

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

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## Important Event in the Life of the Communist Party of China

At its sixth plenary session (enlarged) in Peking the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China discussed and unanimously adopted resolutions on agricultural co-operation and on the convocation of the Eighth Party Congress. These exceedingly important resolutions have received the enthusiastic approval of all the working people of the Chinese People's Republic. They usher in a new historical stage in the effort to build a socialist society in China and are of great international significance.

The Central Committee decided at this session to convene the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China in the latter half of 1956 and confirmed the following as the main items on the Congress agenda:

- Report on the work of the Central Committee;
- Report on the revision of the Party Constitution;
- Directive on the second Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy;
- Election of the Central Committee.

More than ten years have elapsed since the Communist Party of China held its Seventh Congress. In this period it has travelled along a splendid road of heroic struggle and victories. Guided by the all-powerful Marxist-Leninist theory, creatively combining this theory with the practical accomplishment of the Chinese anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution, the Chinese Communist Party, with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at its head, has led the Chinese people to the great victory of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic. Second to the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the triumph of the Chinese People's Republic is the greatest event in world history. It shifted the correlation of forces still more strongly in favour of peace and Socialism.

The victorious liberation of the country from oppression by reactionary forces at home and by foreign colonisers enabled the Communist Party of China to direct the truly colossal energies of the people towards the achievement of fundamental socio-economic tasks towards the construction of

The plenary session of the C.C. sharply criticised the right-opportunist errors committed in the countryside. It emphatically opposed those who divorce questions of socialist industrialisation from questions of agricultural co-operation, who, while approving of the rate of socialist industrialisation established by the Five-Year Plan, hold that the development of the co-operative movement in the countryside should proceed at some special, retarded rate. The Communist Party of China considers this position incorrect because those who adhere to it see only the vacillations of a minority of well-to-do peasants on the question of agricultural co-operation, but fail to see the activity of the broad masses of poor and economically weak middle peasants.

Benefiting from the experience of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of China maintains that the socialist industrialisation of the country cannot proceed in isolation, apart from agricultural co-operation, which is of vital moment not only to the development of the country-side, but also to the whole of China's national economy. A lag in agriculture may hinder and is already beginning to hinder the development of industry and socialist construction in the Chinese People's Republic—a state of affairs which the Communist Party and the people of China cannot tolerate.

Filled with faith in the masses, resolutely surmounting all obstacles and difficulties, the Communist Party of China is staunchly and unswervingly leading the country to Socialism. Its policy has the warm approval and support of the working people of town and country. There can be no doubt that it will succeed in carrying out the great historical task it has outlined and, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung indicates, will, in the main, bring about socialist industrialisation and the socialist transformations in agriculture, the handicrafts industries, capitalist industry and trade in the course of about three five-year plans, that is, it will, in the main, build Socialism in China in about that span of time. "The great historic experience of the Soviet Union in building Socialism", says Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "inspires the people of our country; it gives us confidence in the construction of

## R E P O R T on the Sixth Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

The Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its sixth plenary session (enlarged) from October 4 to 11. Attending the session were 38 members and 25 alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The secretaries of the Shanghai Bureau, the Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai City Committees and the committees of the provinces, autonomous regions and regions, and also responsible comrades from the various departments and committees of the Party Central Committee and Party groups in the various central organs of the state, totalling 388, were present at the session.

The sixth plenary session (enlarged) of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China had two items on its agenda:

1. Discussion and adoption of a resolution on agricultural co-operation;
2. Discussion and adoption of a resolution on the convening of the Eighth National Party Congress.

On the first day, after Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, had declared the session open, Chen Po-ta, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, gave "Explanation on the Draft Resolution on the Question of Agricultural Co-operation", and Teng Hsiao-ping, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, gave "Explanations on the Draft Resolution on the Convening of the Eighth National Party Congress".

The session then entered into keen discussion. Eighty speakers took the floor. (The speeches of 167 others who were unable to speak at the meeting due to lack of time were printed and distributed at the session). The speakers all endorsed the "Draft Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session (enlarged) of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Question of Agricultural Co-operation" and the "Draft Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Convening of the Eighth National Party Congress" and the explanations made by Comrades Chen Po-ta and Teng Hsiao-ping.

Comrades Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Feh, Chen Yun, Peng Teh-huai, Peng Chen and Teng Hsiao-ping, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made important speeches.

Discussion at the session centred on the question of actively developing agricultural producer co-operatives and carrying out agricultural co-operation step by step throughout the country. It was permeated throughout with profound confidence in the cause of agricultural co-operation and the spirit of criticism and self-criticism regarding shortcomings in work.

On July 31 this year, Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a report "On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation" at a meeting

convened by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and attended by secretaries of the provincial, city and area committees of the Party. He pointed out that a new upsurge was in sight in the socialist mass movement in rural areas all over the country; he criticised the rightist errors of those who had been scared by the mighty upsurge of the co-operative movement in the countryside, explained the historical law of development of co-operation in China's agriculture and outlined the course and policy that the Party should adopt in leading the movement for co-operation in agriculture. This historic directive of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's has been widely transmitted to rural areas throughout the country and has become a tremendous inspiring force and correct guiding policy for the movement for co-operation in agriculture. In the past two months, the examination and discussion carried on by Party organisations at various levels of the question of agricultural co-operation, and the new growth of agricultural producer co-operatives have been further proof of the correctness of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive.

At the session, speakers cited concrete, vivid examples to illustrate that the agricultural co-operation movement must now be actively developed and that the Party is fully capable of guiding this new, large-scale socialist mass movement. Many secretaries of local Party committees in their speeches reported the initial plans drawn up for agricultural co-operation in their areas in accordance with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive. They also told the session about the dynamic new growth of co-operatives in various places in the two months since Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive was transmitted to the localities.

Comrades at the meeting thoroughly discussed the question of what work should be conducted in the spheres of industry, transport, handicrafts, finance, banking, trade, culture, education, science, health, military affairs, politics and justice, the political and organisational work of Party bodies, the activities of the New Democratic Youth League, the trade unions, women's unions and other mass organisations, in order to be fully prepared for the powerful new upsurge in the co-operative movement in agriculture and to assist it.

On the last day of the session Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave a report which summed up the results of the discussion.

The session then unanimously passed the "Resolution on the Question of Agricultural Co-operation", the "Resolution on the Convening of the Eighth National Party Congress", and "Regulations on the Number and Election of Delegates to the Eighth National Party Congress". It passed the draft of "Model Rules for the Agricultural Producer Co-operative", which had been repeatedly revised while being tried out, and decided to submit the draft for discussion to the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

## Strengthen Unity in International Trade Union Movement

Declaration of the Executive Bureau  
of the World Federation  
of Trade Unions

The Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions held its 28th session in Budapest on October 10-12. The session adopted a Declaration on the development of the international trade union movement which states:

The Executive Bureau notes with gratification that "the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the U.S.A., France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union opened up real prospects for a relaxation of international tension". This Conference, it is stressed, "created a new situation in international trade union life. The Executive Bureau holds that the new situation has provided more favourable conditions for improving relations and co-operation between trade unions of diverse trends, a necessary development if the struggle of the workers for their vital demands is to be successful."

The WFTU, the Declaration continues, "is prepared to meet representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and of autonomous and independent trade unions in order to work out a programme of joint action for the purpose of satisfying the urgent demands of the workers. It is prepared to co-operate fraternally, in a spirit of international working-class solidarity, with all trade union delegations without exception. The facts show that such co-operation is possible. In the past few months a desire for unity and international co-operation between trade union organisations has been displayed with fresh force throughout the world."

The WFTU "calls upon the working people of all lands, upon trade union organisations of all trends to strengthen unity in the international trade union movement. Thus they will ensure the success of the struggle of the working people for a better life, for liberty, peace and the strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation between states and peoples in the spirit of the Geneva Conference."

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The WFTU Executive Bureau has sent a telegram to the UN General Assembly stressing the fact that "armament is a threat to peace and a factor that constantly lowers the living standards of the working people".

In its telegram the Executive Bureau stresses the necessity for agreement between the Great Powers on a reduction of armaments and urges the General Assembly to approve and support "the decisions of the

seventh Congress. In this period it has travelled along a splendid road of heroic struggle and victories. Guided by the all-powerful Marxist-Leninist theory, creatively combining this theory with the practical accomplishment of the Chinese anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution, the Chinese Communist Party, with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at its head, has led the Chinese people to the great victory of the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic. Second to the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the triumph of the Chinese People's Revolution is the greatest event in world history. It shifted the correlation of forces still more strongly in favour of peace and Socialism.

The victorious liberation of the country from oppression by reactionary forces at home and by foreign colonisers enabled the Communist Party of China to direct the truly colossal energies of the people towards the achievement of fundamental socio-economic transformations, towards the building of a new and happy life. The 600 million-strong Chinese people are now working devotedly to fulfil their first Five-Year Plan, the embodiment of the Party's general line in the transition period which is designed to give gradual effect to the socialist industrialisation of the country as well as to the socialist transformation of agriculture and the handicrafts industries and also of private trade and industry. Like a beacon, this general line illumines the entire activity of the Communist Party of China.

In putting their first Five-Year Plan into practice, the Chinese people have made notable advances in all branches of economy and culture. Following the wise policy of the Communist Party, they have centred their main efforts on building up a powerfully developed industry, especially a heavy industry, of their own. In the early years of the plan period the country's gross industrial output increased by approximately 62% compared with 1952. In 1957 it will be 98.3% greater than in 1952 (in value), and the share of modern industry in the total output of industry and agriculture will have risen from 26.7% in 1952 to 36%.

The powerful movement to be observed among the rural population of the Chinese People's Republic for the socialist transformation of the countryside is assuming ever-broader proportions. By the end of 1951 there were more than 300 agricultural producer co-operatives in the country; two years later their number had increased to over 14,000 and by this year to 650,000, with 16,900,000 peasant households united in them. More than four-fifths of the co-operatives have increased their output of agricultural crops, thereby testifying to their superiority over mutual-aid teams and particularly over individual farms.

Today, as was noted at the plenary session, a powerful fresh impulse is to be observed in the development of producer co-operatives in various parts of the Republic. Life shows that most of the peasants are determined to follow the socialist path, that the movement for co-operation in the Chinese countryside will soon spread through the whole country. It is estimated that by the spring of 1958 a total of 250 million persons, or 55 million peasant households—which means half the rural population—will be united in agricultural co-operatives.

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

On October 19-20 the Central Committee of the French Communist Party held a meeting in the town hall of Saint-Denis (a working-class suburb of Paris).

under the development of industry and socialist construction in the Chinese People's Republic—a state of affairs which the Communist Party and the people of China cannot tolerate.

Filled with faith in the masses, resolutely surmounting all obstacles and difficulties, the Communist Party of China is staunchly and unwaveringly leading the country to Socialism. Its policy has the warm approval and support of the working people of town and country. There can be no doubt that it will succeed in carrying out the great historical task it has outlined and, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung indicates, will, in the main, bring about socialist industrialisation and the socialist transformations in agriculture, the handicrafts industries, capitalist industry and trade in the course of about three five-year plans, that is, it will, in the main, build Socialism in China in about that span of time. "The great historic experience of the Soviet Union in building Socialism", says Comrade Mao Tse-tung, "inspires the people of our country; it gives our people faith in the construction of Socialism in China."

The achievements of the Chinese people are a source of real joy to the working people of all countries, who see People's China as a mighty force for strengthening peace and friendship among nations. The Chinese People's Republic—this great world power—has been and is making an immense contribution to the cause of easing international tension and is consistently following a policy of promoting friendly co-operation between countries in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Life shows that it is now impossible to settle international problems without the participation of the Chinese People's Republic.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of China is constantly strengthening the fraternal friendship of the Chinese people with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The deep and inviolable friendship of the peoples of the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, offers a reliable guarantee of further success in their economic and cultural development; it is the bulwark of world peace.

The Communist Party of China is approaching its Eighth Congress as a closely-knit, monolithic force. It successfully directs the efforts of the great Chinese people to achieve fresh powerful advances in their economic development, to effect the socialist industrialisation of their country and the socialist reorganisation of the countryside, to improve the material and cultural standards of the working masses. It is persistently and tirelessly strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, which forms the unshakable foundation of the Chinese people's-democratic state. Its strength lies in loyalty to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of proletarian internationalism, in its close, inseparable ties with the broad masses. The Communist Party of China has no interests other than those of the people.

Led by their tested Communist Party, the Chinese people are forging ahead, towards their socialist future.

There was only one item on the agenda: The condition of the peasantry and the Party's work in the countryside, the report on which was made by Comrade Waldeck Rochet, member of the Political Bureau.

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## Resolution of Sixth Session on Convocation of Eighth National Party Congress

1. It is decided to convene the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in the latter half of 1956. The exact date will be decided by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

2. The main items on the agenda will be:  
a. Report on the work of the Central Committee;  
b. Report on the revision of the Party Constitution;  
c. Directive on the second Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy;  
d. Election of the Central Committee.

3. Delegates to the Eighth National Party Congress will be elected at conferences called by the Party organisations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the control of the central authority; and at congresses convened by the Party organisations of the departments and institutions of the Party's Central Committee and the Party organisations of the central organs of the state. In the Tibet Region delegates may be elected at a Party meeting.

areas in accordance with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive. They also told the session about the dynamic new growth of co-operatives in various places in the two months since Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive was transmitted to the localities.

Comrades at the meeting thoroughly discussed the question of what work should be conducted in the spheres of industry, transport, handicrafts, finance, banking, trade, culture, education, science, health, military affairs, politics and justice, the political and organisational work of Party bodies, the activities of the New Democratic Youth League, the trade unions, women's unions and other mass organisations, in order to be fully prepared for the powerful new upsurge in the co-operative movement in agriculture and to assist it.

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Delegates of the Party organisations in the Chinese People's Liberation Army will be elected at a Party conference in the PLA.

4. All delegates without exception shall be elected by secret ballot in accordance with the Party Constitution.

5. Delegates shall be elected in accordance with the following rule:

a. One delegate for every 10,000 Party members;  
b. In view of the uneven distribution of Party members in various parts of the country, each electoral unit may elect four to eight additional delegates; the Party organisation in each big city with a population of more than two million may each elect 10 to 15 additional delegates. The number of additional delegates for each electoral unit will be decided separately.

6. Delegates to the Eighth National Party Congress shall be elected before the end of June, 1956.

## APPEAL TO WORLD OPINION ISSUED BY BUREAU OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers held in July brought about a profound change in the international climate. It reflected

the aspirations of the peoples. Public opinion will never agree to these initial achievements being reduced to naught; it cannot rest content with a mere breathing space in the cold war.

No one ignores the grave difficulties which the Four Foreign Ministers will have to surmount at the new conference which opens in Geneva on October 27.

A general settlement cannot be achieved otherwise than through negotiations which will require mutual good will and unflagging patience.

In every case where agreement, however modest, can be reached, it must take place. This will make further development possible. Agreement on security would accelerate disarmament. Agreement on disarmament would facilitate settlement of the problem of security and the reunification of Germany.

Viewpoints on disarmament have become so close that its implementation now depends only upon the good will of the governments. As for the expansion of contacts and international inter-

change, the first steps have already been taken. Public opinion will not permit disagreement in Geneva on any one point of the agenda to serve as a pretext for

nullifying these results, or as a pretext for the failure of the conference.

Today, when the feeling of fear has abated, when distrust has diminished, the cold war burden cannot be tolerated. People want the blessings of the détente to be reflected in the lives of all, they want a reduction of armaments to bring everyone more prosperity, and the detested danger of atomic weapons to be removed.

The peoples will not allow a return to the cold war. They demand fresh steps towards international co-operation. They demand rejection of the policy of military blocs; they want the present policy of negotiations to be extended to all parts of the globe that are affected by the policy of coercion and cold war.

The World Peace Council urges each man and woman, each nation, to take action, so that the spirit of Geneva may triumph in all countries and on all continents.

BUREAU OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL.

Vienna, October 13.

At a session held in Vienna on October 12 and 13 the Bureau of the World Peace Council adopted an Appeal to World Opinion in connection with the forthcoming Four-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva.

The text of the Appeal is published below.

## Soviet Hydro-Electric Station Builders Achieve Splendid Victory

Soviet hydro-electric station builders marked the eve of the 38th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a splendid achievement on the labour front. On October 18, more than a year before the scheduled time, the lights of the Kakhovka Hydro-Electric Station blazed out and its first unit went into operation. This

Kakhovka Hydro-Electric Station  
Inaugurated

powerful hydro-technical installation on the Dnieper, near the famed city of Kakhovka, was completed in less than five years—a splendid achievement due to the enthu-

siasm and mass spirit of innovation shown by its builders, and to the use of the most advanced methods of work.

Many thousands gathered before the station for a meeting in honour of the inauguration, after which the celebrations in the town of New Kakhovka continued far into the night.

work out a programme of joint action for the purpose of satisfying the urgent demands of the workers. It is prepared to co-operate fraternally, in a spirit of international working-class solidarity, with all trade union delegations without exception. The facts show that such co-operation is possible. In the past few months a desire for unity and international co-operation between trade union organisations has been displayed with fresh force throughout the world."

The WFTU "calls upon the working people of all lands, upon trade union organisations of all trends to strengthen unity in the international trade union movement. Thus they will ensure the success of the struggle of the working people for a better life, for liberty, peace and the strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation between states and peoples in the spirit of the Geneva Conference."

The WFTU Executive Bureau has sent a telegram to the UN General Assembly stressing the fact that "armament is a threat to peace and a factor that constantly lowers the living standards of the working people".

In its telegram the Executive Bureau stresses the necessity for agreement between the Great Powers on a reduction of armaments and urges the General Assembly to approve and support "the decisions of the Bandung Conference, at which representatives of the countries of Asia, Africa and the Middle East met, united in a common desire for independence, liberty and peace".

## Scientific Session on 1905-1907 Revolution on Polish Territory

A scientific session devoted to the 1905-1907 revolution on Polish territory has been held in Warsaw under the joint auspices of the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Party history department of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Institute of Social Sciences under the C.C. and the Polish-Soviet Institute. It was attended by prominent historians and social scientists, actual participants in the revolution of 1905-1907 on Polish soil and delegations of scientists from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia.

Members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the PUWP, headed by Comrade B. Bierut, were also present.

A number of papers, comprehensively reviewing the history of the revolutionary struggle of 1905-1907 were read. A paper on "The Working Class at the Head of the Struggle of the Polish People for Social and National Liberation in the Revolution of 1905-1907" was presented by Prof. T. Danuszewski, head of the Party history department of the C.C. Many interesting facts were contained in the papers read by S. Klabiniski and E. Tych ("The Peasant Masses of the Polish Kingdom in the Revolution of 1905-1907"), Professor Z. Kormanowa (on the national liberation struggle in the revolutionary period) and Z. Mlynarski, director of the Polish-Soviet Institute (on the militant fellowship between the Polish and Russian masses).

More than forty people took part in discussion.

The session, for which a great deal of preparatory research had been carried out, was an important event in Polish science. It threw a clearer light than ever before on the history of the labour movement against the broad background of the history of the entire people, of all classes and sections of the population; it clarified the history of all the Polish lands and emphasized the popular character of the Polish liberation movement. In the course of the preparations and during the session itself many incorrect methodological postulates were revised and oversimplified interpretations criticised.

On the day the session closed a gala meeting was held in the Stalin Palace of Culture and Science in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the 1905 revolution on Polish territory.

# Report by Comrade Mao Tse-Tung on the Question of Agricultural Co-operation

After pointing out that a mass movement for the socialist transformation of the countryside had already begun in a number of rural areas, Mao Tse-tung noted that the movement for co-operation in the Chinese countryside would soon spread through the whole country. This powerful socialist revolutionary movement of a rural population of more than 500 million, stressed Mao Tse-tung, was of immense international significance.

"We must direct this movement actively, energetically and in a planned manner", he said, "and not act as a drag on it in various ways... In short, leadership must not lag behind the mass movement. As things stand today, however, the mass movement is in advance of the leadership, which fails to keep pace with the movement. This state of affairs must be changed."

Reviewing the history of the co-operative movement in China, Mao Tse-tung cited figures illustrating the increasing number of agricultural co-operatives. By the end of 1951 there were more than 300 producer co-operatives. Two years later, when, on December 16, 1953, the C.C. of the Communist Party of China adopted a second resolution on agricultural producer co-operatives, there were over 14,000, or 47 times as many. By June this year there were already 650,000 co-operatives, uniting 16,900,000 peasant households. Last spring the C.C. of the CPC resolved to bring the number of producer co-operatives up to one million. Mao Tse-tung observed that their number ought, perhaps, to be increased to 1,300,000, so that there might be one or more co-operatives of a semi-socialist character in each of the country's 200,000 and more hsiang, except in a few border areas.

"Of course", said Mao Tse-tung, "socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation are no easy matter. There are many difficulties in the way of converting 110 million individual peasant households into collective farms and bringing about the technical transformation of agriculture. Nevertheless, we must have faith that our Party will succeed in mobilising the masses to surmount these difficulties."

Mao Tse-tung then stressed that the CPC, "directing all the people of the country, will unquestionably be able to accomplish, in the main, socialist industrialisation and socialist transformations in agriculture, the handicrafts industries, capitalist industry and trade in the course of approximately three

On July 31 Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a report on agricultural co-operation in China at a conference of secretaries of provincial, city and area committees of the Communist Party of China. This report was published in all Chinese newspapers on October 17, under the title "On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation". Below is an abridged version of it.

Tse-tung spoke of the need to carry on this work in a planned manner, of the need to encourage the socialist activity of the peasants and the cadres.

He then stressed the need for raising the volume of production in the agricultural co-operatives to a higher level than that of the individual peasants and the mutual-aid teams. In more than four-fifths of the 650,000 co-operatives already organised, the volume of production of agricultural crops had increased. This testified to the great activity of the co-operative members and the superiority of co-operatives compared with mutual-aid teams and, especially, with individual farms. Further, Mao Tse-tung spoke of the necessity of observing the voluntary principle and the principle of mutual aid in the co-operatives, and stressed the fact that after the agrarian reform was introduced the peasants began to live better than formerly, even much better. Nevertheless, there were many peasants still experiencing difficulties. Well-to-do peasants were comparatively few in China. For that reason most of the peasants were determined to follow the socialist path. The socialist industrialisation of the country and its success daily strengthened this determination. Such peasants made up from 60 to 70% of the country's total rural population. For the majority of them, the only way of ridding themselves of want, the only way of improving their life was to unite and take the great path to Socialism. This sentiment was ever more rapidly spreading to broad sections of the poor and not so well-off peasants. Only from 20 to 30% of the peasants were prosperous or comparatively so. We must be confident, said Mao Tse-tung, that broad sections of the peasants wish, under the leadership of the Party, to gradually take the socialist path and that the Party is capable of directing the peasantry in its advance along this path. If we lack this confidence we shall not be able to carry out, in the main, the building of Socialism within approximately three five-year plans.

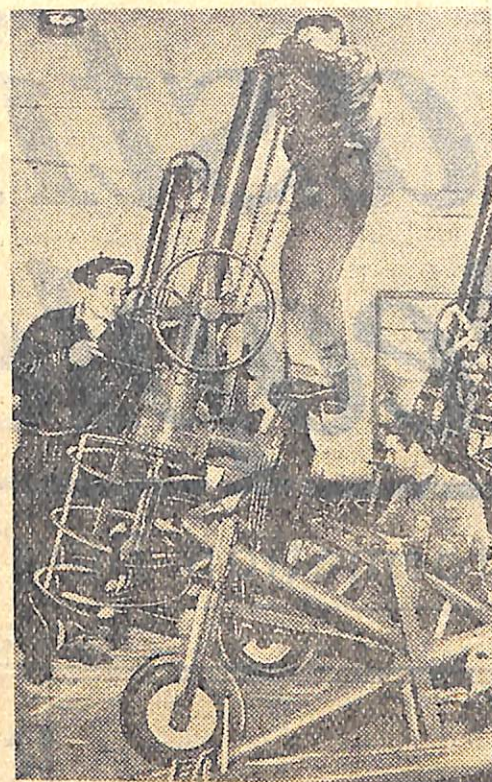
The great historic experience of the Soviet Union in building Socialism, Mao Tse-tung continued, inspires the people of our country; it gives our people faith in the construction of Socialism in our

important question of the alliance of the workers and peasants. This is a question that can be solved only on a new basis, notably, by gradually—side by side with the gradual achievement of socialist industrialisation and the gradual introduction of socialist transformations in the handicrafts industries, capitalist industry and trade—carrying out socialist transformations throughout agriculture, i.e., by achieving co-operation, eliminating the economy of the kulak farms and also of the individual farms in order that the entire rural population may prosper. We maintain that only in that case can the alliance of the workers and peasants become strong. If we do otherwise there will arise the danger of a dissolution of the worker-peasant alliance. We must realise right now that a general advance in the socialist transformation of the entire countryside is in sight and that this is inevitable. By the spring of 1958 agricultural co-operatives of a semi-socialist character will embrace 250 million people, or 55 million peasant households—in other words, half the entire rural population. By that time the socialist transformations in the rural economy of many counties and of some provinces will in the main have been completed and in various areas co-operatives which started out as semi-socialist will have become completely socialist. In the first half of the second Five-Year Plan period, i.e., by 1960, semi-socialist transformations will in the main have been completed in the rural economy. The number of agricultural co-operatives of a completely socialist character will by then be still greater.

As Mao Tse-tung pointed out, under the first and second Five-Year Plans attention will be chiefly centred upon social transformations in agriculture and only secondarily upon the technical re-equipment of agriculture. Under the third Five-Year Plan equal attention will be given to social transformations and the technical re-equipment of agriculture. The technical re-equipment of agriculture on a countrywide scale will take four or five five-year plans, i.e., 20 to 25 years. The whole Party has therefore to work for the achievement of this great task.

could not be accomplished by itself, apart from co-operation in agriculture.

Some comrades, Mao Tse-tung went on, take a wrong attitude towards the extremely



People's Czechoslovakia is producing more and more farm machinery and appliances. The Agrostroy Works in Prostějov are manufacturing several new types of such machines. Above: Assembling a field tiller at the works.

## Improving Housing Conditions of Hungarian Working People

In the last five years more than 100,000 flats have been built in People's Hungary. Since the beginning of this year approximately 2,000 office premises have been released for conversion into flats, and 737 have already been handed over to their new occupants. With the great material assistance provided by the state a great many people throughout the Republic are building their own houses. Last year more than 30,000 people began building for themselves and 20,000 more houses are planned to be built by individuals by the end of this year.

Since liberation 10 new urban and 54 new rural waterworks have been constructed. During the past five years 1,038 new communal wells have been sunk in villages and a considerable sum has been spent during 1954 and 1955 on repairing 6,500 existing wells in the countryside.

Today 51,000 more people are using gas than at the beginning of the Five-Year Plan.

## Development of Transport in Albania

During the years of people's rule, the working people of Albania have achieved considerable successes in developing their transport facilities. The bridges and highways destroyed during the war were quickly restored and every year sees the expansion of road building. The Kukes-Peshkopia road was put into commission in 1946 and the "Road of Light" in 1953. New highways now make it possible for vehicles to run between the mountainous regions of North Albania and the big centres.

Prior to liberation Albania had no railway transport at all. Now Tirana, the sea port of Durres and the

## For Further Relaxation of International Tension

A Glance Through a Progressive American Magazine—Political Affairs

The September issue of the American progressive magazine, Political Affairs, carried a number of articles devoted to the results of the Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Powers and the prospects of struggle for a stable peace throughout the world.

"Geneva", reads the editorial, entitled "The Meaning of Geneva", "is a turning point... Hundreds of millions in our own country and all the countries of the world are the real architects of Geneva, for it is their peace struggles that made possible the meeting at the summit."

The article points out that what suffered defeat at Geneva were the desperate efforts of the McCarthys, Knowlands, Radfords "to prevent any thawing out of the cold war. What triumphed was the will of our own and other peoples for peace, for concrete measures toward ending the cold war and lifting the crushing burden of armaments."

The magazine emphasizes that the men of the Wall Street trusts naturally have their own ideas about Geneva, and that though compelled to trim their sails and modify their methods, they will nevertheless try to limit to a minimum the potentialities of Geneva.

The article goes on to say that on the American people, and in the first place the organised workers, falls the responsibility for assuring that the seed planted at Geneva will flower and bear fruit. Eisenhower in his post-Geneva broadcast said that "some giving on each side will be definitely necessary". One concession that would certainly be in the interests of the American people would be to abandon the idea of rebuilding under Nazi generals the German war machine that was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of American men. The whole idea of uniting Germany for the purpose of bringing it into NATO, a war alliance directed against the Soviet Union, runs counter to the meaning of Geneva, to the peace desires of the American and other peoples and to the need of the German people for unification based on non-alignment with any

military bloc. It will take powerful pressure from the American people to cause Washington to "give" on such questions.

The article continues: No people have more to gain than we Americans from agreements that will free mothers and fathers from the fear that their sons will die on distant battlefields; that will free all of us from the nightmare threat of atomic destruction; that will break down barriers to the exchange of people, things and ideas; that will make possible the

shifting of huge expenditures for guns, planes, tanks and bombs to the building of homes and schools, extended social security, a federal health

programme and other constructive purposes, together with a reduction of taxes.

The article by William Z. Foster, Chairman, National Committee, U.S. Communist Party, dealing with the Geneva Conference and the prospects of the struggle for a lasting peace, points out: The basic thing that happened at Geneva was that American imperialism "ran into an impassable road block, erected by the democratic peoples of the world, and had to recoil before this insurmountable obstacle".

The author points out that there are strong reactionary forces in the capitalist world, especially in the United States, that are beginning to do their utmost to stymie the planned negotiations, to rekindle the cold war and to re-awaken the threat of a great atomic world war. Therefore, it is quite clear that the main task of the peace forces everywhere is to defeat the warmongers on their home grounds and to make it forever impossible for them to recreate the crippling fear of atomic war.

The Geneva Conference, the author says, may well mark the beginning of the end of the cold war and of the atomic danger inherent in it. But this will require the continued vigilance and activity of the peace forces all over the world. The reactionary elements, who will seek to revive the cold war and all the evils connected with it, are strong, and they must be defeated.

political affairs

## British Public Works for Peace

Recently there has been a widespread campaign in Britain around "National Lobby Day" on October 25, when Parliament begins its next sitting, on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' conference in Geneva. On this day thousands of British men and women, representing the most varied organisations and enterprises, will journey to London to demand that their members of Parliament express the people's will for peace.

"Peace buses" to take people to London for the lobbying are already being arranged in localities all over Britain. Glasgow Peace Committee

Wales to publicise the event. The A.E.L. shop stewards of Southall, Middlesex, at their quarterly meeting, urged full support for Lobby Day.

Among the resolutions passed at the Trades Union Congress was one which deplored the use of atomic power for military purposes and called on trade unions in all countries to urge upon their governments the need to abolish stocks of atomic weapons. Another resolution asked that Four-Power talks should be "used fully to end once and for all the cold war". Congress also called for a cut in the period

racter in each of the country's 200,000 and more hsiang, except in a few border areas. "Of course", said Mao Tse-tung, "socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation are no easy matter. There are many difficulties in the way of converting 110 million individual peasant households into collective farms and bringing about the technical transformation of agriculture. Nevertheless, we must have faith that our Party will succeed in mobilising the masses to surmount these difficulties."

Mao Tse-tung then stressed that the CPC, "directing all the people of the country, will unquestionably be able to accomplish, in the main, socialist industrialisation and socialist transformations in agriculture, the handicrafts industries, capitalist industry and trade in the course of approximately three five-year plans". "We must have faith in the masses", he continued, "we must have faith in the Party—these are our two basic principles. If we doubt these principles we shall not accomplish anything."

Touching on the work of strengthening the already established co-operatives Mao

sentiment was ever more rapidly spreading to broad sections of the poor and not so well-off peasants. Only from 20 to 30% of the peasants were prosperous or comparatively so. We must be confident, said Mao Tse-tung, that broad sections of the peasants wish, under the leadership of the Party, to gradually take the socialist path and that the Party is capable of directing the peasantry in its advance along this path. If we lack this confidence we shall not be able to carry out, in the main, the building of Socialism within approximately three five-year plans.

The great historic experience of the Soviet Union in building Socialism, Mao Tse-tung continued, inspires the people of our country; it gives our people faith in the construction of Socialism in China. Criticising the views of certain comrades who sought to consider the path of agricultural co-operation in isolation from that of socialist industrialisation, who favoured retarding the rate of agricultural co-operation, he pointed out that they were ignoring the experience of the Soviet Union and did not understand that socialist industrialisation

have been completed in the rural economy. The number of agricultural co-operatives of a completely socialist character will by then be still greater.

As Mao Tse-tung pointed out, under the first and second Five-Year Plans attention will be chiefly centred upon social transformations in agriculture and only secondarily upon the technical re-equipment of agriculture. Under the third Five-Year Plan equal attention will be given to social transformations and the technical re-equipment of agriculture. The technical re-equipment of agriculture on a countrywide scale will take four or five five-year plans, i.e., 20 to 25 years. The whole Party has therefore to work for the achievement of this great task.

In the final part of his report Mao Tse-tung emphasized the great importance of planning agricultural co-operation and strengthening its leadership by the organisations of the CPC and the New Democratic Youth League of China. "All-round planning and stronger leadership", he concluded, "are our course."

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Prior to liberation Albania had no railway transport at all. Now Tirana, the sea port of Durres and the large economic centre of Elbasani are all served by railways, as are the two major industrial enterprises, the J. V. Stalin Textile Combinat and the oil-processing works in Tserrik.

Big successes have been registered in the development of sea transport. A shipyard built in 1948 is now producing motor-vessels with a displacement of up to 500 tons.

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"Peace buses" to take people to London for the lobbying are already being arranged in localities all over Britain. Glasgow Peace Committee has issued an appeal for Scottish support for Lobby Day. Among those signing are the well-known poet Hugh MacDiarmid, the Rev. Alex Reid, and many other prominent Scots.

Birmingham People's Peace Committee has reserved a provisional hundred seats in a London train for its lobbyists. West Wales and Cardiff Peace Committees are sending a whole "Peace Train". Special poster parades are already being held in

Wales to publicise the event. The A.E.U. shop stewards of Southall, Middlesex, at their quarterly meeting, urged full support for Lobby Day.

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In South London a meeting of representatives of 60,000 trade unionists, co-operators and religious bodies declared that all atomic weapon tests should stop and the weapons be destroyed.

The Cambridge Peace Committee recently held an area conference which was attended by 50 representatives of 20 organisations. A resolution was passed condemning the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons.

# CANADA AND THE LESSONS OF GENEVA\*

Tim Buck

General Secretary,  
Labor-Progressive Party of Canada

The Geneva Conference of the heads of government of the Four Great Powers opened a new stage in postwar politics. Above all, the Geneva Conference proved the value and effectiveness of marshalling the mass desire for peace against the instigators of war.

It is necessary to emphasize the importance of the fact that during the years that have passed since the proposal for such a meeting of heads of state was first put forward, and officially accepted only by the Soviet Government, the Soviet Union and its firm peace policy have been decisive. Historians will record that the patience and restraint of the Soviet Union in the face of aggressive provocation and hostile acts was crucial in saving mankind from atomic war. The outcome of the Geneva Conference was, above all, a triumph of Soviet peace policy. If peace is made secure, it will be a triumph of the people's "will to peace". The indispensable basis for such a victory has been and is the steadily growing power of the socialist half of the world.

However, while fully recognising the immense import of the new, favourable turn of events, there is need for increased vigilance and effort to preserve peace in the world. The "war-now" camp is not yet routed; powerful interests in the U.S. continue to count upon atomic war. But they must and can be defeated. The October meeting of Foreign Ministers at Geneva must be made to succeed. The forces of peace are on the march and will not be halted!

For Canada, the outcome of the Geneva Conference has opened up far-reaching possibilities. A number of significant steps recently taken by the St. Laurent Government mirror the change that is under way. They include: the acceptance by External

Affairs Minister Pearson, with the approval of all party leaders in the House of Commons, of an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, and Mr. St. Laurent's offer to receive a Soviet parliamentary delegation as guests of the Federal Government, the visit of the Soviet farm delegation to Canada, as well as Fisheries Minister Sinclair's friendly sojourn in the USSR.

Forward-looking Canadians must press the Federal Government to recognise other profound changes that have taken place in the world. They must press the demand that Ottawa recognise People's China now. There are indications that the St. Laurent Government is actively considering the question of recognition. There are evidently some, even in the Cabinet, who favour immediate recognition in spite of U.S. opposition. Increased pressure by public opinion can bring positive results.

For Canadians, the results of Geneva open a new stage in the struggle to find the way to stable postwar prosperity and national development. The need is for a broad political struggle to introduce in our country a truly Canadian National Policy. The St. Laurent Government and those who have given it political support (including the right-wing Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leaders) have all pretended to believe that the drive to transform our country into a dependency of the U.S.A. was justified by the prospect of a world atomic war. The outcome of the Conference at Geneva has shown beyond any room for argument that there is no basis in political reality for the pretence that another world war is inevitable.

Of all political parties in the country, the LPP alone has exposed the disastrous

effects of anti-Canadian policies based on the drive to war, and has called upon Canadians to recognise that there is another way—restore Canadian independence in home and foreign affairs. Use our resources to build up the Canadian economy in peace. Peace in the world, reduction of armaments, trade with the world, jobs, security and higher living standards—these spell peace and prosperity for Canada.

It is of supreme importance that all members of the LPP and all progressive Canadians act now to strengthen the fight for peace and actively participate in the campaign for signatures to the World Appeal against preparations for atomic war. Let no one draw the conclusion that peace action can now be lessened!

The Labor-Progressive Party calls for an end to the "cold war" in the labour movement, in the spirit of Geneva. This means calling a halt to witch-hunts, red-baiting and all forms of discrimination, replacing them by the full exercise of democracy in the trade union movement. The LPP greets the forthcoming merger of the two great labor centres in the country (the Trades and Labor Congress, and Canadian Congress of Labor, which embrace in their ranks over a million workers) as an important advance in the history of the Canadian labor movement. We call upon all LPP members in the trade union movement to continue their efforts at building the trade unions, strengthening and widening the unity now being formed, on a basis which will enhance its democratic content.

A sector of working class policy where there is need of clarification in the light of the Geneva Conference is that of action against the threat of crisis and depression.

The estimate of the economic situation presented to a National Committee meeting last December must be criticised sharply. It did not emphasize, as it should have, the fact that particular crises are marked by certain peculiarities: that the conditions

in which cycles and crises occur cannot but influence their course.

Financial editors of the capitalist press are now pretending that there was no crisis in 1954; that monopoly capital in the U.S. and Canada "have the economic cycle under control".

Workers and middle class people are not immune from the effects of such propaganda. Today, as during the late 1920's, the question is being asked: Is it true that monopoly-capitalism has, at last, learned to prevent cyclical economic crises? The answer to this question is an unequivocal NO! The fact that there have been two cyclical economic crises in Canada since the end of the war is conclusive evidence that monopoly-capital is not able to prevent them.

Because the crisis of overproduction in 1954 did not evoke a credit crisis, a banking or stock market crisis, it was possible to expand credit very rapidly once the nadir of the cycle passed. As a result of that, credit has been an unusually important factor in the upsurge of economic activity during this year. The fact that the Governments of Canada and the United States, along with practically all capitalist governments today, are resorting deliberately to inflation is of special significance. Its futility reveals the inexorability of the cycle of capitalist economy and the inevitability of periodic cyclical crisis. The effects of inflation upon the economies of the United States and Canada are, already, far-reaching.

The Labor-Progressive Party warns the working class against the illusion that economic crisis necessarily implies a stock market crash or a credit crisis such as marked the crisis of 1929-33. At the same time we must repeat, unequivocally, that governmental action cannot prevent the operation of the objective laws of capitalist production and, therefore, cannot prevent cyclical economic crises, including, at certain conjunctures of economic factors, general crises with their catastrophic effects.

Today, contradicting all the capitalist propaganda, mass unemployment remains

an acute problem for the working class even at the peak of recovery. In this alleged prosperity, 211,000 workers are unemployed in Canada, two and a half million remain without jobs in the United States.

To meet successfully the new conditions of peaceful coexistence opened up by the Geneva Conference, democratic Canadians must insist now upon a change from the economic policies based upon war and inflation to economic policies of expanding prosperity in peace. Now is the time to turn Canada into the stream of peaceful world development made possible by the success of the Geneva Conference.

Peace, controlled disarmament, an end to the horrible menace of atomic war will bring extending cultural exchanges between Canada and the countries of the socialist half of the world, and friendship between all peoples. That development must have its counterpart within Canada in the form of domestic policies to increase and enrich social security for all her people, to develop mutually beneficial trade with the socialist half of the world, to build great industries in Canada to process more of our raw materials and create expanding opportunities for Canada's young men and women.

One of the first needs now, after Geneva, is that part of the public revenues distributed through wasteful arms contracts be expended through extension of social services.

Higher old age pensions, higher family allowances, higher pensions for the blind, would all exemplify the tremendous value to Canada of such a change. Prime Minister St. Laurent has explained several times that his Government refuses to consider establishment of a national health insurance scheme because the expenditure of two billion dollars per year on war preparations impose a heavy burden on the taxpayers already. But the outcome of the Geneva Conference will remove any excuse for such enormous expenditures upon preparations for war. Reduction of them will make available, without any new taxation, enough money to meet all the

cost to the Federal Government of establishing a national health insurance scheme.

The Labor-Progressive Party urges the working-class movement to demand the introduction of a non-contributory health scheme now.

There is urgent need for the expansion of Canada's foreign trade and the development of new foreign markets, particularly with the socialist half of the world. Trade with the socialist half of the world remains an indispensable factor for Canadian prosperity in peace. The importance of the socialist market is growing rapidly.

The LPP is preparing an extensive submission on economic development of the country, to be presented to a recently-established Royal Commission in the early part of the New Year.

Among the things that Canada can now do to follow up the spirit of Geneva are:

— to publicly welcome the spirit of Geneva and to call for an end to war propaganda;

— to at once recognise the People's Republic of China and to propose in the United Nations that People's China take her rightful seat;

— to instruct its representative in the UN Disarmament Commission to propose the immediate banning of the H-bomb and terror weapons;

— to send a trade delegation to the Soviet Union, People's China and other countries of the socialist part of the world, to sign pacts between them and Canada.

A special session of Parliament should be convened now, at which an urgent call to the Four Great Powers could be made, urging them to find a peaceful solution to the question of a united and democratic Germany, to support a European security system, to consolidate peace in the Far East, to bring about disarmament and the peaceful use of atomic energy in place of atomic weapons, and for new policies of world trade.

Such a step would be a proud expression of Canadian independence, democracy and the profound desires of our people for world peace.

\* From a report by Comrade Tim Buck, to a meeting of the National Committee of the Labor-Progressive Party.

## In Communist and Workers' Parties

SIXTH VOLUME OF V. I. LENIN'S WORKS  
PUBLISHED IN KOREA

The publication of V. I. Lenin's works continues in the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The publishing house of the

Korean Party of Labour has recently issued the VIth volume.

### MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On October 12 and 13 a meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was held in Prague to hear and discuss a report on the situation in the building industry, its further development and the tasks facing it. The report was delivered by Vaclav Pasek, Secretary of the Central Committee. In the discussion which

followed, 24 comrades took part, after which an appropriate resolution was adopted.

The meeting also heard and discussed a report made by Comrade Viliam Siroky on the second item on the agenda—Some Questions of Organisation and Cadres in the Work of the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic. Appropriate decisions were adopted.

### MEETING OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY OF CUBA

The National Committee of the People's Socialist Party held a meeting early in September, at which Comrade A. Diaz made the report on behalf of the Committee's Executive Bureau. Anti-communist terror, the threats of imperialism, the treachery of the corrupt trade union leadership, he said, could not and would not be able to break the struggle of the masses against imperialist oppression, for their rights and for a democratic way out of the crisis.

of the workers and peasants, for uniting the masses, as the core of the national democratic anti-imperialist and anti-feudal front.

Despite the reign of terror and the anti-communist campaign the meeting noted that the Party's membership had increased by more than 1,000 between January 1 and August 16 this year. It also pointed out that the decision of the previous meeting in December on improving the ideological education of Party members was not being carried out satisfactorily.

It was resolved to convene a National Assembly of the Party to discuss its programme and Rules and a special preparatory commission was set up for this purpose.

### POLITICAL REPORTS OF LEADING PARTY WORKERS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

In accordance with a decision of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, groups of speakers have been attached to Party committees and branches, the secretaries of which lead and branches of these groups. Such groups also include comrades holding leading positions in aimaks (territories) and somons (districts). The reports given by members of these groups to working people are not just routine talks by officials. They contain explanations of Party and Government measures and also indicate ways and means for their realisation. Such reports and the lively discussions which follow them enhance both the political consciousness and the activity of the working people and help to develop the creative initiative of the masses.

Approximately 400 such groups, with a total membership of more than 2,000, are now functioning in the towns and villages of the Republic, under the direction of Party organisations. A number of aimak committees of the MPRP, including those of Uburhanghai and Choibalsan, systematically organise the work of such groups in accordance with a plan, drawing in a wide circle of leading Party and state functionaries, executives and specialists to make the political reports.

Party organisations hold monthly meetings of the speakers, at which they discuss both the content and quality of the reports. Special attention is devoted to improving the general political and Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the speakers.

### FACTORY NEWSPAPERS OF GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY SHARE EXPERIENCES

Factory newspapers being an effective means of stimulating Party work in the factories, the factory branches of the Communist Party of Germany make constant efforts to improve their quality. The central organ of the Party, *Freies Volk*, gives them valuable assistance by organising interchanges of experience.

It helps the workers to fight against the arbitrary actions of the employers. In one case it carried a report that one of the foremen, who was always speeding up the workers, was to blame for the death of a worker. This tragedy aroused strong indignation in the factory and the management was forced to discharge the foreman in question.

In some shops wages were cut and work

Dear Comrades,

I am happy to welcome you to this school of our Party. You are already activists; you have already participated in the battles of the working class, in leading them; for the most part you already occupy posts of responsibility in the Party and the mass movement. It is the task of this school to improve your knowledge, to enable you to fight still better and lead the struggle in a better way.

For you it is not a question of absorbing a mass of knowledge which will subsequently be more or less well assimilated, or to stuff your heads with ready-made formulas that you will recite by heart in all cases of life and struggle. On the contrary, you are called upon to familiarise yourselves with the Marxist-Leninist method, with the principles of the science of society, in order to apply them in life and learn to solve, with the sense of responsibility and initiative that characterise real leaders, the practical problems of our struggle.

In other words, you are not in a school that will teach you everything and thus cut out the need for further study. The time you will spend here represents a highly important stage, but merely a stage, in the patient and incessant work of the activist to raise his theoretical level in close contact with practice, and to assimilate Marxism-Leninism better and better throughout his whole life.

It is not my task to read you the first lecture. For my part I should only like to speak of the Party, to remind you what it represents, what it does and what it wants, how it conducts itself and what it has a right to expect from its members.

The Party is composed, above all, of the best sons of the proletariat. It is essentially the Party of the working class.

Capitalist society, in which we live, is characterised by the exploitation of man by man, by a division into two fundamental classes fighting one against the other—the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

The vanguard of the working class, our Party, leads the working people's struggle, their fight for economic demands, their actions of all kinds—strikes, big battles for democratic rights, for peace and national independence. It leads the fight of the workers, of all the exploited and oppressed for a better future, the fight for Socialism. The workers know that in this struggle, as Marx and Engels so splendidly put it in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, they have nothing to lose but their chains, they have a world to win.

A fight in which so much is at stake must be guided by definite principles, by scientific theory: the science of revolution is called dialectical and historical materialism.

It is impossible for this science to be assimilated in equal degree by the entire working class. Within the working class one finds very different levels of consciousness. The Party is striving to raise the degree of consciousness of the class. As Lenin emphasized, the Party's role is to impart a socialist consciousness and scientific theory to the working-class movement.

Our great teachers, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin did not "imagine" or "invent" this theory of dialectical materialism. They studied objective reality, a reality that exists independently of our ideas and our desires, and on the basis of this study they formul-

way to Socialism, that the proletariat is the grave-digger of the bourgeoisie.

In its persistent efforts to disseminate the theory of scientific Socialism in the working-class movement, our Party, since the beginning of this year, has once more had to firmly draw the attention of its members and the whole proletariat to certain fundamental laws of capitalist economy. It especially recalled the law according to which the relative and absolute impoverishment of the working class is the inevitable result of capitalist accumulation, of the concentration of capital, of the formation of big trusts which seize all the wealth of the country.

In engaging in vast strike actions against the employers, the working class is precisely at this very moment showing that it is conscious of the need to fight against the lowering of its standard of living, for less meagre wages and less inhuman conditions of work.

The working class knows from experience that Marxist theory states the truth when it affirms that no social law is ever enacted and that no improvement in the living conditions of the working people is ever agreed to by the employers without a struggle by the working people. And any social gain is wiped out by the bourgeoisie if it is not defended by the working class.

At one and the same time Marxists combat the view of those who see only the political struggle and deny the importance of the economic fight of the proletariat, and the opinion of those who overestimate the role of economic struggle and disregard the significance of the political struggle, the struggle for the final objective of the working class, for Socialism.

The economic fight of the proletariat is highly important, but it cannot abolish the laws of capitalism and free the workers from exploitation and privation. It is aimed at the effects of capitalism and not at the fundamental cause of the proletariat's poverty, that is the capitalist mode of production.

It is precisely because they want to gloss over the need for a social revolution that the reformist leaders deny the existence of the law of impoverishment. To defend their ugly cause they trample science and truth underfoot.

Let us now consider another essential thesis of Marxism-Leninism. Lenin has shown that, at the turn of this century, capitalism entered its last stage—that of imperialism. He showed that imperialism was moribund capitalism, capitalism in its death throes. This does not mean to say that no further economic progress or expansion of production is possible in the era of imperialism; it means, in fact, an unprecedented aggravation of all the contradictions of capitalism.

Lenin showed us that unevenness of economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism. He showed that in the era of imperialism the unevenness becomes intensified and accentuated; the chain of imperialism is made up of links of varying strength and resistance with the resulting possibility of the chain snapping at its weakest point, that is to say, the possibility of the victory of Socialism, at first, in one or several countries taken separately.

It is now thirty-eight years since the

Maurice Thorez

General Secretary, French Communist Party

and the bourgeoisie, the struggle of the colonial peoples against the yoke of imperialism, the contradictions between the diverse imperialist powers themselves became

more and more serious. The capitalists endeavoured to solve their difficulties at the expense of the Soviet Union: herein lay the essence of the co-called Munich policy which led to the Hitler aggression against the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union triumphed over Hitlerism and thus made a decisive contribution to the liberation of our country and of the whole of Europe. And the camp of Socialism broadened anew and gained in strength.

Weren't we right, dear comrades, when, back in 1917, we answered Lenin's appeal and took the path opened up by the October Revolution, the path of Socialism?

And who could ignore the great lesson presented by the results of the development of the two systems? After the Soviet Union, where Socialism has already been built, and where work has begun on the building of Communism, the cause of socialist construction is triumphing on a territory that stretches from the Elbe to the East-China Sea. All over the world life itself endorses the correctness of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

And so the Communist class policy is the only correct one. But the Communist class policy does not mean orientation on the working class alone, it does not signify a sectarian narrowness. In relying on the working class as the main force of Socialism, the Communist Party, to the extent that it regards the struggle to change the economic and social system, for Socialism as a serious one, seeks to win over allies to its side.

Among these allies—either those who are already on the side of the working class or who are its potential allies—figure, primarily, the working peasants. And among the peasants, first and foremost the agricultural labourers, then the small peasants—landowners and tenants who do not employ hired labour. The Communist Party defends all demands of the peasantry and the working non-proletarians in general that are not contrary to the interests of the proletariat.

The working class and its party, the French Communist Party, support the struggles of the colonial peoples against imperialism, for freedom. They support them in the interests of the working class of the metropolitan country, which are inseparable from the interests of France itself.

Thirty years ago, during the events of 1925, we were alone in regarding the war in Morocco as an unjust one, in making a distinction between just and unjust wars. This conception had then practically no currency outside our Party. Now it is accepted by broader social strata of the population. Our Party and its influence have grown in the struggle.

It is precisely because we have advanced that new problems have confronted us, particularly since the liberation. Together with other parties and organisations we assumed then that the establishment of the French Union would make it possible to build relations on a new basis between

clared its readiness to take its place in the French Union, the colonisers did everything they could, even engaging in a most odious war, in the attempt to re-establish their foul system in Viet Nam, a system condemned by history. In the south of Viet Nam the only result of the policy pursued by the French imperialists was that their masters and rivals—the U.S. colonisers—installed themselves there. While the puppet Saigon Government and that of Cambodia openly speak against the French Union, the democratic Government of President Ho Chi Minh announces its readiness to negotiate freely with France.

A question arises: Do they want to repeat in North Africa the policy of war which has yielded its fruits in Indo-China?

Negotiation and amicable agreement with the qualified representatives of the peoples of Morocco and Algeria is for these countries, as for Tunisia, the sole means of settling the problems posed by history. This is the only way of uniting in the French Union peoples who as a result of their previous development found themselves enslaved by French imperialism and who, today, with the support of the workers and other French democrats are demanding liberty and national independence. It is clear to all that the right to secede does not mean that secession must necessarily take place. All the peoples of the French Union, including the Algerian people, must be the masters of their own destinies.

Such is the unshakable position of our Party which not only does not separate genuine patriotism from proletarian internationalism, but considers the two inseparable.

Dear Comrades,

One of the principal questions which you will thoroughly study at this school is the united front of the working class and also the unification of the democratic and national forces, of which proletarian unity of action is the cementing force.

You will leave here better equipped for drawing into the common struggle the Socialist workers who have been deceived by their party leadership, to organise this joint struggle and to translate into reality the broad policy of unity of our Party, which is fully determined to support in parliament and outside it any real steps forward along the road to the changes desired by our people.

You will leave here better equipped to organise the broad masses, to help develop the trade union, youth and women's organisations and all other forms of the mass movement.

You will leave here better equipped to settle organisational problems and, above all, the chief problem—that of selecting cadres—loyal and staunch activists capable of ensuring the methodical fulfilment of and checking-up on decisions adopted, capable of ensuring the normal functioning of Party bodies and, above all, of the factory branches, capable of seeing that inner-Party democracy and the collective principle of work are observed, cadres who are not afraid of criticism and self-criticism.

You will leave here better equipped to display initiative and a sense of responsibility, to work successfully and with enthusiasm to extend the influence of our splendid Party, strong in its ideological and political unity, strong by virtue of the solidarity of its ranks and the confidence of

these groups to working people are not just routine talks by officials. They contain explanations of Party and Government measures and also indicate ways and means for their realisation. Such reports and the lively discussions which follow them enhance both the political consciousness and the activity of the working people and help to develop the creative initiative of the masses.

## FACTORY NEWSPAPERS OF GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY SHARE EXPERIENCES

Factory newspapers being an effective means of stimulating Party work in the factories, the factory branches of the Communist Party of Germany make constant efforts to improve their quality. The central organ of the Party, *Freies Volk*, gives them valuable assistance by organising interchanges of experience.

Recently a seminar was held in Baden-Württemberg to discuss the work of factory newspapers. One of the speakers there was a Communist who works in a factory employing 8,000. He stated that the newspaper in his factory has a circulation of from 900 to 1,000. The items for it come from the shops, with non-party workers also helping to collect them. Each fact cited in an item is carefully checked beforehand.

Whatever the newspaper writes about, it never adopts a defensive attitude.

the work of these groups in accordance with a plan, drawing in a wide circle of leading Party and state functionaries, executives and specialists to make the political reports.

Party organisations hold monthly meetings of the speakers, at which they discuss both the content and quality of the reports. Special attention is devoted to improving the general political and Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the speakers.

It helps the workers to fight against the arbitrary actions of the employers. In one case it carried a report that one of the foremen, who was always speeding up the workers, was to blame for the death of a worker. This tragedy aroused strong indignation in the factory and the management was forced to discharge the foreman in question.

In some shops wages were cut and work was speeded up. The newspaper suggested how the situation could best be met. A brief strike took place and the management was compelled to satisfy the demands of the workers.

More than 40 Communists and non-party workers are now helping to circulate the paper in this factory and it is read regularly by more than half the employees. During lunch hours it is passed from hand to hand.

ens. of all the exploited and oppressed for a better future, the fight for Socialism. The workers know that in this struggle, as Marx and Engels so splendidly put it in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, they have nothing to lose but their chains, they have a world to win.

A fight in which so much is at stake must be guided by definite principles, by scientific theory: the science of revolution is called dialectical and historical materialism.

It is impossible for this science to be assimilated in equal degree by the entire working class. Within the working class one finds very different levels of consciousness.

The Party is striving to raise the degree of consciousness of the class. As Lenin emphasized, the Party's role is to impart a socialist consciousness and scientific theory to the working-class movement.

Our great teachers, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin did not "imagine" or "invent" this theory of dialectical materialism. They studied objective reality, a reality that exists independently of our ideas and our desires, and on the basis of this study they formulated the laws which govern the development of nature, of society and thought. And so they arrived, in particular, at the scientific certainty that capitalism must give

\* Comrade Maurice Thorez' speech at the opening of the Central Party School of the French Communist Party on October 10.

the law of impoverishment. To defend their ugly cause they trample science and truth underfoot.

Let us now consider another essential thesis of Marxism-Leninism. Lenin has shown that, at the turn of this century, capitalism entered its last stage—that of imperialism. He showed that imperialism was moribund capitalism, capitalism in its death throes. This does not mean to say that no further economic progress or expansion of production is possible in the era of imperialism; it means, in fact, an unprecedented aggravation of all the contradictions of capitalism.

Lenin showed us that unevenness of economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism. He showed that in the era of imperialism the unevenness becomes intensified and accentuated; the chain of imperialism is made up of links of varying strength and resistance with the resulting possibility of the chain snapping at its weakest point, that is to say, the possibility of the victory of Socialism, at first, in one or several countries taken separately.

It is now thirty-eight years since the correctness of this Marxist-Leninist law was borne out by fact, by the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917.

Two camps came into being in the world: the camp of Socialism and that of capitalism. In the camp of capitalism the class antagonisms between the proletariat

not employ them about. The Communist Party defends all demands of the peasantry and the working non-proletarians in general that are not contrary to the interests of the proletariat.

The working class and its party, the French Communist Party, support the struggles of the colonial peoples against imperialism, for freedom. They support them in the interests of the working class of the metropolitan country, which are inseparable from the interests of France itself.

Thirty years ago, during the events of 1925, we were alone in regarding the war in Morocco as an unjust one, in making a distinction between just and unjust wars. This conception had then practically no currency outside our Party. Now it is accepted by broader social strata of the population. Our Party and its influence have grown in the struggle.

It is precisely because we have advanced that new problems have confronted us, particularly since the liberation. Together with other parties and organisations we assumed then that the establishment of the French Union would make it possible to build relations on a new basis between the French people and the peoples of overseas territories which in the past had been attached to France. Since then the representatives of the French capitalist bourgeoisie have done everything to dash these hopes to the ground. While, for instance, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam de-

Party, which is fully determined to support in parliament and outside it any real steps forward along the road to the changes desired by our people.

You will leave here better equipped to organise the broad masses, to help develop the trade union, youth and women's organisations and all other forms of the mass movement.

You will leave here better equipped to settle organisational problems and, above all, the chief problem—that of selecting cadres—loyal and staunch activists capable of ensuring the methodical fulfilment of and checking-up on decisions adopted, capable of ensuring the normal functioning of Party bodies and, above all, of the factory branches, capable of seeing that inner-Party democracy and the collective principle of work are observed, cadres who are not afraid of criticism and self-criticism.

You will leave here better equipped to display initiative and a sense of responsibility, to work successfully and with enthusiasm to extend the influence of our splendid Party, strong in its ideological and political unity, strong by virtue of the solidarity of its ranks and the confidence of millions of proletarians and other exploited people, who place all their hopes in it and expect great things of it.

I wish you, dear comrades, success in deriving the maximum benefit from this school for the good of our Party, the working class and the people of France.

## A Sense of the New—Vital Quality for Party Workers

The building of Socialism, in which the working people of our country are enthusiastically engaged, involves the solution of a great many political, economic and cultural problems of all kinds. It is necessary to ensure the planned, proportionate development of the whole national economy, giving priority to the development of heavy industry over that of other branches of economy, and to ensure daily fulfilment of all the economic aspects of the state plan. It is necessary to ensure the steady growth and improvement of production in order to satisfy to the maximum the constantly and rapidly growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. It is necessary to introduce and master the most up-to-date machinery in industry, agriculture, transport and in other spheres of the national economy, this being essential for the maximum development of production and the growth of labour productivity, which is the mainspring of all social wealth. The building of a new, socialist society involves the solution of important tasks in the development of cultural and public life.

This great construction work is headed by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Our Party indicates the direction of and works out the fundamental directives for the building of Socialism in Czechoslovakia. Through its political and organisational work, relying on the support of the broad working masses, and with the aid of all levers, it ensures the realisation of its general line. For the Party really to play the leading role proper to it in all spheres of public life, every Party worker must work perseveringly and know his job, must always be equal to any situation that arises and have a sense of the new.

Building Socialism is a big and complex job; it cannot be accomplished without coming up against obstacles and difficulties, without shortcomings and errors. We have known not a few instances of workers or of engineers and technicians in charge of production sections who, des-

\*  
**Bruno Köhler**  
Secretary, C.C., Communist Party  
of Czechoslovakia  
\* \*

pite their sincere desire to carry out the tasks set them by the Party and the Government, just mark time when they come up against difficulties and shortcomings and do not know how to go about remedying the situation.

The coal output plan, for instance, is not fulfilled by the Ostrava-Karvina, Kladno and other coalfields in the summer months because during the holiday season labour discipline slackens, there is a shortage of labour power, etc. The many miners of these coalfields are greatly disturbed by this unsatisfactory state of affairs. They have to be helped to find a way out, to develop widespread socialist emulation, to mobilise everyone to carry out his duties at work in an exemplary manner. The engineering plants such as the Tatra Plant in Smichov, the Stavoloko Plant (Radotin), the Eska Works (Cheb) and the Meopta Factory (Modrany) have experienced staffs of workers, technicians and engineers who know very well that labour productivity should rise at a more rapid rate than wages, that the cost of production must be brought down, thereby facilitating a reduction in the price of consumer goods and, hence, an improvement in living standards. Yet the results achieved at some of our other plants are just the opposite. The management and workers there have to be helped to change the situation, to introduce modern machinery, to put into effect improvements suggested by workers, technicians and engineers, to improve the organisation of production and revise standards of output now out of date. It is necessary to utilise more fully the production capacity of the plants and, particularly, to make better use of electricity in

the evenings. But not all their personnel realise the necessity of having a second shift, because just how much this means to the entire national economy has not been adequately explained to them.

Our workers are public-spirited and readily introduce new machinery and inventions. Nevertheless, there are times when the use of new techniques meets with opposition, not because the workers are against new machines, but because the operation of them is not properly organised and therefore fails to bring the expected results.

It often happens that state farms, machine and tractor stations and agricultural co-operatives, though enjoying essentially the same conditions, achieve different results in their work because those lagging behind in the management of their enterprises and in the organisation of work do not make use of the new, good experiences which are available. There are also many cases of enterprises and higher economic bodies failing to cope with their tasks because their leading cadres are constantly being changed. And, conversely, leading executives sometimes continue to hold posts they are not yet equal to, or are not given the assistance they require nor provided with the conditions necessary for them to improve their skill. We come across numerous instances of this kind in all sections of our construction work—such is real life, and such are the conditions in which our new socialist society is developing.

It cannot be denied that the Party and the Government have provided us with good decisions, directives and advice to help us solve the big problems of socialist construction. There is also the rich experience of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and, in addition, we have no little experience of our own. The point is to put those decisions and instructions into effect, to carry out that advice and to make use of that experience in line with the existing situation. In doing this, Party workers must give substantial assistance to those who work in economic bodies and the state ap-

paratus, to our workers on the cultural front and in mass organisations.

It is the duty of Party workers to be able to correctly assess complicated situations and direct the activity of all builders of Socialism in conformity with the decisions and directives of the Party and the Government. The Party worker must be able accurately to determine what is the most important and new that must be dealt with in any given situation, and must know what needs to be done to ensure the fulfilment of Party and Government decisions. He should not, however, simply do the work of the directing bodies and organisations of the different sections of our socialist construction—the national committees, mass organisations, etc. On the contrary, it is essential to get these bodies and organisations themselves to take measures to give practical effect to everything important and new, to that which makes it possible for our task as a whole to be carried out. It is the duty of Party workers to check up on the efficacy of these measures and help to carry them out by developing mass political work. That is how Party leadership should be exercised in practical work from day to day, in all sections of socialist construction in our country.

Being guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching makes it easier for the Party worker to exercise a leading role in the everyday practical work of socialist construction, and in the struggle for the general line of the Party. Marxism-Leninism helps the Party worker to recognise and know what is new and emerging, what is most important for the fulfilment of the tasks facing us. Creative application of Marxism-Leninism in his everyday work helps the Party worker not only to explain the general line of the Party to the working people, but also himself to find his right bearings in carrying out the decisions of the Party and the Government. Experience shows that it is precisely on this point that many of our leading executives in the economic and other fields need help so that they may approach their work from the right angle, surmount difficulties and obstacles and cope with the big tasks of directing production and building Socialism all along the line.

To ensure the development of what is new and important for the successful con-

struction of Socialism is by no means always an easy task. For various reasons obstacles are frequently encountered hampering progress, the application of new methods of work, the introduction of new techniques, and the resolving of highly important questions. This happens because of lack of understanding of the essence of the matter and because of conservatism on the part of some workers, and also as a result of sabotage by the old, capitalist elements still to be found in our country.

It is very important to ascertain the reasons why the development of all that is new and important meets with obstacles and opposition, since the steps to be taken to overcome these barriers depend upon what those reasons are. Some production executives rest content with simply fulfilling production plans, giving no thought to the development of techniques and the constant improvement of production. And this is despite the fact that the Party and the Government look on carelessness in regard to technical development and the all-round improvement of the technical level in our factories as loss of a sense of responsibility for the job entrusted to one. Those guilty of this attitude evidently do not realise that continued technical development is an objective necessity for a socialist economy.

A marked hindrance to the development of our national economy and the introduction of inventions and new methods of work is the conservatism to be seen in the fact that old methods of production, which have often been in use for decades, are preserved only because the introduction of new and better methods takes time and effort on the part of technicians and engineers, and because they have yet to be mastered by the working people.

Not only must we know of the existence of these and similar facts in our life, but we also have to overcome them and steadily promote the growth of the new. That is why our Party trains its workers to be tireless fighters for everything that is new and progressive. This struggle will be the more successful, the more Party workers, in their work, rely on the broad masses of the working people and their creative initiative. The Party worker must feel and understand which questions

ought to be raised for discussion by Party bodies, how to prepare them for discussion and what measures to suggest. He must be able to organise discussion of the decisions taken by Party bodies, by activists, economic bodies, national committees, mass organisations, engineers and technicians, in order to set in operation all levers for mobilising the masses.

It is the duty of the Party worker to pay attention to everything that helps to improve work, never to be indifferent to what is going on around him and to see to it that every Party member, every public-spirited working man feels personally responsible for the success of the common cause. In our country all wealth belongs to the working people, not to the capitalists, and it is in the interest of the working people themselves to remove all obstacles standing in the way of the construction of Socialism. The removal of such obstacles and continual progress are best furthered by our Party's tried and tested method of criticism and self-criticism. It is the duty of the Party worker to support and develop criticism and self-criticism in every way, to draw the necessary conclusions from it for his own work.

The working people of town and country, our political, economic and cultural workers wholeheartedly favour the more rapid progress of socialist construction in our country. The masses are making increasingly exacting demands on Party workers, turning to them for advice and help, heeding what they say, for they see them as the representatives of the Party they trust and recognise as their tested leader in the effort to build anew, socialist society. All this places upon the Party worker the obligation to fully recognise the responsibility he bears for the job entrusted to him, to be aware of all the complexities as well as the practical details of the work of building Socialism. He must be of a penetrating mind, must have a broad outlook, know the essence of the Party's policy, rapidly determine what is new and important and strive to implement this in the interest of socialist construction. These are the qualities a Party worker must have to be able to carry out correctly the lofty duties imposed upon him by the Party.

## On the Eve of Parliamentary Elections in Switzerland

The elections to the National Council will take place on October 29 and 30. In appraising the election results, it is important to bear in mind that our small country is divided into 25 constituencies (cantons). Such a division places small parties at a particular disadvantage, since the votes cast for them in all those cantons where they have no possibility of obtaining seats are lost.

The Swiss Party of Labour is putting up candidates in only five constituencies. In other cantons, where the Party is not so strong, it recommends voting for progressive Social Democratic candidates and, in individual cases, for the Social Democratic Party list of candidates. Here we have in mind candidates who are to some degree in opposition to the political line of the Social Democratic leaders.

The election campaign centres mainly around four groups of questions.

First, the arms and military appropriations policy. In the past few years expenditure for such purposes has accounted for about half the Federation's appropriations. It amounts to more than double the sum which, according to an opinion expressed by government experts eight years ago, Switzerland can afford. Neither the Government nor the top military men have any intentions whatsoever of reducing military expenditure—on the contrary, they hope to increase it substantially.

The Swiss Party of Labour has always fought against exorbitant military expenditure. While recognising the need for defence with a view to safeguarding the country's borders and state neutrality, it opposes a policy of armament and militarisation going far beyond the limits of defence. The demand for a reduction in armament costs is linked with the struggle for peace and the prohibition of atomic weapons. Over many years it has only been the Party of Labour that has vigorously supported all activities and measures in defence of peace, while the other parties, and their press particularly, have been vigorously spurring on the cold war. Of late, developments in the international arena—the Geneva Conference of the four heads of government, the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and a whole series of other important events that have contributed to an easing of international relations—have confirmed the correctness of our Party's policy. However, it should be remembered that most of the Swiss press continues its campaign of calumny against the democratic camp, showing that its attitude towards the cold war has not changed one iota.

Another concentration point of the campaign is the financial and taxation policy. The state has surplus funds, a proportion of which is salted away in the vaults, while part is taken up by the export of capital, in which the Government, too, is now engaging. The state revenue is considerably in excess of expenditure. True, the Federation is in debt to the big banks, but the latter refuse to accept repayment as they also have surplus funds. The payment of debts would increase the already considerable liquidity of funds and have an adverse effect on the bank rate, which is what bank capital seeks to avoid.

In the meantime the popular masses are shouldering a heavy tax burden. High

★  
Marino Bodenmann  
Member, Secretariat,  
Swiss Party of Labour  
★ ★

customs duties, an increased turnover tax resulting in a continued rise in the cost of living, and, furthermore, the direct Federation tax—which is levied on even small incomes—constitute the chief sources of the state revenue. The Swiss Party of Labour and its representatives in Parliament have for a long time been demanding a reduction of taxes for the broad lower-income sections of the population. All other parties have persistently rejected these proposals, and only came out with promises to work for tax reductions a few months before the elections.

The Social Democratic Party, for instance, is now calling for a referendum on tax reductions and is incidentally advancing exactly the same demands as those put forward by the Party of Labour for many years past. This idea of a referendum corresponds to the proposal that our Party leadership made last April to the Social Democrats, the trade unions and the co-operative movement. The Party of Labour supports the present demands of the Social Democratic Party, which run counter to the Social Democrats' former financial and taxation policy and accord with the demands which only the Party of Labour has advanced in past years. But the extent to which the demands for a tax reduction will be satisfied after the elections is somewhat problematical. Certain parties in Switzerland find that pre-election promises come cheaply.

The problem of social security is likewise one of the first order in our country. Disability and maternity benefits are completely non-existent. The Federation's insurance bodies pay out such a paltry pension to the aged that they would starve were it not for the assistance given by private individuals and charitable institutions. In 1925 the people voted for disability benefits. For some thirty years, however, this measure has been blocked by the government and the parties supporting it. Nor is sick and accident insurance in a satisfactory state.

The Party of Labour is waging persevering struggle for an expansion of social insurance. Some headway has been made in relation to increasing old age pensions and introducing disability pensions, in the sense that the Government has been compelled to give assurances on the matter and take measures to fulfil the demands put forward.

The wages paid to industrial and office workers bear no relation to the huge profits amassed by the employers. Wage increases persistently lag behind the rising cost of living. There are many big sections of the people, among them Federal civil servants, who do not even receive a cost of living allowance. The wage earners have not benefited at all from the favourable combination of economic circumstances, while joint-stock companies are multiplying their profits. In these conditions the demand for increased wages is undoubtedly an urgent one.

According to the law, there is an eight-hour day in the factories. For the most part, however, this is only on paper, as overtime is being worked on an unprecedented scale. The demand for increased wages is indissolubly linked with the demand to do away with overtime. A campaign is being launched in our country for a 44-hour working week with no cut in wages; this campaign has the support of the Party of Labour.

Housing, too, is a burning question. Despite the fact that Switzerland suffered no war damage, it has an acute housing shortage. During the past few years there have been two increases in rents for old houses, while rents in the new residential quarters are so high that the ordinary worker simply cannot afford them. Most noteworthy is the fact that many old houses with comparatively low rents are being demolished in the towns, and blocks of expensive flats are going up in their place, quite beyond the means of ordinary people. Capital investments in land have led to widespread speculation, accompanied by big increases in rent. Our Party points out that it is only by developing housing for the working people, with financial assistance from the state, that the disastrous state of affairs in this sphere can be remedied.

The Party of Labour is working energetically for working-class unity of action, for rallying all progressive forces of the people in the struggle against the small handful of big capitalists, exploiters and the power of the propertied classes. In connection with the parliamentary elections it has therefore taken steps in various constituencies for joint action. But the leadership of the Social Democratic Party put a ban on cantonal organisations taking part in any form of joint activity whatsoever with the Party of Labour. The opposition forces within the Social Democratic Party in favour of unity of action are still weak. The Party of Labour, nevertheless, is waging a pre-election struggle for working people's unity. Whereas the Social Democratic Party rejects any form of unity, in Geneva there is an alliance between the Social Democrats and the Progressists (the Nicole splinter group). The Party of Labour is the strongest workers' party in Geneva. It took the initiative in the question of establishing a united bloc of the three workers' parties in this canton as a counterweight to the bourgeois parties' bloc. This proposal has been supported at a number of meetings and also by various factory delegations. Owing, however, to the negative stand taken by the Social Democratic Party it has been impossible to achieve this unity.

The Party of Labour is vigorously and confidently waging the election campaign with the object of increasing its votes in the cantons where it is putting forward its own candidates.

Ideologically the Party's ranks are united and solid and this enhances its militancy. The Party is not making any election promises to the electorate, but it can justifiably refer to the policy it has been pursuing up to now. Not only has the Party correctly appraised the development of international events and the fight for peace, but has also made its contribution to this struggle.

## Success of Communist Press Month in Italy

Communist Press Month in Italy is proving a great success. Millions are taking part in a broad popular campaign and contributing to the *Unita* fund, some 521 million lire having been collected by October 15—21 million more than anticipated. Contributions are still coming in.

*Unita* socials and galas, organised by branches, are playing a most important part in establishing contact with non-party and Catholic working people. In Reggio Emilia, for instance, hundreds of non-Communist working people attended the socials, contributed to the *Unita* fund and had heart-to-heart talks with Party members on questions that worried them. Very often this helps to build friendly relations between Catholics and Communists.

## Peace Supporters Active in West Bengal

A meeting of the West Bengal Peace Council took place in Calcutta with 140 Council members present, together with numerous representatives of mass organisations. In a report on the Council's activities by Professor K. Datta, General Secretary, it was stated that one million signatures had already been collected to the Vienna Appeal in West Bengal. The Council had also arranged a Taiwan Week and a Hiroshima Week. In connection with the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' conference at Geneva, the Council decided to collect signatures from deputies to Parliament, the legislative assemblies of states, from members of local organisations and prominent public figures in support of a demand for the prohibition of atomic weapons.

It passed a resolution urging the four Foreign Ministers to reach agreement on disarmament and the prohibition of atomic arms, to manifest mutual understanding and to co-operate to secure world peace.

Mass peace meetings were held in Calcutta, Chunchura, Serampore and Chandernagore in connection with this session of the Peace Council. The meeting in Chunchura adopted a resolution wishing success to the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' conference at Geneva.

## For Friendship With All Countries

Peace Meeting in Greece

The first meeting of peace supporters, sponsored by the Greek Committee of Struggle for Lessening International Tension and for Peace, was recently held in Greece. Over 1,000 people attended, among them Kartalis and Svolos, leaders of the Democratic Party; General Sarafis; Professor Tsonis and Professor Imvriotis; Alamanis, Modis, Kotris, Tsanetakis, Zorbas, Korakas and Risiotis, members of Parliament; Admiral Iannikostas (retired); General Argropoulos; the Bishop of Kozani, Ioakim; trade union leader Arapis; municipal councillors; chairmen of local peace com-

Bidault, former French minister and a leader of the MRP, recently tried to show in *Carrefour*, a reactionary French weekly, that the relaxation of international tension and the "Geneva spirit" are "not serious matters". (Press Item)



M. BIDAULT IN HIS ELEMENT

Drawing by J. Novak

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Back to the Cold War Merchants

The Foreign Ministers' conference will open in Geneva in a few days and broad sections of the public in all countries are manifesting a great interest in it. It should be said, however, that not everyone is pleased at the prospect of progress being achieved in the solution of outstanding international problems. The opponents of further relaxation in international tension and the establishment of confidence between states are taking pains to bring back the good old days of the cold war, to create an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion on the eve of the Geneva meeting of the Four-Power representatives and to discredit the "Geneva spirit".

The big business press is showing particular zeal in this unworthy cause. The *New York Herald Tribune*, to cite a case in point, is reiterating almost daily that the so-called Geneva spirit is showing signs of wearing thin and that the new conference will merely be something by way of a diplomatic exercise. The *Daily News* gloomily forecasts

U.S. General Gruenther, Supreme Commander of NATO armed forces in Europe, in keeping with this infamous "strategy" is at present openly demanding that the armed forces of this bloc be reorganised to prepare them for atomic warfare. Gruenther is giving a big build-up to his plan for reorganising standard divisions into individual self-sufficient "military groups" armed with atomic weapons.

All this is at cross purposes with the Geneva spirit and is quite out of step with the solemn assurances of certain statesmen of the Western world as to their "peace-ability", their desire for "friendship" and "co-operation" among all states. And these hardly accord with the unceasing attempts by Western powers to draw the countries of the Near and Middle East into aggressive military groupings, as, for instance, the incorporation of Iran into the so-called Bagdad pact with the object of converting that country into a jumping-off ground for aggressive acts against the Soviet Union.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Mining Co. and the Braden Copper Mining Co. have amounted to more than 2,000 million dollars—more than one and a half times the value of the total annual output of Chile.

Statistics on Profits By using cheap Chilean labour the U.S. Anaconda Copper Mining Co. is amassing fabulous profits. Between 1950 and 1951 the value of this company's output increased 40%. Since their penetration into the economy of Chile the profits netted by the U.S. Anaconda Copper

Facts Expose...

The fight of the peasants, supported by their democratic organisation (B.T.), is also being waged in other parts of the country, where the landowners are using tractors to plough up the peasants' land and to raze their homes to the ground. In Pengalengan, West Java, the peasants fought back. About 500 from neighbouring villages came along with their implements and seeds and began the sowing. Thus solidarity among those who till the soil checked the plans of the landlords.

Indonesian Peasants Resist Eviction

Some three thousand peasants in Djepara, Central Java, were recently ordered to leave their land. Prior to the second world war this land "belonged" to foreigners, who never cultivated it. Hunger forced the peasants to start tilling it. For many years they have sweated over this land, and now it is being claimed by the Government Central Land Board.

The strike of the "Ferrosmah" workers in Uruguay, who stopped work in defence of their trade union liberties and for the reinstatement of workers—including trade union leaders—who had been sacked, lasted 84 days. At the same time the strike of workers at other iron and steel works, which had begun on September 8 in solidarity with the strikers of "Ferrosmah", came to an end.

During this period the workers of Uruguay displayed a fine example of proletarian unity. Both the autonomous trade unions and those affiliated to the General Union of Working People declared individual and general strikes in Montevideo in support of the just struggle of the "Ferrosmah" workers. Much food and money was collected for the strikers.

To put an end to the bloody Perez Jimenez dictatorship our people must build up the broadest unity of all national and patriotic forces. It is for this reason that Venezuelan Communists have repeatedly suggested united action by all patriots, so as to concentrate in one mighty force the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people of our country for freedom. The Venezuelan working class and peasantry must become the backbone of a united bloc that will put an end to tyranny. The minimum programme of this broad bloc of democratic resistance is the cessation of persecution against the strikers. In addition "Ferrosmah" workers will receive loans equal to 40 days' wages, and workers at other metallurgical plants the equivalent of 15 days' wages. The Government has undertaken to pay a monthly pension to the children of a worker who was killed by "Ferrosmah" agents during the struggle.

Gustavo LOZANO

Caracas, October 1951

Workers Win Strike

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Uruguayan Metal Workers Win Strike

Peace Meeting in Greece

The big business press is showing particular zeal in this unworthy cause. The New York Herald Tribune, to cite a case in point, is reiterating almost daily that the so-called Geneva spirit is showing signs of wearing thin and that the new conference will merely be something by way of a diplomatic exercise. The Daily News gloomily forecasts that it is completely hopeless to expect any mitees and representatives of different countries; chairman of local peace committee; trade union leader Arapts; municipal councilors; Admiral Iannikostas (retired); General Arghropoulos; the Bishop of Kozani, Ioannidis; Modis, Kofris, Tsanetakis, Zorbas, Korakas and Ristis; members of Parliament; Professor Tsontis; and Professor Imvroulis; Professor Tsontis; and Professor Imvroulis; among them Kartalis and Svolos, leaders in Greece. Over 1,000 people attended.

For Friendship With All Countries

U.S. politicians and big noises in public and military life, who have no taste for the "Geneva spirit", keep the monopoly press daily supplied with considerable quantities of drive. A few days ago, George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labour, made another dirty anti-Soviet speech. As reported by The New York Times, Meany asserted that there had been nothing in the past few months to show that "Soviet policy" had changed at all, as far as he understood the matter. In a high old state of hysteria Meany clamours for a tough line in relation to Russia and roots for interference in the domestic affairs of the Peoples Democracies.

The Party of Labour is vigorously and confidently waging the election campaign in the cantons where it is putting forward its own candidates. Ideologically the Party's ranks are united and solid and this enhances its militancy. The Party is not making any election promises to the electorate, but it can justifiably refer to the policy it has been pursuing up to now. Not only has the Party correctly appraised the development of international events and the fight for peace, but has also made its contribution to this struggle.

In the Grip of Monopolies

U.S. press often lauds the privileges granted to foreign capital by the Venezuelan authorities. For example, it recently reproduced a statement in which the Vice-President of the New York National City Bank declared that it was precisely in Venezuela that the bank conducted its best operations. Indeed, the investments of U.S. trusts in our country's economy amount to the fabulous figure of 3,000 million dollars, or half the total U.S. monopoly investments in the Latin American countries.

Letter from Venezuela

Believing that the "silence of the grave" had descended on the country, the clique of conspirators decided to "legalise" its position by holding elections towards the end of 1952. But nothing came of this. Taking advantage of the limited possibility of 1952. But nothing came of this. Taking advantage of the limited possibility of 1952. But nothing came of this.

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