have had the great opportunity of obtaining practical experience of production in the most advanced Soviet factories.

A highly important factor in increasing labour productivity in Polish industry is the development of the creative initiative of the working people, reflected in the expansion of socialist labour emulation. This movement began in Poland in 1948 with the challenge of Comrade Pstrowski, a leading coal-cutter. It only became a general

movement among the workers, however, at the time of the First Party Congress and of the adoption of the Six-Year Plan for building the foundations of Socialism. During the years of effort to fulfil the Six-Year Plan, socialist emulation has increasingly developed, taking ever more varied forms. Initially confined to efforts to overfulfil output norms and use work time more efficiently, it has now become a mighty driving force in production, with the overwhelming majority of the working class taking part. For instance, in the period before the Party's Second Congress 4,500,000 people participated. Emulation to introduce into industry the advanced labour methods of Soviet innovators such as Zhandarova and Agafonova, Korabelnikova, Bortkevich, Bykov and Kolessov is meeting with particular success.

The important initiative taken by Comrade Saj, a Polish worker, who called for emulation to improve the quality of output under the slogan of "No rejects from me", met with an enthusiastic response from the workers. This call was quickly taken up by as many as 100,000 workers in various branches of industry. Polish metal workers are competing to reduce smelting time, now possible because of accelerated coal combustion, and by increasing the charge along the lines of the method first practiced by Comrade Badula. Nevertheless socialist emulation has not overcome its main failing, which is that of working by fits and starts.

Another weakness in the emulation movement is that certain progressive methods of work become known far too slowly, while the inventions and rationalisation proposals of advanced workers in industry are not popularised quickly or widely enough by Party and trade union organisations.

However, rationalisation proposals—which in 1949 barely amounted to 17,000 (9,000 being accepted for industrial use)—rose in 1953 to 210,000 (125,000 being accepted). Thanks to these proposals, a saving of more than 1,500 million zloty was effected for the national economy in 1953.

The breadth of the rationalisation movement may be seen from the fact that in 1953 there were 2,390 rationalisation clubs in Poland with 143,000 members, 78,000 of them workers.

It would be hard to overestimate the part socialist emulation plays in raising labour productivity in Polish industry. There can be no question that but for the initiative and inventiveness of millions of factory and office workers it would have been impossible to achieve the great successes in production that are the pride of the entire Polish people. The title of "Foremost Worker" is winning increasing respect among the working people of Poland. And there can be no doubt that the number of workers eager to earn this mark of honour will steadily increase.

The inexhaustible creative initiative of the working people of our town and countryside, freed from exploitation, guarantees a further steady increase in labour productivity and the successful building of Socialism in our country.

satisfied with the brutal terror let loose against us", reads the letter, "the butchers of our people are now persecuting our families—our parents, wives and children—who are even denied the right to medical aid..."

Mundo Obrero, the newspaper of the C.C. of the Spanish Communist Party, in an exposure of the criminal designs of the Franco clique, which is preparing a McCarthy-type trial of the arrested patriots, calls upon peace supporters in all countries to step up the protest movement against the Franco terror, to save the lives and secure the release of Narciso Julián, Pedro Vicente, the university professor José Luis Santos and their comrades.

## BIG STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CHILE

The Chilean working people are daily intensifying their struggle against the high cost of living that is the result of the anti-people's, pro-American policy of the Ibáñez Government. Among those who have been on strike recently are the miners, 4,500 metal workers in Huachipato and 27,000 public health workers. On July 1, about 60,000 railwaymen, port workers, bus and tram drivers and post and telegraph employees stopped work, demanding higher wages. In reply to the legitimate demands of the working people, President Ibáñez declared a state of siege in a number of provinces and departments. In some towns there were clashes between the strikers and the repressive forces of the Government.

On July 7, the United Trade Union Centre of Chilean Working People, comprising 44 trade union federations, declared a general, one-day sympathetic strike with industrial and office workers who had come out, and in protest against high prices; more than 1,200,000 factory and office workers stopped work. The scope of the present strike movement is without parallel in the history of the country.

The press reports that a protest demonstration organised by the working people of Santiago in connection with the general strike was the biggest that has ever taken place in Chile.

In face of the unanimity and solidarity of the working people, the Government has been compelled to undertake to satisfy most of the strikers' demands for higher wages.

## FACTS EXPOSE...

### Guns Instead of Schools

Every other Brazilian is illiterate. Forty per cent of the 7-to-12-year-olds do not attend school. These facts are cited by Candido da Mota Filho, Brazilian Minister of Education and Culture, in his message to the President of the country.

The Brazilian rulers, however, are not at all worried about the tragic state of public education, as may easily be seen from the draft 1956 state budget recently submitted to Congress. War expenditures are still predominant among the budgetary allocations. Next year it is intended to spend 18,344 million cruzeiros on the armed forces—nearly four and a half billion more than this year—while civic allocations, those on education included, will remain the same or in some cases even shrink.

Among advertisements of fashionable swimsuits, toothpaste and elegant hairstyles, the British Daily Express finds space for quite informative and lengthy articles on the situation in Britain's primary schools. The very fact that this newspaper, which leans much more towards juicy scandals and dog racing, should take up the question of schools is indicative in itself. Even more remarkable is the way the paper deals with the matter.

"Schools? Call them scandals", states the big headline over one of these articles by Merrick Winn. The paper splashes his statement: "I've seen children in places that were a disgrace even when their fathers were young."

Although it is generally known that the Daily Express has a tendency towards sensationalism, it is doubtful whether anyone, this time, can accuse it of exaggeration. The facts cited by the paper speak for themselves.

Winn does not write about remote, hard-to-reach corners of Britain. He visited schools in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and other big cities. "Shocking schools; appalling schools", he writes. One cannot but agree with him.

Bourne Primary School in Ruislip, Middlesex—"The Cowshed" the children call it—is a low, wooden building, built in 1931 as a temporary school. It is still a school today, 24 years later, with 400 boys and girls. One can push one's fingers through gaps in ill-fitting windows and doors, and both teachers and children often have to wear overcoats.

## 2. "Svenska Dagbladet" Falsifiers

The Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet is most dissatisfied with the World Peace Assembly's recommendations.

This, of course, is not at all surprising, for this organ of the Conservative Party has never had any love for the peace movement. Only a few months ago it violently attacked the Vienna Appeal of the World Peace Council. So it is no wonder that today it expresses "dissatisfaction" with the Helsinki decisions, which are in accord with the hopes of all peace-loving peoples.

What is indicative is rather the fact that this time the newspaper appears in the unusual role of a "peace supporter"—the better to decry the Helsinki recommendations. On July 5 the paper lamented editorially that "no slogans on banning atomic weapons were issued" at Helsinki. To give added weight to this assertion the author tacks on an exclamation mark and then, juggling with this freshly-baked "fact", seeks to persuade his readers that the Vienna Appeal has been "sacrificed". By habit (Svenska Dagbladet has long specialised in this matter) he concludes his masterpiece with crude attacks upon the USSR.

Had the author of the editorial been the least bit conscientious he would have read

## DECLINE OF SOUTH KOREAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The rapacious policy of the Syngman Rhee clique has brought South Korea's textile industry into a state of utter decline. The newspaper Seoul Singmun reports that in the course of last year 58 textile mills were closed in Seoul alone. In South Kyong-

One "looking" building "with peering" an air of dank rottenness", was condemned 30 years ago. There are 69 more of these condemned schools being used in Britain and Wales, condemned 30 years ago as unfit. A school in Birmingham, a former manor house built in 1770, was at one time a lunatic asylum and became a school 60 years ago.

In Britain the need for teachers is no less acute than the shortage of school buildings. The city of Birmingham, for instance, is characterised by the correspondent as being "desperate and scared" about the situation. The shortage of teachers and schools in the city has resulted in grossly swollen classes. The correspondent was confronted with the same picture in Salford where he saw two teachers "teaching 87 ten-year-olds in one class-room".

What is the reason? Why is it that in Britain, with its immense experience and rich traditions in the educational field, primary schools have fallen into such a state of neglect and the teaching profession has become unpopular? The conservative Daily Express gives no answer. Their correspondent describes the facts vividly enough, but when it comes to drawing conclusions he loses his fluency, merely mentioning the "skimping on new schools" and on school repairs and that, as regards teachers, "the chief reason is pay". The Daily Express doesn't want to give an outright answer to this question because the true reason lies in the arms race and militarisation policy, in the drive to build military bases and barracks.

in the recommendations of the Assembly's Committee on Disarmament and Atomic Weapons that "destruction of all stocks of nuclear weapons and removal of the danger of atomic war are a necessary step towards ridding mankind of war and the burden of armaments". In those recommendations it is plainly stated that the disarmament plan should also include such points as "a solemn pledge not to employ nuclear weapons", and "destruction of nuclear weapons and substantial, gradual disarmament by stages under strict control".

Even the United Press correspondent could not conceal in his reports from Helsinki that everyone who spoke at the Assembly emphasized the necessity of banning the production of atomic weapons. Nor did the London weekly, Economist, for all that its comments on the Assembly, published on July 2, bristled with animosity, stoop to such misrepresentation.

The Svenska Dagbladet tried to outdo the falsifiers in the Anglo-American reactionary press, but its vicious attempt to misrepresent the Assembly recommendations fell through. Confronted with the facts, its idle inventions collapsed.

Jan MAREK