

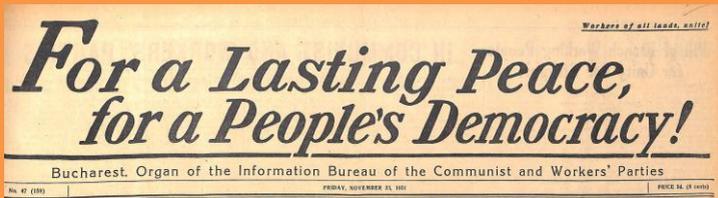
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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UNITY OF WORKING CLASS— INDISPENSIBLE CONDITION OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND VITAL INTERESTS OF WORKING PEOPLE

The working masses in the capitalist countries are becoming more and more convinced that unity of the working class, and, on this basis, national unity of all the democratic forces, is the guarantee of success in their struggle for peace and democracy, for their vital interests, against the U.S.-British warmongers and internal reaction.

“Never before in the history of the international working class movement”, said the resolution of the November, 1949, meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, “has the unity of the working class, both within individual countries and on a world scale, been of such decisive significance as at the present time. Unity of the working class is essential to safeguard peace; to frustrate the criminal designs of the warmongers; to foil the conspiracy of the imperialists against democracy and Socialism; to prevent the establishment of fascist methods of domination; resolutely to rebuff the crusade of monopoly capital against the vital interests of the working class and to secure an improvement in the economic conditions of the working masses”.

The working class and the masses of the people are becoming increasingly aware of the damage caused by the splitting policy carried out by the imperialists and Right-wing Socialist leaders—lieutenants of the

American monopolists. The object of the treacherous activity of the enemies of unity is to split the working class movement, to break-up the forces of peace and democracy, to divide the working people by nationality, profession and religious belief, to wrest from the working class its allies, above all, the peasantry, to sow mistrust between the progressive sections of the population.

For the imperialists there is no other way of preserving their domination and of engaging in war preparations with impunity than that of splitting and deceiving the working class. They are doing this through the medium of mercenary and corrupt Right-wing Socialist leaders—the Attlees and Guy Mollets, Saragats and Romitas, Greens and Murrays, Deakins and Schumachers—watch-dogs of Wall Street and the City. The disrupters of the working-class movement spread slander and lies against the Soviet Union, People's China and countries of people's democracy; they go out of their way to smear the peace-loving policy of these countries and to conceal the truth about the great successes of those peoples who have taken power into their own hands. The disrupters collaborate with the imperialists in Marshallising those countries which have fallen into U.S. bondage, in placing the intolerable burden of war expenditure on the shoulders of the working people the struggle of the working class against the wage-freeze and soaring prices. The splitters are doing all in their power to weaken the international peace movement.

However, with the sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and the entire colonial system, with the danger of war increasing and with unemployment and poverty of the working masses in the capitalist countries

growing, the struggle for unity of the working class becomes more and more active and fruitful.

International democratic trade union, women's and youth organisations are growing in numbers and in strength. Hundreds of millions of people in all countries back the appeals and resolutions of the World Peace Council aimed at strengthening peace and preventing a third world war.

In the People's Democracies historic success has been achieved in securing working class unity: united working-class parties, united trade unions, united cooperative, youth, women's and other mass organisations have been formed. The unity of all the democratic forces in these countries plays a decisive role in the Socialist construction, in carrying out the grand economic and social transformations, in registering new successes in economic and cultural construction.

Major successes in the struggle for working-class unity, for national unity of all the democratic and progressive forces have been registered by the Communist Parties in France, Italy and in a number of other countries.

In France, the working people have formed united trade union organisations in a number of enterprises. There, united action by the working people—Communists and Socialists—is effected from below more and more often in struggle against the anti-popular laws adopted by the reactionary majority in the National Assembly. The U.S. warmongers were particularly alarmed by the strike fought by the French railway workers last March, which was prepared and waged by unity committees representing all railway workers,—both organised and unorganised. The strike paralysed

the entire railway network for several days and ended in victory for the working people. The cantonal elections held in October demonstrated the success of the working people resulting from their unity.

In Italy, trade union, co-operative, women's, youth, sports and other democratic organisations have grown in numbers and strength thanks to the firm unity of action of the Communist and Socialist Parties. The trade unions secured prohibition of arbitrary dismissals, the introduction of a sliding wage scale corresponding to changes in price levels, a guaranteed minimum wage clause in labour agreements, etc. The working class of Italy is now defending these and many other gains of the early post-war years, defending them in stubborn struggle against unlawful dismissals and the curtailing of production—the policy pursued by the de Gasperi Government at the behest of the American monopolists who have taken over the Marshallised Italian economy.

United action by the democratic forces defeated the reactionary Government in Australia which sought to outlaw the Communist Party. The national referendum which rejected the Government's anti-democratic bill, demonstrated that the majority of the Labour rank-and-file, workers, agricultural labourers, small farmers and other sections of the population of Australia looked on the onslaught of reaction against the Communist Party as a component of the imperialist offensive against the vital interests of the working people, against all partisans of peace and democracy, against the freedom and independence of the country.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries are waging struggle day by day for the unity of the working class, for extending and strengthening the national front of all democratic

forces. However, as noted in decisions by the leading organs of the French, Italian and other Communist Parties, individual Party organisations still suffer from serious shortcomings in carrying out this task. Here and there some Communists over-estimate the forces of the enemy, underestimate the power of the working class and falter before difficulties. Others do not always clearly distinguish between the reactionary Right-Wing Socialist leaders and the rank-and-file Socialists and local leaders of the Socialist Parties willing to engage in united action with the Communist Party. Many Party propagandists and agitators sometimes lack patience to “bother” about the rank-and-file, Socialist workers entangled in imperialist lies, in order to open their eyes and show them who are their friends and who their enemies. But the duty of every Communist, of every Party activist is to wage persistent and selfless struggle for unity of the workers, patiently and carefully to explain to Socialist workers the common interests of the working class.

Of the greatest significance in the struggle for unity of the working class is the daily work of Communists in the various mass organisations of the working people. Special attention should be devoted to the masses of Catholic working people and to their organisations, since religious belief cannot be an obstacle to establishing unity of the working people.

With the aim of waging successful struggle for the unity of the working class, the Communist and Workers' Parties are tirelessly improving their ideological and organisational work, intensifying the struggle against manifestations of opportunism and sectarianism, against penetration into the Party of enemy agents, Titoite and

other spies of American imperialism, most foul disrupters of the working class movement.

“Unity of the working class movement and the consolidation of all democratic forces is essential not only to solve the daily tasks of the working class and of the working people; it is essential also to solve the cardinal issues confronting the proletariat as a class leading the struggle to abolish the power of monopoly capital, and to reorganise society along socialist lines. On the basis of successes achieved in creating unity in the ranks of the working class movement, and in the consolidation of all democratic forces, it will become possible to develop the struggle in the capitalist countries for the formation of governments which would rally all patriotic forces opposing the enslavement of their countries by U.S. imperialism; governments which would adopt a policy of a stable peace between the peoples, put an end to the armament race and raise the living standards of the working people”. (From the Resolution of the November, 1949, meeting of the Information Bureau).

The Communist and Workers' Parties regard struggle for unity of the working class as their primary task. Effecting unity of the working class they, ever more actively, are rallying the masses for struggle against the aggressive plans of American imperialism, for a stable peace and security of the peoples, for the national independence of their countries, for democracy and Socialism.

PEOPLES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, AGAINST PREPARATION OF NEW WAR BY IMPERIALISTS

Reply of Italian People to Warmongers' Intrigues

In protest against the meeting of representatives of the countries belonging to the Atlantic Council, scheduled for November 24, in Rome, Italian working people are holding strikes and demonstrations and adopting resolutions protesting against the attempts of the Christian Democratic Ministers and American generals to speed-up the armaments drive and make the population of Italy bear additional sacrifice in the interests of accelerating war preparations. The Italian Peace Committee is convening in Rome a national meeting for disarmament and peace, which will be attended by numerous delegations of peace supporters from towns and villages throughout the country, from the various democratic organisations, and also by representatives of diverse political and religious trends. The meeting will make the Vienna proposals of the World Peace Council the pivot of its discussion, and will outline ways and means for their practical realisation.

Italian peace supporters have won further success in collecting signatures for a Peace Pact. In Naples, 714,500 signatures have been collected, which exceeds the number obtained to the Stockholm Appeal. In Ancona, 43,000 signatures were collected in the space of a few days; in Rome 50,000 signatures were obtained

in one day. The signature collectors include members of Parliament, municipal councillors, prominent cultural workers, and journalists. According to the Italian National Peace Committee, 15,046,828 signatures had been collected in the country by November 12.

Activity of Peace Supporters in Austria

The Vienna session of the World Peace Council inspired peace partisans in Austria. In honour of the session, peace activists collected a further 16,000 signatures to the Appeal for a Peace Pact. In all, 864,617 signatures have been collected in Austria to date.

Recently the Austrian published a “White Book” which, on the basis of documents and facts, exposes the war plans of the imperialists and reveals their war preparations in the Western zones of the country. On November 17, a delegation of ten representatives from the Vienna Peace Council handed the “White Book” to the American authorities in Austria with the request that it be Peace Council delivered to the U.S. congressmen now in Vienna. Together with the “White Book”, the delegation also forwarded a letter on behalf of the 450,000 Vienna citizens who signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. The letter says that peace supporters “will spare no effort in calling upon the peace-loving population of the Austrian capital to give a resolute rebuff to all attempts to turn Austria into a base for a third world war”.

Decisions of World Peace Council— Programme of Action

At an extended meeting of the Hungarian National Peace Council, held in Budapest on November 17, members of the World Peace Council—Professors Erzsebet Andics, György Lukacs and the Protestant Bishop Yanos Peter—reported on the work of the Vienna session of the World Peace Council.

Erzsebet Andics, President of the Hungarian National Peace Council, stressed that the decisions indicate the possibility of solving all questions peacefully—even the most complex problems arising between states—and that they constituted a programme of action for all peace partisans. György Lukacs spoke of the different measures of the World Peace Council for extending cultural contacts between the peoples and for utilising these contacts for the cause of peace. Bishop Yanos Peter told the meeting that, during the session, a representative of the World Council of Protestant Churches addressed a letter to the Chairman of the World Peace Council requesting him to nominate representatives with whom a delegation of the World Council of Churches could meet in Paris on November 24. Bishop Yanos Peter estimated this as a positive fact in the matter of activating all forces in the struggle for peace.

After discussion a resolution was adopted which says in part: having profoundly studied the decisions of the Vienna session of the World Peace Council—decisions permeated with the spirit of humanism and feelings of responsibility and determination—the Hungarian National Peace Council will spare no effort to mobilise

every honest Hungarian citizen for the realisation of these decisions, It calls upon peace committees and all fighters for peace in our country to make a thorough study of the World Peace Council's decisions which express the aspirations of peace-loving people throughout the world, and to make them known to all people of good will in our country.

Writers-for-Peace, Conference in Britain

A writers-for-peace conference recently held in London was attended by over 100 British novelists, playwrights and poets. It was convened in connection with the signing of the Authors World Peace Appeal by some 400 British writers. "We believe", says the authors appeal, "that different political and economic systems can exist side by side on the basis of peacefully negotiated settlements. As writers we want peace and through, our work will try to get it"... "We condemn writing liable to sharpen existing dangers and hatred".

Signatories include such well-known British writers as Christopher Fry, Cecil Day Lewis, A. E. Coppard, Sean O'Casey, Compton Mackenzie, L.A.G. Strong, Naomi Mitchison and Walter Greenwood.

Responding to the peace sentiments of their constituents, eleven Labour members have submitted a motion to Parliament calling for an immediate end to the fighting in Korea, admission of People's China to the United Nations, free elections for a national assembly of all Germany and the convening of a disarmament conference.

Peace Movement in Argentina

The Third National Congress of Argentine peace partisans, held in Buenos Aires, brought together 1,000 delegates representing the most varied sections of the population. In an attempt to prevent the congress from being held, the police tried to disperse the delegates and arrested many of them. Despite this action the Congress was a tremendous success and enjoyed the all-round support of broad sections of the population.

In his report to the Congress, Ernesto Giudici, General Secretary of the Argentine Peace Committee, dwelt in detail on the work carried out by the Argentine peace supporters who have already collected three million signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Peace Pact and are successfully continuing the signature collection.

The Congress adopted a number of resolutions designed to intensify the struggle for peace including one on extending the Peace Pact signature campaign; on setting up hundreds more local peace committees; on preparations for the international economic meeting and a resolution on all-round support for the forthcoming second continental peace congress in America.

Popularising Decisions of Session of World Peace Council in Bulgaria

A broad campaign to popularise the decisions of the second session of the World Peace Council is underway in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At a mass rally on November 16 in Sofia Academician J. Nadjakov, Chairman of the National Peace Committee and delegate to the recent session of the World Peace Council, spoke about the session and its decisions.

A meeting of workers of science was held in Sofia under the slogan of solidarity with the struggle for peace waged by men of science in the capitalist countries.

The November 20 issue of "Rabotnichesko Delo" devoted a special page to the decisions of the second session of the World Peace Council.

Peoples of North Africa Struggle for Peace and Independence

In connection with the forthcoming peace conference of the countries of the Near and Middle East and North Africa, to be held in Cairo in January, the Algiers Preparatory Committee is holding a "peace week" from November 18 to November 25. In addition to collecting signatures for the World Peace Council's Appeal, numerous meetings and public demonstrations are being held. A preparatory committee formed in the town of Constantin includes representatives of the General Confederation of Labour, Democratic Union of

the Algeria Manifesto, the Communist Party of Algeria, Youth organisations and prominent individuals.

Representatives of the Communist Parties of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia who met in the city of Algiers on November 5 published a joint statement pointing to the possibility of foiling the plans aimed at intensifying the national oppression and war preparations of the imperialists, and of securing the national liberation of these countries. The statement urges to unfold joint struggle by all patriots and progressive people for realisation of the national demands, to intensify the solidarity movement with the fraternal peoples also fighting for their liberation; to prepare actively for the Cairo peace conference “which will be a vital contribution to the struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples”.

A solidarity day with the people of Egypt was held in Tunisia on November 2. Despite the concentration of large police forces, thousands of people marched along the streets of Tunis chanting: “Down with imperialism!”, “Long live the struggle of the Egyptian people!”, “Independence!”. Miners working in the Tuiref pit held a 24-hour strike, Algiers dockers, who for more than two years have not loaded a single ship bound for Viet Nam, have resolved not to handle British ships bound for Egypt.

Third National Peace Congress in Brazil

The Third National Congress of peace partisans in Brazil, held recently in Nictheroy (Rio de Janeiro State), was attended by nearly 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country and by 3,000 visitors. The Congress, which

had been preceded by numerous peace conferences in the different States, devoted main attention to the question of signing a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers and to measures for increasing the contribution of the people of Brazil to the Cause of preserving peace.

Opening the Congress, Abel Shermont, President of the National Peace Committee, said that 2,600,000 signatures had been collected in Brazil to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. Among the delegates who spoke at the Congress was Maria Branda, from clergymen in Britain-sent a telegram of Baia State, who obtained 10,000 signatures.

LIFE AND FREEDOM FOR GREEK PATRIOTS!

A special military tribunal in Athens, acting on American orders, imposed the death sentence on twelve Greek patriots: Beloyannis, Ioanidu, Gramenos, Kalofolias, Georgiadu, Maniati, A. Kanelopulos, D. Kanelopulos, Papanikolau, Dromasos, Papadopulou, and Kottou.

Why were these people sentenced? Only because they wanted freedom for their people; because they fought for the honour and independence of Greece. The shameful sentence by the Athens tribunal speaks more eloquently than anything else of the fascist law and order established in Greece “democratised” along the Truman line. To execute people for fighting in the interests of millions of working people—this is possible only in a country where enemies of the people are in power.

The peoples of the world see in the twelve patriots sentenced to death, the finest representatives of the courageous and freedom-loving Greek people. The news of the monstrous sentence imposed on these fighters evoked a wave of indignation all over the world. People in different countries, men of varied professions and political views, workers, peasants, employees, men of science, literature and art—all resolutely protest against the death sentence on the twelve patriots and demand freedom for the innocent.

The working people of the **Chinese People’s Republic** have expressed indignation at the sentence passed in Athens. The numerous materials published in the Chinese press voice the demand of the great

Chinese people to save the lives of the twelve Greek patriots, to stop the persecution of the fighters for peace and democracy in Greece.

A mass rally held in the capital of the **People's Republic of Bulgaria** branded with shame the criminal actions of the Athens butchers-and demanded the immediate release of Nikos Beloyannis, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, and the other Greek democrats sentenced with him, Numerous telegrams from mass organisations and groups supporting the wide movement for the release of 'the innocent Greek patriots are pouring in to the Fatherland Front organisations. On behalf of hundreds of thousands of its members, the Central Trade Union Council of Bulgaria sent a telegram to the United Nations Organisation and to the Prime Minister of Greece, demanding immediate freedom for Beloyannis and the other Greek fighters for freedom.

Resolute protests against the sentence of the Athens tribunal are made by millions of working people in the Rumanian People's Republic. Protest meetings were held at enterprises in Bucharest, in the city of Stalin, Jassy and elsewhere. "Scanteia" published numerous letters from working people demanding freedom for the Greek patriots. "The death sentence on the hero Nikos Beloyannis and his fellow-fighters", writes Academician Gala Galacstion "fills our hearts with inexpressible bitterness and indignation. Together with all honest people of mental labour throughout the world I demand annulment of the revolting death sentence on Nikos Beloyannis and his comrades".

Workers, peasants, scientists, men of letters—representatives of all sections of the working people in **People's Democratic Poland** are joining their wrathful

voice of protest to the voice of all peace-loving mankind. Letters and telegrams of protest against the monstrous Athens sentence have been sent to various international bodies. "The Polish people", writes "Tribuna Ludu", "demand an amnesty and an end to the persecution of democrats; they demand freedom for the Greek patriots".

All mass organisations in **People's Democratic Hungary** have sent telegrams of protest to the Greek Government and to Uno, demanding annulment of the shameful sentence. The protest telegram from the All-Hungary Peace Council to the Greek Government says: "The Beloyannis trial completely reveals the vicious policy which you are carrying out on American orders against the best patriots, fearless fighters for freedom and independence, against the entire Greek people". The Hungarian Peace Council demanded that Beloyannis and all innocent patriots sentenced, be set free.

Telegrams of protest denouncing the legal violence against Nikos Beloyannis and other Greek patriots have been sent to the Greek Government and the United Nations Organisation by the International Union of Journalists, International Union of Lawyers, and other international democratic organisations.

Indignant at the death sentence on the twelve Greek patriots, eminent personalities in the labour movement, scientists and clergymen in Britain sent a telegram of protest to Plastiras, Prime Minister of Greece.

Signatories to the telegram included: Professor Bernal, D. N. Pritt, H. N. Brailsford, Rev. Brian Bird, Rev. Stanley Evans, trade union leaders F. Foulkes and Walter Stevens, etc.

The League for Democracy in Greece and a group of Cypriot Democrats residing in London, cabled protests

to the president of the Uno General Assembly calling for measures against the persecution and execution of democrats in Greece.

In a letter addressed to the **Danish** Government a group of members of the Danish Parliament called upon the Government to raise its voice in defence of the Greek patriots.

The representatives of the Soviet Union demanded at the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation in Paris that measures be taken to save the lives of the twelve patriots sentenced by the Athens military tribunal.

Under pressure of world public opinion, Plastiras, Greek Prime Minister, had to declare that the twelve condemned patriots would not be executed. But the world has seen, more than once, the falsity of statements made by the monarcho-fascist rulers of Greece. Nor will this Plastiras' statement mislead anyone. The peoples of the world will not relinquish the struggle for the lives of the Greek patriots. They demand annulment of the bloody sentence passed by the Athens tribunal and the release of the Greek fighters for peace and democracy.

WILL OF THE FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE FOR UNITY AND STRUGGLE. Lucien Molino Secretary, General Confederation of Labour, France

“At the forthcoming 28th Congress of the General Confederation of Labour where we shall work out the best means of bringing our working class to victory in the fight for peace, bread and freedom, it will be necessary to bear in mind that our government is a docile too in the hands of the American warmongers”. This estimate of the French government by Benoit Frachon, General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, is confirmed daily.

In his quarterly report to Truman, Charles Wilson, U.S. war mobilizer, stated that the old world had not exerted the anticipated effort in the sphere of production... It must devote much more of its resources to war needs than it has done heretofore.

In pursuance of this the Plevin Government was ordered to increase war production. As to who will pay for this, Charles Wilson supplied the answer: the standard of life, he said, must be still further reduced. Wilson's statement was immediately followed by the French Finance Minister Rene Mayer's complaints about a difficult economic period, which can only mean that additional sacrifices will be demanded from the working people in accordance with the will of the transatlantic politicians.

The growth of war expenditure, extension of war production, rearmament and militarisation of our economy are accompanied by curtailing production of

consumer goods, higher taxes and prices and by a further lowering of purchasing power. The French working people are becoming increasingly aware that the worsening of their living conditions is the outcome of the policy of war preparation pursued by our rulers in the interests of the American billionaires.

In recent years the French working class has fought under extremely difficult conditions. Under the blows of reaction it learnt that its main weakness lay in its disunity.

The French working class is faced with the alternative, either, to submit to the growing poverty in the interests of the big manufacturers and trusts, agree to the policy of adventure and militarisation of the economy demanded by a foreign government, or, **unite in order to frustrate the designs of domestic and foreign enemies.**

*

The session of the National Committee of the General Confederation of Labour held on September 27-28 demonstrated the will of the working people for unity and struggle. Three main ideas ran like a red thread through the entire work of the Committee: the significance of the victories won as a result of united action; consolidation of this unity; full unity in order to ensure decisive victory.

In relation to the first point: for a period of several weeks all the measures undertaken by the capitalists and the Government to restrict the general wage increase to a mere five per cent were defeated as a result of the struggle and unity of the working people who, within a few days, in all branches of industry won

a 15 per cent increase over the guaranteed wage minimum with corresponding increases for the different categories of working people.

This was a big victory, won by the working class in a struggle waged simultaneously against the disrupters, the Government and the employers.

It is necessary to recall the panic caused in capitalist and Government circles by the strikes of the Paris transport workers, railwaymen, gas and electricity workers last March, although the wage increase won then was not as substantial as the present increase. That victory was the result of unity of action. And this time, too, unity and struggle of the working class compelled the employers and Government to grant the demand for a 15 to 25 and even a 50 per cent (for agricultural workers) wage increase. The railwaymen, State employees, public utility workers, electricity workers, and miners regard the provisional increase in wages as unsatisfactory.

In relation to the second point the National Committee of the General Confederation of Labour noted the growing striving towards unity and struggle among the working people—members of the General Confederation of Labour, Confederation of Christian Workers, the independent unions, and the “Force Ouvriere”—noted that the desire for unity and struggle was evident at the various levels of the trade union movement: in the local organisations, in the local and department amalgamations, and in the federations in the different industries.

The working people in industry realise that the fight for higher wages is not finished, since prices are soaring (between August 15 and October 31 prices rose 6.5 per cent). The first wage increase is but the beginning. It is

necessary to secure, through unity of action, the introduction of a sliding wage-scale and a guaranteed minimum of 23,600 francs based on prices obtaining on August 15. On this point complete unanimity has been achieved among all workers' organisations.

Thirdly, the National Committee of the General Confederation of Labour emphasised that its final aim must be realisation of the complete unity of the working people for achieving decisive victory.

The French working people are determined to fight, determined to liquidate the disunity in their ranks. The civil servants, communication workers and public utility workers have already registered substantial successes in this respect. The working people are ready to defend their hard-won unity against all manoeuvres on the part of the reactionary union leaders, employers and Government, United trade union groups embracing the members of the General Confederation of Labour, the Confederation of the Christian Workers, the "Force Ouvriere" and unorganised working people, are already functioning in scores of enterprises. The leading bodies of these groups, elected by all the working people, consist of members representing all organisations. These first united trade union groups show the way to complete unity of the working class.

We must strive for even better results. At the same time the trade union activists must remember that following their defeat the Government and employers will do everything to frustrate the development of unity.

*

Will this be enough? Having realised the necessity for joint action in support of their struggle for immediate demands, the working people are becoming increasingly aware of the close connection between the fight for their immediate demands and the movement against war. This impels them to develop unity of action not only in the struggle for bread but also—and this is essential—in the struggle for peace and national independence.

Recent events show how fear of the people and hatred of democracy make our rulers pursue a policy detrimental to the national interests and independence of France. This is evident, for example, from such facts as the priority given to restoring German industry under the aegis of American trusts; remilitarisation of Western Germany; incorporation of German troops into the North Atlantic aggressive system; the new American military bases in France. Plevin, Schuman, Bidault and Mayer accepted these decisions at the behest of their American masters, without submitting them to the French Parliament. These decisions, it should be noted, are fraught with serious consequences for France. They seriously aggravate the economic and financial difficulties of our country. **Thus, every minute confirms that in home and foreign policy alike, the Government acts in accordance with the interests of the American trusts and to the detriment of the national independence and peace.**

Striving to realise their monstrous plan, the present rulers of France and the imperialist aggressors rely mainly on the division within the working class and among the people. The salvation of our country can be ensured through unity in the factories and on the construction sites, unity which must be carried forward

until final victory is reached in the struggle against poverty, in defence of peace.

War means fabulous profits for the imperialists; for the people, it means poverty and death. **The peoples must demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers as repeatedly proposed by the Soviet Union.** Realisation of this goal would mean allocating billions for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the peoples.

Fighting for bread, peace and national independence, the working people of France have taken the path of unity.

EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT FRANCE ARE THE WORDS: "U.S. GO HOME"



Everywhere throughout France are the words: "U.S. go home" eloquent testimony to the feelings of French patriots for the new occupationists. Above: inscription chalked on the pavement in the Champs Elysés, Paris—much frequented by Americans.

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IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

ANNUAL MEETINGS IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

Elections to the leading bodies (bureau) of the lower organisations in the Hungarian Working People's Party are drawing to a close, The annual meetings, attended by 85 to 90, and very often 100 per cent of members and probationer members, demonstrated the considerable rise in the political level of the membership compared with the previous year.

The meetings took place in conditions of broad inner-Party democracy. The members, although not everywhere and not adequately enough, displayed more boldness in criticising both their own work, the work of the local Party Committees and the higher Party bodies. In the reports and discussion main attention was devoted to fulfilment of production plans, while the meetings in the countryside concentrated on questions related to fulfilment of the state delivery quotas. Questions concerning inner-Party life, Party study and the growth of the Party, were also thoroughly discussed.

The elections for the leading Party bodies were preceded by thorough discussion of the merits of the candidates. More women, youth and members directly connected with production were elected this time.

The election of members who will work for the first time in the leading bodies confronts the higher Party committees with the task of rendering serious help. Courses for new secretaries and members of the leading

bodies will be held during December; meetings are being held to acquaint them with various matters.

PARTY PRESS MONTH IN SWEDEN

In accordance with a decision of the Swedish Communist Party a Party press month is being held in Sweden during November. The object is to strengthen the work of the worker correspondents, to establish closer contact between Party papers and industrial workers, to popularise the Party papers, win new readers and collect a press fund of at least 500,000 crowns. The Central Committee called upon all editorial boards of Communist newspapers, with the help of Party organisations, to extend the network of permanent correspondents in the industrial enterprises, to arrange for articles by them and see to the training of the correspondents.

Public meetings popularising the Party press are addressed by Party leaders.

Many special issues will be published in the course of the month. The first of the special numbers was devoted to the struggle for peace and the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Others dwell on various problems such as, for example, the difficult conditions of the workers industrial and concerns office employees in Sweden.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, KOREAN PARTY OF LABOUR

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour, held on November 1-4, Comrade Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Party, delivered the report, "Concerning some shortcomings in the work of the Party organisations". Dwelling on the shortcomings, Kim Ir Sen emphasised the need to ensure further consolidation of the Party's ties with the masses. In the Party of Labour, he said, the Korean people see the party which rallied and led them in the struggle for the independence and freedom of Korea, against U.S. intervention. It is necessary to learn daily from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to assimilate its rich experience of organisational work. Kim Ir Sen dwelt particularly on the question of training branch leaders.

The plenum discussed the report and adopted a resolution calling for the further strengthening of the Party and extension of its ranks.

The second item on the agenda was organisational questions. The plenum released He Gai from his functions as Secretary of the Central Committee in view of his transfer to other work, and elected Pak Chan Ok, head of the Central Agitation and Propaganda Department, as Secretary of the Central Committee. Pak Den Ai was elected to the Political Bureau.

CENTRAL BOARD OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY HOLDS SECOND PLENUM

At the second plenum of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, held on November 9-11, Max Reimann, First Chairman of the Party, underlined the immediate tasks of the Party in the national struggle of the German people for peace and unity. On the basis of Comrade Reimann's report the Board formulated the following three main tasks; strengthening and developing the patriotic movement for the unification of Germany which has arisen among the German people and for the signing of a peace treaty; for working-class unity, for a radical improvement in the political and ideological work of the Party and its leading organs, for purging the Party of inveterate opportunists and sectarians, winning new members for the Party. and more readers for the Party press.

The Board called on all members Communist Party of Germany to spare no effort in preparing for the forthcoming all-German elections to the National Assembly.

In addition, the Board heard a report by Max Scäfer on the ideological work of the Party and a report by Otto Kloock on admitting new members and gaining more readers for the Party press, on training new cadres and sharpening the vigilance of the membership.

The forty-two delegates discussion who spoke in discussion criticised defects in the work of the Party, analysed its successes and shortcomings.

WORK OF PARTY GROUPS IN ENTERPRISES

The press of the Polish United Workers' Party devotes much attention to the work of the Party groups in the enterprises, stressing the enormous significance of correct organisation of this work for fulfilment of the tasks of the branch organisations.

“Zycie Partii” (Party Life), organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, reports that at the “Ferrum” iron and steel works in Katowice, the Party groups are headed by elected Party organisers. The groups are organised on the production principle: in the foundry according to shifts, in the other departments by aggregates or work-teams.

The Party groups see to it that output is steadily increased and labour discipline maintained at a high level; they are fighting vigorously to lower cost of production and raise labour productivity.

“The members of Comrade Novak's Group in the boiler shop, the journal writes, thought for a long time how to increase labour productivity in welding... The welders thought that going over to piece-work would lower quality and yield more waste. However, the volume of work increased and the members of the group realised that to adhere to the old wage system would endanger fulfilment of the plan. At the call of the Party organisation, Comrade Stefan Zak, one of the best welders in the plant and simultaneously one of the best Party agitators having studied Soviet literature on welding, switched to piece-work and pledged to maintain the quality of the work. Since June, Zak has been on piece-work, systematically fulfilling his

norm 180 per cent. His example was followed by other welders, both Party and non-Party.”

The Party groups conduct mass political work: members organise collective reading of the newspapers every day and discuss the most interesting articles and current political events with their fellow-workers.

The Party committee in the “Ferrum” plant holds regular meetings of the group organisers in order to exchange experiences and to acquaint them with the concrete tasks facing the Party organisation in the plant.

PUBLISHING CLASSICS OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN NORWAY

Books issued recently in Norwegian translation by the “Ny Dag” Publishing House, include Lenin’s “Karl Marx” and “Frederick Engels”, and Marx’s “Civil War in France” and “Wage Labour and Capital” edition of Stalin’s “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” will be available shortly. Stalin’s “Problems of Leninism” is being prepared for the press.

TOWN AND DISTRICT MEETINGS IN RUMANIAN WORKERS’ PARTY

Reporting-back meetings in a number of town and district organisations are now underway in the Rumanian Workers’ Party following the election of the leading in the lower organisations. The reports and discussion showed that the leading Party bodies are now

devoting close attention to matters relating to production and that they are combining political and economic work more successfully. Considerable progress was made in improving the ideological training of members.

Some 25 per cent of the delegates spoke in discussion. They criticised the shortcomings of some Party bodies, their failure to give adequate help to the lower organisations and for not paying due attention to verifying how decisions were carried out. The delegates put forward valuable suggestions for improving Party work and the functioning of the enterprises. For example, at the meeting in the “August 23 Works” in Bucharest, the delegates suggested that the new Party committee should consider the possibility of reducing the administrative and auxiliary personnel. The delegates at the Petrosani District Party meeting submitted 43 suggestions. Among them were suggestions calling for more help to the young people graduating from courses for improving qualifications, for popularising the experience of the best workers and assimilation of the methods Soviet miners.

The best workers, Party functionaries and activists working in the mass organisations were elected to the factory, town and district Party committees. 50 per cent of them will work in leading Party bodies for the first time. The number of worker members of the district party committees rose from 65 to more than 70 per cent.

COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER IN ANDHRA PROVINCE, INDIA RESUMES PUBLICATION

Under pressure of the democratic force the Indian Government has lifted the ban on “Prajasakthi” (Telugu)—organ of the Andhra Committee of the Communist Party of India, “Prajasakthi” began as a weekly in April 1942 and afterwards became a daily. It was banned in 1948 for denouncing the reactionary policy of the Government. “Prajasakthi” will fight for the realisation of the ideas contained in the programme of the Communist Party of India.

LECTURES ON BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN NEW ZEALAND

During November and December the Wellington District of the Communist Party is holding a course of lectures on the subjects: “The Economics of Capitalism”, “The State and the Working Class and “The Road to Socialism”. The lectures are designed for Party members and also for non-Party audiences and are based on the experience of the lectures on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism given in 1948.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA—SIGN OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY. Ludvik Frejka

At the end of October when the people of Czechoslovakia celebrated the sixth anniversary of the nationalisation of industry, banks and the insurance system, they summed up the outstanding successes registered by the national economy during the six years since the liberation of the country. These successes convince our working people of the correctness of the road along which they are marching under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its leader, Clement Gottwald, together with the peoples of the other people's democracies and guided by the example of our liberator and best friend—the Soviet Union.

In addition to data showing the rapid growth of industrial output, wages, consumption, etc., the powerful advance made by people's democratic Czechoslovakia is evident in the figures showing the rise in the national (people's) income.

As is known the national (people's) income is the expression of the total values produced in a given year by the entire economy of the country. Thus it is the index of economic development. Data concerning the national income testify to the rapid and steady advance of the national economy.

The following table indicates the growth in national income in Czechoslovakia between 1937 and 1951 (crowns, in billions, 1937 prices):

1937	1949	1950	1951
56.5	63.6	68.2	78.1

If the national income for 1937 be taken as 100, the table will be:

1937	1949	1950	1951
100.0	112.5	120.7	138.2

It follows, therefore, that at present 38.2 per cent more values are created in our people's democratic Republic than was the case under capitalism.

Despite the decline in the population after World War Two Czechoslovakia succeeded in surpassing the prewar national income by 1948, at the end of the Two-Year Plan (1947-1948). It is worth noting that by 1948 the number of industrial workers reached the prewar figure and that at the end of 1948 industrial output exceeded the prewar level by 10 per cent.

In comparing the national income of people's democratic Czechoslovakia with prewar, one must always have in mind the reduced population.

Thus, the figures showing the absolute growth of national income do not give an exact picture of our success. This success is best reflected in the data for the increase in the national income per capita of the population, which provides following figures (1937 prices):

1937	1949	1959	1951
100	139	148	168

This shows that at present 68 per cent more values are created in Czechoslovakia—per capita of the population—than was the case under the bourgeoisie.

The superiority of the economic system of the people's democratic regime over the capitalist economic system can also be seen in the annual growth of the national income. In 1949 the rise was 12.5 per cent (compared with the previous year), 7.2 per cent in 1950, and 14.5 per cent in 1951. Such a rise in national income is a feature of only those countries liberated from capitalist domination. In the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, national income is rising infinitely more rapidly than in the capitalist countries. As is known, the annual increase in national income in the U.S. is not more than 0.5-1.5 per cent. It follows that the rate of increase in the national income of people's democratic Czechoslovakia is far greater than in the U.S.

This rapid rise in national income is directly linked with the growing contribution of industry to the national income, since labour productivity in industry is far higher than in the other branches of the national economy. Labour productivity in Czechoslovak industry, for example, is from four to five times higher than in individual farming. The following table shows the contribution (percentage) of the different branches of the national economy to the national income:

	1937	1948
Industry	53.2	61.9
Agriculture	23.2	17.6
Building	6.2	6

Transport and

Communications ^{*)}	5.3	4.7
Trade and public catering	12.1	9.8

Thus compared with prewar Czechoslovakia the contribution of industry to the national income has substantially increased a most important factor facilitating a rapid growth of national income. The part contributed to the national income by the building industry has also increased by more than one-third since 1949.

It should be noted that as yet Czechoslovak statistics are imperfect. Thus, since the introduction of the general tax on trade turnover (1949), statistics express part of the income created in industry as national income created in trade. Thus we have not been able as yet to draw an exact comparison of the development in recent years with the situation prevailing prior to 1949. But the general results are clear.

The growing shares of both industry and construction are an expression of the policy of socialist industrialisation carried out in Czechoslovakia and, above all, in Slovakia's share in creating the national income of Czechoslovakia is also rising. In 1937 it was 13.4 per cent, in 1947, 18.5 per cent; in 1949, 20.4 per cent and in 1951, 21.9 per cent.

However, Slovakia's share in creating the national income is still lower than its ratio to the Republic's overall population, which, at present is approximately 28 per cent. The aforementioned data shows, however, that in the conditions of people's democracy, Slovakia is rapidly developing from a backward agrarian country into a country of modern industry and is fast

^{*)} 1937 data for communications included in trade data.

approaching the level of the industrially developed Czech lands.

Socialist industrialisation, the transition to large scale socialist forms of production in agriculture and the striving to lower production costs which began on a planned basis for the first time in 1951, will naturally result in a more rapid growth of the national income.

It was this rapid growth in national income that ensured increased consumption by the population proof of which we see in Czechoslovakia, despite the fact that the share of accumulation in the national income is now much higher than is the case in the capitalist countries, and is on the same level as in the other countries of people's democracy. In 1949 it was 23.6 per cent, in 1950, 22.3 per cent and in 1951 24.7 per cent of the national income. Capital investments this year amounted to more than one hundred billion crowns (in current prices). Large industrial enterprises are being built on these investments such as the new metallurgical works named after Clement Gottwald in Ostrava-Kuncice and the metallurgical works in Eastern Slovakia, each of which will produce more than a million tons of steel annually.

The point, is that in capitalist countries a large part of the so-called national income is appropriated by capitalists and landlords. Such is not the case in our country.

The growth of the national income, enabled us, simultaneously with large scale investment, to raise consumption per capita of the population in 1950 compared with 1936, as follows: meat and meat products, 45.7 per cent; sugar, 15.1 per cent; rye-flour and rye-bread, 7.5 per cent; white flour and cereals,

54.4 per cent; beer, 67.4 per cent and textiles, 27.2 per cent.

The prerequisites for the simultaneous and rapid growth of both consumption by the population and capital construction were created in Czechoslovakia, as was also the case in the other countries of people's democracy, due to the fact that we followed the bright example of the U.S.S.R. and abolished the capitalist order. This led to a revolution in the distribution of the national income. Prior to the war the situation was as follows: in 1929 the share of wages in industry comprised 39.6 per cent, in 1933, 36.8 per cent and in 1937, 41.2 per cent of the national income. To this there should be added annually approximately another ten per cent, representing the contribution to the national income of small producers, in the first place of peasants, who also belong to the category of working people. The share of the working people in the national income in capitalist Czechoslovakia thus comprised on the average but some 50 per cent. The greater part of the national income was appropriated by the capitalists as is always the case in bourgeois countries.

In people's democratic Czechoslovakia we have put an end to capitalist exploitation. The share of wages in industry this year was 45.5 per cent of the national income. The rest (excluding an insignificant part, which still goes to the kulaks and the remnants of other exploiting classes), also belongs to the working people in the form of the income of small producers, and first of all the peasants, or as income of socialist enterprises. The latter is utilised, chiefly through the State budget, in the interests of the working people, for example: to meet the needs of social insurance, public health,

cultural development, defence of the State, State administration and capital construction.

People's Democratic Czechoslovakia achieves its big success in national economy because the entire national income is distributed on a planned basis in the interests of the working people.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN

NEW PROGRAMME*

I. Sufferings of Japanese People Under American Occupation.

Never in the entire history of Japan have the Japanese people been in such a dreadful Plight as they are today. The war and defeat brought ruin to the people. And after the war Japan was enslaved by the American imperialists, lost her freedom and independence, lost elementary human rights. Our entire life—industry, agriculture, trade and cultural life—is now run by the American occupation authorities.

But the American imperialists brought us not only chains and slavery. They are utilising the occupation regime for the purpose of exploiting the Japanese people and extracting profits out of our country. For this purpose they have appropriated the right to control and plan our industry, agriculture, trade, our entire life—all in their own interests.

For the purpose of doing away with Japanese industry they prohibited the development of civilian

* According to the newspaper “Heiwa to Dokuritsu”, the present Programme of the Communist Party of Japan was unanimously adopted by the Fifth Conference of the Party held last August, and was published in Japan in booklet form. Ed.

industry, thereby ruining Japanese manufacturers and causing more unemployment in the country.

Forcing the exploitation of the Japanese people to the very limit, they introduced forced labour for military aims, compulsory agricultural deliveries at the lowest prices, and heavy taxes; they force high priced American goods on Japan and buy up Japanese goods at half the price on the world market.

In order to deprive Japan of the last possibility of maintaining her existence at least by foreign trade, they banned trade with China, seized Japan's entire foreign trade, Japanese finances and industry.

There are more than ten million unemployed in the country. Slave wages, insufficient to ensure even the lowest minimum standard of life, were fixed for workers. An exhausting, unbearable "labour system" prevails in the factories.

In the countryside, almost all the rice, including that essential for food, is taken away from the peasants by means of compulsory rice deliveries. Peasants are weighed down by heavy taxes to pay which they have to dispose of their land and even their children.

The intelligentsia have no freedom for scientific work. People of mental labour are made to work as "office boys" for American businessmen.

Women and girls are forced into prostitution.

Nor is this all. In addition, the American imperialists seek to involve Japan in another aggressive war in order to ruin and enfeeble our country completely. The main object of the American imperialists in the Far East is to establish their domination in Asia. But the American imperialists cannot, with their own forces, establish their domination in Asia. This is evident, for example, from the fact that the U.S. with its own forces, proved

incapable of dealing even with such a small country as Korea. For their domination in Asia, the American imperialists need, as a base, a country that would supply military cadres, possess a developed industry and a population adequate for recruiting an army. The American imperialists consider that Japan is just such a country. For this reason they seek to involve Japan in a new aggressive war as their junior partner.

It is precisely because of this that they advocate a separate Japanese peace treaty with America, knowing full well that a separate peace can lead to war with China and the Soviet Union. It is precisely because of this that they advocate the theory of the German Nazis—a theory refuted by history,—concerning the seizure of foreign territory, declaring that there is a vast peasant population in Japan and little land, that there is a shortage of raw materials, and, consequently, territorial expansion is essential, and that this expansion calls for war and also an alliance of Japan with America against China and the Soviet Union.

But these gentlemen are deceiving the peasants. Japanese peasants have little land now because the best land has been seized by landlords and other big landowners. To secure enough land for the peasants there is no need whatever to begin a new, bloody war fraught with danger for Japan; to do this, all that is necessary is to take the land from the landlords and other big landowners and transfer it to the peasants gratis. Then, the peasants will not only have enough land, there will be even reserve land.

Thus, the American imperialists want to involve Japan in a new, aggressive war in order to ensure their own domination in Asia with the hands and blood of the Japanese.

But Japan has already experienced this path, the path of aggressive war for the seizure of foreign lands. The last war was fought, as is known, in alliance with Nazi Germany; it ended in defeat and ruin for our country. Moreover, China was weak at that time, now she is strong, and the Soviet Union is far stronger than before. What guarantee is there that alliance with the American imperialists would bring victory? Are the Americans better soldiers than Germans?

Besides, is it not known that the Americans regard their allies not as equals but as mercenaries? Even such an ally as Britain is being strangled, plundered and kept on a hungry ration by the U.S. imperialists. We say nothing about such U.S. allies as Italy which is relegated by the Americans to the status of an inferior race. What guarantee is there that Japan, as an ally of America, will not find herself in an even worse position?

No, what Japan needs is not the path of a new war, but the path of peace and cooperation with the peace-loving countries, above all, with China and the Soviet Union. The path of war is disastrous for Japan, disastrous for her freedom and independence. Only along the road of peace and co-operation with other states, along the road of free development of her industry and agriculture, along the road of free development of internal and foreign trade, can Japan find freedom and independence, economic prosperity and cultural advance. Co-operation with other states, without the occupation regime, will give Japan everything essential for the prospering of her economy: market for her goods, raw materials for industry, food, etc.

II: Yoshida Government—Moral-Political Pillar of American Occupation

But it is impossible to deliver Japan from the American occupation regime, from slavery and oppression so long as the Yoshida Government exists in Japan. It is impossible because all orders of the occupation authorities for oppression and exploitation are carried out as orders and laws of the Japanese Government and Japanese Parliament. And since the Yoshida Government and Parliament are elected bodies, which, allegedly express the will of the Japanese people, a false impression is created that the orders of the occupation authorities for oppression and exploitation are carried out with the consent and approval of the Japanese people.

The Yoshida Government is a screen for cloaking the oppression and exploitation countenance of the occupation authorities.

The occupation authorities need this screen without which it would be without extremely difficult for them to rule Japan. If the occupation authorities came forward with decrees of their own for exorbitant taxes, compulsory rice deliveries, etc. directly and openly, without hiding behind the screen, they would undoubtedly evoke indignation on the part of the Japanese people, and would have to let-up their orders and even have to annul them. But since the orders of the occupation authorities are given the form of laws and decrees of the Yoshida Government, it turns out that moral and political responsibility for them is removed from the shoulders of the American authorities and placed on the shoulders of the Japanese

Government, on the Japanese Parliament and finally, on the Japanese people who elected these bodies. Clearly, this situation facilitates in every way the position of the occupation authorities, enabling them to continue with “calm conscience” to rule our country.

The Yoshida Government is the moral-political pillar of the occupation authorities in Japan.

Certainly, if Japan were headed by another government, by a national-liberation democratic government unwilling to be a screen and a pillar for foreign oppressors, the occupation authorities would be in a bad way, and would have to cut short their stay in Japan. But since Japan is headed by the anti-national, reactionary Yoshida Government, ready to serve both as screen and pillar for the foreign oppressors, the occupation authorities are not badly off in Japan, and are ready to prolong their stay in Japan for ever and ever.

Speaking about the Yoshida Government we have no ‘intention at all of identifying it necessarily with the person of Yoshida. Certainly, it is not a matter of individuals. Today the reactionary liberals advance Yoshida as Prime Minister; tomorrow they may advance someone else from the same “liberal”-reactionary milieu. But that would not change matters. Speaking of the Yoshida Government, we have in mind those reactionary and anti-national forces in Japan which support and inspire the “liberal”-reactionary party and the Yoshida Government. These forces include the Emperor of Japan, the old reactionary military clique, the privileged bureaucracy, landlords and capitalist monopolies, that is, all who exploit or foster the exploitation of the Japanese people. The Yoshida

Government represents the interests of the reactionary forces.

The specific feature of the present situation in Japan is that the interests of these reactionary forces, far from being contradictory to the interests of the American occupationists, on the contrary, coincide with them. And precisely because their interests coincide with those of the American occupationists, the Yoshida Government is willing to act as screen and pillar for the occupation authorities in Japan.

It is not only the American occupationists that are interested in prolonging the occupation regime; the reactionary forces in Japan inspiring the Yoshida Government, are also interested in this, considering that the occupation regime is the best means of keeping the Japanese people in subjugation. Therefore, the Yoshida Government is a government of national enslavement of Japan in the interests of the American imperialists.

It is not only the American occupationists that are interested in plunging Japan into a new war; the reactionary forces of Japan directing the Yoshida Government are also interested in this, because they believe that war is the best means for enrichment of the landlords, capitalist monopolies and the privileged bureaucrats. Consequently, the Yoshida Government is a government of war and ruin of Japan.

It would be profoundly erroneous to think that it is possible to deliver Japan from the occupation regime and secure her national liberation while leaving the Yoshida "liberal"-reactionary Government intact. To abolish the occupation regime it is necessary, above all, to deprive it of its moral-political pillar which the Yoshida Government represents. This will be the first

and decisive step along the path of liberating Japan from the occupation regime.

In order to secure national liberation for Japan, it is necessary, above all, to overthrow the reactionary-“liberal” Yoshida Government and replace it with a new, people’s government.

This will be a government of national liberation of Japan.

This will be a government of democratic transformation of Japan.

This will be a government of peace and establishment of peaceful relations with all peoples.

This will be a coalition government representing the interests of all progressive and liberation forces in Japan.

III. Inevitability of National-Liberation Democratic Revolution

From what has been said above it follows that the people of Japan cannot live a decent life and breathe freely under the present reactionary system. This means that the present reactionary system must be abolished and substituted by a new, national-democratic system.

Consequently, what Japan needs is serious revolutionary change.

The Communist Party of Japan will demand that the new national-liberation democratic government, which must replace the present reactionary-“liberal” Government will realise and enact the following changes and transformations in the spheres of the foreign and internal policy of Japan.

FOREIGN POLICY

1. Conclusion of an overall peace treaty in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration and guaranteeing the national independence and sovereignty of Japan.

2. Abolition of the occupation regime in Japan and speedy withdrawal of all occupation forces from Japan.

3. Establishment of peaceful relations and free economic and trade co-operation with all states, and in the first instance, with those states standing for peace.

4. Preservation of peace and prohibition of war propaganda.

STATE STRUCTURE

5. Abolition of Imperial rule and proclamation of a democratic republic.

Imperial rule brought Japan into World War Two which ended in defeat for Japan. It is now trying to involve Japan once more in a new, even more disastrous, war. The people of Japan can only benefit by liberating themselves from Imperial rule.

The Japanese State should be headed by a President freely elected by the people and changed every 4 years.

6. The creation of a one-chamber parliament and right of recall of deputies.

7. Right to elect and be elected to Parliament for all citizens above the age of 18, irrespective of residence, property, sex and nationality. An electoral law providing for proportional representation.

8. Establishment of people's democratic system of local government.

9. Guarantee freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of press, assembly, trade unions, the right to strike and street demonstrations.

10. Guarantee free development of civilian industry and free enterprise with exemption for industrialists and merchants from unjust taxes,

11. Introduction of a progressive income tax.

12. Abolition of racial and national discrimination.

13. Introduction of compulsory education up to the age of 16 at State expense.

14. State aid to victims of the war, ex-servicemen, repatriates, war invalids, orphans and to the families of those who died in the war.

PEASANT QUESTION

15. Confiscation of all landlord land and the land owned by the Imperial Family and by holders of large estates renting land to peasants, transferring these lands, without compensation, to the peasants for distribution among them.

The "Land Reform" proclaimed by the occupation authorities is a reform for wealthy people, since it gives land to the peasants not free of charge but for purchase. It is, therefore, perfectly understandable that this "Land Reform" gave nothing whatever to the majority of peasants who lack the money with which to buy land. The mistake of the "Socialist Party" is that it conceals from the people this grave defect of the "Land Reform" and still continues to laud it. The peasants need not an imaginary "Land Reform", but a real, revolutionary land reform, which would transfer all landlord land, without compensation, to the peasants, including not only arable land but hill and forest

sections and all waste and unused lands. Only such a reform can satisfy the peasants and enable them to get onto their feet.

16. Free water supply to the peasants for irrigating their fields and transfer to them of rights to irrigation facilities.

17. Creation of new irrigation systems on a scientific basis for the needs of the peasants.

18. State aid to peasants bringing virgin land under cultivation.

19. Ensure for peasants long-term low interest credits for the purchase of farm implements and erection of farm buildings.

20. Tax reduction for poor peasants and annulment of their tax arrears.

21. Annulment of debts of poor peasants and fishermen due to money-lenders, to the banks and the State.

22. Abolition of compulsory sowing and compulsory food deliveries. Abolition of the ruinous low prices for agricultural products and fixing of delivery prices that would enable the peasants to continue their work. Establishment of independent, agricultural producer co-operatives.

23. Abolition of the semi-feudal fishing rights and transfer of fishing rights to independent fishing organisations.

24. Fishermen to be supplied with fishing tackle, materials and money in the form of low-interest credits. Abolition of the extortionate system of payment to fishermen for the catch.

25. Extension of general labour laws to agricultural labourers and fishery workers.

LABOUR QUESTION

26. Establishment of a minimum wage for workers and employees in industry and introduction of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex and nationality.

27. Introduction of an 8-hour day for all workers, and a 6-hour day for underground workers.

28. Introduction of four-watch system for seamen.

29. Introduction of annual paid vacation of not less than two weeks.

30. Introduction of social insurance for all kinds of disability and also for unemployment, at the expense of the state and capitalists.

31. Abolition of semi-feudal forms of exploitation, namely: the system of prison cells in enterprises, compulsory hostel residence, system of contracts, the system of apprenticeship and conscription of manpower. Prohibition of heavy, injurious and dangerous labour for women, children and juveniles.

32. Guarantee of free development for workers' trade unions and the right of the trade unions to conclude collective agreements with the owners of enterprises. Such, then, are the immediate demands advocated by the Communist Party of Japan, realisation of which will deliver the people of Japan from enslavement and impoverishment.

IV. Forces of Revolution— United National-Liberation Democratic Front

It would be a serious mistake to think that a new national-liberation democratic government will arise of its own volition, without difficulties, in a peaceful way, that the “liberal-reactionary Yoshida Government will

relinquish its post voluntarily, without struggle, and make way for a new democratic government. Such an assumption would be altogether erroneous. On the contrary, the Yoshida Government will fight might and main to retain power in their hands, preserve the occupation regime and keep the Japanese people in bondage. For this it has the police, troops, the help of the occupation authorities, the help of landlords, big capitalist monopolists, and finally, the help of the Emperor and his circles. As is known, the Yoshida Government is already waging this struggle against the Japanese people, driving the Communist Party underground, arresting the leaders of the workers and peasants, and wrecking the peasants and workers trade union organisations from within.

Things will not change for the better even in the event of a parliamentary election not giving the Yoshida Government a majority: what is much more likely is that the Yoshida “cabinet” will be replaced by a “cabinet” of some other reactionary who will pursue the policy of Yoshida and things will remain exactly as they were.

No, the peaceful way of liberation and democratic transformation of Japan is the way of deception.

In order to secure a serious improvement in the life of the workers and peasants, in order to free Japan from bondage, and the Japanese people from impoverishment, it is necessary to organise a serious revolutionary struggle of the people against the reactionary forces in Japan, against the “liberal”-reactionary Yoshida Government. Hence, it is necessary to overthrow the “liberal”-reactionary Yoshida Government, pave the way for a new, national-liberation democratic government, and, in this way,

prepare the conditions for the liquidation of the occupation regime.

There is no other way.

The main forces in this liberation struggle will be the workers and peasants who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of Japan. This will be an alliance of the workers and peasants of Japan—the indestructible force of the Japanese people. The workers will help the peasants, as their allies, in their struggle for land. The peasants will help the workers, as their allies, in their struggle for radical improvement in the life of the working class. This will be an alliance of the main forces of town and countryside, which; united in joint struggle, will decide the fate of the Yoshida Government and the occupation regime.

The workers and peasants are not the only classes which will deem it necessary to unite their forces against the reactionary forces in Japan. The handicraftsmen and small traders, suffering from the occupation regime and the reactionary laws of the Yoshida Government, will join forces with the worker-peasant alliance. Small and medium businessmen, and also a considerable part of the Japanese manufacturers and merchants also suffering from the occupation regime and the reactionary laws of the Yoshida Government, will, likewise, join this alliance. All progressive forces in Japan; irrespective of social status, and all the more or less progressive political parties and all the progressive intelligentsia, because they want to see Japan free and independent, living its own independent, economic, political and cultural life, will join this alliance.

This will be a united national-liberation democratic front of all progressive forces in Japan, fighting for a free and prospering democratic Japan.

The Communist Party of Japan regards the consolidation and extension of this front as an urgent task.

The Communist Party of Japan calls on all progressive forces in Japan, and, in the first instance, on the workers and peasants, to start work immediately in order to strengthen and extend the united national liberation democratic front.

CRIMINAL INTRIGUES OF TITO-RANKOVIC FASCIST CLIQUE AGAINST ALBANIAN PEOPLE. Mehmet Shehu, Secretary, Central Committee, Albanian Party of Labour

It has long been known that the Tito-Rankovic clique is a gang of spies and provocateurs, professional criminals, and sanguinary mercenaries in the service of US.-British imperialism. It is also known that U.S.-British imperialism formed this gang of spies and assassins during World War Two with a view to preventing the establishment of people's power in the countries of Central and South East Europe, with a view to "seizing the fortress from within", to wresting the countries of people's democracy from the camp of Socialism, and returning them to the camp of imperialism.

The revolutionary vigilance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Stalin was the main, the decisive factor in exposing the aggressive designs of the fascist Tito gang. Albania was threatened more than any of the other People's Democracies by the Tito-Rankovic clique. With every day, the people of Albania and the Albanian Party of Labour realise more and more profoundly the great help of the Bolshevik Party and of Comrade Stalin, who ripped the mask from the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique and prevented it from seizing Albania in its bloody clutches.

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Before me are two documents.

One, consisting of hundreds of pages, shows how the Tito-Rankovic clique is exterminating the 800,000 Albanian people in Yugoslavia. On the basis of facts confirmed by witnesses, this document describes how the Titoites machine-gunned thousands of Albanians in Kosovo and Macedonia; how thousands of Albanians were killed by means of poison gas and by spreading typhus; how the fascist degenerates bury people alive and subject others to brutal torture before death, blinding them, cutting off women's breasts, and burning people in the presence of relatives and friends.

The other document deals with the armed provocations of the Titoite militarists on the Albanian border, and with the espionage and subversive activities organised on the territory of Albania by the Tito-Rankovic gang.

Before the Germans withdrew from Macedonia and Kosovo where the Albanian minority resides, a far-reaching plan for the mass annihilation of the Albanian population had been elaborated on Tito's order. This was at the time the Soviet Army was delivering crushing blows to the Hitler army, when the National-Liberation Army of Albania drove out the Germans and when people's power was being established in our country.

Judas Tito decided on the mass extermination of the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia in order to suppress the desire of Yugoslav Albanians for re-union with the motherland—the People's Republic of Albania,—since this did not correspond to the interests of the Tito clique, not to speak of the interests of its masters—the U.S. imperialists. Consequently, ever since 1944, the policy of the Tito clique in relation to the Albanian minority has been a policy of terror, extermination and denationalisation.

Realisation of Tito's order for the mass annihilation of Albanians in Yugoslavia was entrusted to butcher Swetozar Vukmanovic (Tempo), British intelligence agent. The main executors of this order in Macedonia were Lazare Kolishevksi, generals Cvetko Uznovski and Mihail Apostolski, and Savo Joksimovic and others. In Kosovo where the bulk of the Albanian minority resides, the main executors of Tito's sanguinary plans were Pavle Yovichevic, Juro Medenic, Colonel Savo Derlevic, Fadil Hodja, and others.

Shaban Hadji, at present a political emigrant in Albania, who fought against the German fascists in Kosovo, saw many of the atrocities perpetrated by the Titoites against the Albanians in Kosovo at the end of 1944 and at the beginning of 1945. Here is what he said: In Kijie, the Titoites bayoneted eight people to death. Dan Durmishi was burned alive in his house in the presence of his family, they bayoneted his son and nephew; they killed a 14 year old girl—a relative of Dan Durmishi. In Mitrovica and its vicinity, the Titoites shot 2,000 Albanians. More than 400 of these people were bayoneted and their bodies buried. When the Titoites entered Guilan for the second time, they shot more than 1,090 Albanians, including the patriots Hadji Alija, Sinan Shani, Rifat Mala, Rasim Maliqi, Halil Hasani.

Isa Symer Prekozi, also a political emigrant, from Drenitsa (Kosovo), relates that in Skenderaj the Titoites killed 250 Albanians with axes and bayonets and then threw their bodies into the River Klina. Eighteen Albanians were shot in the village of Prokoze, including Ajat Rama, the 18 year old son of Ahmet, Latifi, Haziz Ajeti, and the wife of Halil Sjko; Kashin Istrefi, Shasivar Aliu and the three sons of Nuredin Prokozi were burnt alive by the Titoites. In Dubova, they shot Halit Dubova

together with his three sons and a 12 year old boy. Before shooting them, they bayoneted them in front of their relatives.

Political emigrant Aqif Lleshi, former chairman of the Executive Committee in the Dibra region (Macedonia), member of the Skupshtina in Macedonia and also of the Federal Skupshtina of Yugoslavia, at present in Albania, described how in November 1944, the Titoites shot—without trial or investigation—more than 1,000 Albanians from Kosovo and Tetovo.

One of the main devices employed by the Titoites for exterminating Albanians residing in Yugoslavia was sending them to work in the so-called labour brigades in remote districts where they were done to death by agents of Rankovic.

The Titoites had another device for the mass annihilation of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia. They infected political prisoners with typhus and spread this disease in the areas inhabited by Albanians. In this connection political emigrant Mustafa Lleshi, who until 1950 served as a lieutenant in the U.D.B., testified as follows:

“Immediately after the departure of the Germans, the Titoites turned a big barrack in the town of Kertchova into a prison for Albanians. To kill the prisoners, the U.D.B. organs spread an epidemic of typhus in the prison. Hundreds of Albanians died from this disease. Later, the Titoites spread the disease in the neighbouring villages, resulting in the death of hundreds more Albanians”.

Political emigrant Hasan Toplitsa reported:

“There is not a single village in the Tetovo region in which Titoites did not kill dozens of Albanians. Terrible things took place in the village of Zajaz, near

Kertchova, where the Titoites shot 320 villagers—men, women and children. I myself saw how the victims were brought from Kertchova and shot at the foot of the Gradets mountain. They were tied and chained in groups of six”.

Hundreds of Albanians were arrested in Yugoslavia after the publication of the Information Bureau’s Resolution “Concerning the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia”. The Titoites closed many * Albanian schools and compelled Albanian children to attend Turkish schools. They want Albanians to renounce their nationality and to admit that they are Turks.

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During the current year the Yugoslav fascists began to display even greater aggressiveness in the struggle against the People’s Republic of Albania. In its inimical and criminal activities the fascist Tito clique makes wide use of traitors to the homeland—Albanian reactionaries who fled to Yugoslavia; it is organising more and more armed gangs, provoking more border incidents and acting jointly with our foreign enemies, particularly, with monarcho-fascist Greece.

The Titoites set up along the Albanian border a series of centres for training spies and saboteurs recruited among Albanian reactionaries residing in Yugoslavia. These espionage-sabotage centres are located along our border with Montenegro: in Ulcinj, Tivar, Podgoritsa and Andergevitsa; along our border with Kosovo and Metohia; along the border with Macedonia. From these points the Titoites send onto Albanian territory armed gangs consisting of criminals

and bandits, of elements devoid of morals and principles, degenerates ready to serve the highest bidder. In this way, the Tito fascist clique openly encroaches on the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Albania.

However, these hostile sallies of the Tito fascist clique against our country proved unsuccessful due to the strength of people's power. The armed gangs, spies and saboteurs sent into our country by the Tito-Rankovic clique were ruthlessly dealt with and suffered heavy losses. In its recent official statement, the Ministry of the Interior of our People's Republic reported that during the past few months dozens of saboteurs sent by the Titoites had been arrested on Albanian territory or annihilated. Many enemy agents were shot in the act of crossing the border.

The succession of failures suffered by the Tito spies and saboteurs in Albania produced consternation, demoralisation and discord among the Albanian reactionaries sheltering in Yugoslavia. This is only natural. Rankovic's gangster activities cannot be successful in a country such as Albania where the power is in the hands of the people. Actions of this kind are foredoomed to failure because of the vigilance of our people and to their patriotism, because, rallied around the Party of Labour, they are fully determined to uphold their power.

Titoite provocations on our border were more frequent during the current year. By the end of October, Titoites had provoked no fewer than 80 incidents (36 on land, 36 in the air and 8 on sea).

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In pursuing their aggressive designs against Albania the Titoites act in close contact. with other imperialist agents. This is fully borne out by the facts at our disposal. The American and British agents parachuted onto our territory received instructions from their masters in the espionage centres located in Munich, Malta, Italy and in Greece, to seek refuge in Yugoslavia should their sojourn on Albanian territory become impossible.

The fascist Tito clique co-operates with the Greek monarcho-fascists in their provocations against our country. Enslavement of the Albanian people and abolition of the People's Republic of Albania occupy a most important place in the aggressive plans of the Tito clique. But, as was the case with the Athens and Rome reactionaries, the Titoites, despite American help, will never enslave the People's Republic of Albania. First, although geographically surrounded by satellites of American-British imperialism, the People's Republic of Albania has never been and never will be isolated politically and economically, since it is an integral part of the camp of Socialism and peace headed by the great Soviet Union. Second, because the Albanian people love their homeland and are determined to uphold by every means their freedom and independence; because they are led by the Party of Labour, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to the cause of Socialism and peace; because peace, which the Albanian people are defending, is a just cause.

The Titoites will not be able to enslave Albania because there exists the Soviet Union and its policy of peace, because all peoples are fighting for peace.

At the present session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, Kardelj, one of the fascist Tito

clique, brazenly charged the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, including Albania, with aggressive designs in relation to Titoite Yugoslavia. This is simply the typical ruse of imperialist aggressors. In the endeavour to cloak their own criminal plans and their crimes they always make the most foul "charges" against those whom these plans are spearheaded.

Who will believe that Albania, which is devoting all its efforts to laying the foundations of Socialism and which has always pursued a policy of peace, in its relations with other countries, plans to attack Yugoslavia?

All progressive mankind know that, unlike the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies who are pursuing a policy of peace, the imperialist camp, headed by the United States of America, is carrying out a policy of instigating a third world war in which only the multi-millionaires in the Imperialist camp and, in the first instance, the U.S. multi-millionaires, are interested.

In an attempt to cover up the unprecedented crimes committed, and still being committed, against the Albanian national minority in Yugoslavia, and to conceal the obvious, systematic and deliberate violations of the territorial integrity of Albania by the aggressive forces of the Tito clique, Kardelj cynically accuses Albania of aggressive designs in relation to Yugoslavia. The facts prove just the reverse. They show that the Tito clique has turned Yugoslavia into a hotbed of aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in the interests of American-British imperialism.

The People's Republic of Albania is an important stronghold of the camp of peace and Socialism in the Balkans. That is why the imperialists and their lackeys want to eliminate the People's Republic of Albania.

The Albanian people are fully resolved to defend, by every means and from any enemy, their freedom and independence. The peoples of Yugoslavia will not let the Tito clique encroach on the independence of the Albanian people. Comrade Molotov said: "Conscious that the people of Yugoslavia hate this mercenary gang of criminals who wormed their way to power, this gang clings to power as yet by means of sanguinary terror and fascist methods of rule. This cannot last long. The peoples of Yugoslavia will find the way to freedom and to the liquidation of the Titoite-fascist regime".

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Scelba—Protector and Accomplice of Bandits

The Italian Minister of Interior and his minions manage to combine quite successfully their official status as keepers of public order with utmost tenderness towards... bandits. Far from combating banditry which in Italy, and particularly in Sicily, has assumed threatening dimensions, Scelba and his ministry, on the contrary, give projection to the bandits, and do not disdain using them for their own ends.

This highly characteristic aspect of the work of the present Italian Minister of Interior came into the open at the trial which has lasted for several months in Viterbo. In the dock are members of the Guiliano gang who belonged to the “Mafia”—a bandit-terrorist organisation in the service of big landlords and other reactionaries. Despite the efforts of the judges and the prosecution to conceal the fact that the “Mafia” is widely used not only by big landlords but also by Minister of Interior for big terror against the working people, the truth is coming out.

In 1947, in Portella della Ginestra (Sicily) the bandits killed and wounded dozens of peasants and farm labourers who, together with peaceful their children, were on their way to a peaceful May Day celebration. None other than Signor Messina, Inspector General of Police, subordinated to Scelba, supplied the bandits with the machine-guns used on this occasion.

During the three years, July 1947–July 1950, six Inspectors of Police were changed in Sicily—all of them were connected with Guiliano and other bandits and had supplied them with arms and false documents. For example, Verdiani, Inspector General of Police in Sicily, confessed at the Viterbo trial that on several occasions he had met the ringleader of the gang in an atmosphere of “cordially and mutual respect”, that he maintained friendly correspondence with him. It was precisely at this time that in Sicily many premises belonging to the Communist and Socialist Parties and to the trade unions affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour were blown up, tens of political leaders and trade union functionaries killed and wounded, and, every time, the thugs and assassins proved to be most “elusive”.

Colonel Luca, the last of the six high-ranking police officials sent by Scelba to “combat” the bandits, does not deny that he maintained friendly relations with Pisciotta, Guiliano’s deputy. Luca presented this bandit, guilty of many bloody crimes, with a certificate, signed by Minister Scelba, testifying to his “special services”. Actually, Pisciotta’s services are considerable. He was the man who, in July 1950, killed Guiliano, chief of the Sicilian bandits. Guiliano had threatened sensational disclosures and because of this had become extremely dangerous to many influential persons in the ruling camp. “I was told to kill Guiliano in order to seal his lips”, Pisciotta declared at the trial.

And the Rome patrons of the “Mafia” succeeded in silencing the bandit chief who knew too much about the connections between the bandits and the Ministers. But they cannot silence the voice of truth. They are exposed by the testimony of their accomplices. Against them is the evidence of thousands of peasants and farm

labourers; they are exposed by dozens of fighters for democracy and rights for the working people who became victims of the “elusive” gangs while police chiefs, with Scelba’s blessing, feasted with the chiefs of the terror gangs.

Extremely significant is the fact that Pallante, who fired at Comrade Togliatti on July 14, 1948, also hailed from Sicily. The hasty statement made by Scelba one hour after the attempted assassination and before any investigation, that “Pallante had acted on his own”, cannot but give any unprejudiced person food for thought.

Italian democrats’ have no illusions about the outcome of the Viterbo trial. It will hardly condemn the real culprits and leaders of banditry and political terror such as Scelba and his ilk. The Guiliano gang also rendered many services to the American imperialists, helping them to seize Sicily. It was not fortuitous that way back in 1947, in response to a visit paid to the bandits by Captain Stern, an American officer, Guiliano sent a letter to Truman and delegated a special representative to the U.S. The Viterbo trial shows the depths of corruption, foul conspiracies and the disgusting cynicism to which the people now in power in Italy have sunk. It also reveals the close bonds between the bandit gangs, the Italian Government and Mr. Truman.

2. French Police Become Interested in Art...

Vincent Auriol, President of French Republic, whose dream is to become governor of the 49th State of the U.S., recently paid an official visit to the annual

exhibition of paintings in the Autumn Salon in Paris. A little bit earlier, his friend and colleague in Right-wing Socialism, Baylot, who is prefect of police in the Seine Department, called at the exhibition at the head of a squad of police. After a look at the exhibits, Baylot ordered the removal of seven pictures which, in the view of the police critics of art, were of a “subversive” nature and “offended national feelings”.

What were the pictures that upset the French rulers? They were works by French progressive painters and included such pictures as “May Day Demonstration” (a peaceful demonstration of Paris working people), “l Humanite-Dimanche on sale” (the picture describing the joy of people upon reading good news about the health of Maurice Thorez), and a painting of Henri Martin, seaman of peace...

That same day M. Auriol addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations where he rhapsodised about the great principles of “culture, justice and freedom”. Evidently with the purpose of applying these principles without delay he called precisely upon M. Baylot—“Socialist” and policeman who won distinction by being the first to give the order to set police dogs on workers fighting for their demands. M. Auriol “is worried” by the fact that the progressive French artists depict the life and struggle of the working people.

But he is not at all worried by the fact that France is flooded with pornographic transatlantic literature, with disgusting “comics” for children and with Hollywood films glorifying gangsters, murderers and SS-men.

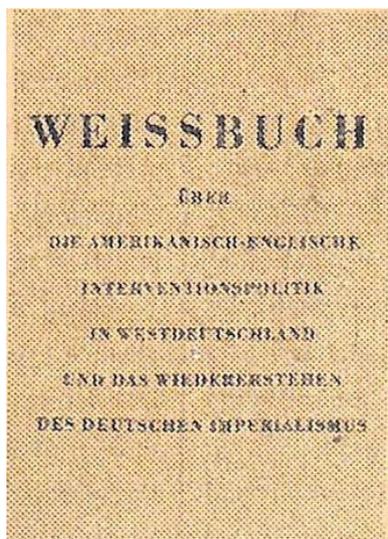
This outrageous police violence is a component of the fascist measures of the Government of national betrayal—measures directed against democratic rights, against the great peace movement.

The nefarious police “operation” of the foul Marshallised rulers of France called forth strong protests among the most diverse circles in the country, protests which forced them to make a “strategic retreat” and return some of the pictures to the salon.

By displaying their fear of everything that reminds them of the struggle of the peoples against the war mongers, the Marshallised rulers of France all unwittingly provided further proof of the effectiveness of the struggle for peace waged by the peoples.

Jan MAREK

BOOK REVIEW



Book Which Lays Bare Instigators of New War in Europe

“White Book on U.S.-British Interventionist Policy in Western Germany, and Rebirth of German Imperialism”—such is the title of a book published recently in Berlin by the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany. The purpose of the book is to make known to the German people and to the peace-loving peoples of the world the truth about the criminal plans and feverish war preparations of the U.S.-British aggressors and their lackeys in Western Germany.

The “White Book” is a document of great political significance. Its particular value is that it is based solely on irrefutable factual material. The “revelations” by the imperialist bosses cited in the book expose the entire falsity of the recent pharisaical declarations by Truman, Acheson, Churchill, Eden and other heralds of Wall Street and the City alleging that they want peace. These “revelations” show that the American imperialists imitate the Hitler cannibals in almost everything—the same lunatic speeches flavoured with fascist terminology and the same fascist actions.

The “White Book” quotes the testimony of Burchett, a British journalist, who, in the autumn of 1947, had an intimate conversation with Richard Scammon, head of the political department of the Civil Board of the U.S. Military Administration in Western Germany. In a moment of candour, Scammon confessed that he was busy elaborating a memorandum devoted to ...U.S. occupation policy on the territory of the Soviet Union. The new pretender to the post of new gauleiter held forth cynically and frankly about what he had in mind for Soviet collective farms and industrial enterprises.

“This statement by a high official of the U.S. Military Administration, could be ignored as the ravings of a lunatic did we not know that a few months prior to Hitler’s attack on the Soviet Union, exactly the same kind of ‘professional’ talk could be heard among German ‘experts’, the authors of the “White Book” remark.

Feverishly preparing for an attack on the freedom-loving countries, the Wall Street Magnates are reviving German imperialism, making it their main ally. The “White Book” tells why the American aggressors pin their main hopes precisely on Western Germany.

It is common knowledge that the greater part of Germany's war industry, carefully left untouched by U.S.-British aircraft during World War Two, is concentrated in Western Germany. The "White Book" contains figures showing the extent of arms production in Western Germany. In March 1945, when the greater part of German territory was occupied, war production was, on the average, 45 per cent above the 1942 level. It is this powerful war arsenal that the U.S. instigators of a new war want to use for their foul ends. They are interested in this for another reason—their monopolies are intimately linked with the German trusts and concerns.

The "White Book" contains detailed material revealing the tie-up between U.S. and German monopoly capital—ties that date back to the end of the last century. Extending and strengthening these links, U.S. finance capital has now secured a dominant position both in the West German State apparatus and in the occupation administration. Huge U.S. capital investments have been made in all basic branches of industry in Western Germany. In the oil industry, for example, these investments comprise 172 million marks, in the electrical industry, 142

The imperialists place the main burden of expenditure caused by the intensified armaments drive wholly on the working people. This is clearly demonstrated by the data quoted by the "White Book" concerning taxes in Western Germany. In 1946-47, some 51.3 per cent of the taxes was paid by the working people, and 48.7 per cent by the employers. But in January and February 1951, as much as 82.6 per cent of all tax payments came from the working people, and only 17.4 per cent from the employers. Simultaneously,

food prices are soaring and the conditions of the working people deteriorating, while capitalist profits continue to go up.

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There can be no doubt whatever that the attempts to revive German imperialism would suffer failure were Germany a united and democratic state. For this reason the US.-British imperialists took particular “care” to frustrate fulfilment of the Potsdam decisions in Western Germany and to dismember Germany. The formation first of Bizonia and then Trizonia, disruption of the work of the Control Council, the separate currency reform in Western Germany and Western Berlin—such are the main landmarks of the shameful and criminal policy of dismembering Germany—a policy which was crowned by the formation of the puppet “government” in Bonn.

As the authors of the “White Book” correctly point out, this so-called independent “government” can be described in the words —“Made in U.S.A.”. To realise the American plans of war preparations, to prepare the population of Western Germany for the role of cannon fodder, to suppress the longing of the German people for peace—such are the tasks set by the American imperialists before Adenauer, Lehr and their other henchmen.

These lackeys obediently carry out the will of their masters. As in the days of fascism, a handful of finance capital magnates, closely linked with Wall Street businessmen, dominate economic life in Western Germany. A group of forty or fifty—Krupp, Thyssen, Stinnes and other money-bags who financed Hitler in his

day and brought him to power,—are also dominant today in the political life of the Bonn puppet state.

With the help of their Bonn lackeys the U.S. aggressors are accelerating the remilitarisation of Western Germany: feverishly building airfields and military bases and driving thousands of civilians from their family homesteads.

The restoration of the “Wehrmacht” is taking place with the same rapidity. It is significant that the U.S. bourgeois press writes openly, with the usual cynicism, about how the American imperialists regard the army now being restored in Western Germany and how they intend to use it. The “New York Times”, for example, wrote on May 20 this year that waging war with foreign soldiers, even if America had to arm them, was cheaper than waging it with American lads, and in doing so American lives were being saved in the first instance.

Restoring the Nazi aggressive armed forces, the American imperialists also took care of the German General Staff which for long had been a centre for organising aggression. Released by the Americans, Halder and Guderian, former chiefs of the Hitler General Staff, embarked once again on criminal activities.

Last January, at the invitation of his new masters, Guderian visited the U.S., and upon his return and acting on their orders, he set about restoring the Hitler secret service. According to reliable sources, the following three basic tasks were set before Guderian's secret service: 1. To join the underground fascist organisations in the European countries and co-operate with them. 2. To send their agents into working-class organisations. 3. To restore the old positions of the Nazi intelligence service and invigorate it.

The documents reproduced in the “White Book” expose the plan elaborated by Halder on orders from America—a plan for restoring and training the fascist army. Twenty-five thousand former Hitler officers are scheduled for training at special courses for instructors. It is significant that, already, Halder’s plan is being put into effect, Commands have been formed and Goering’s Air Ministry is being revived. Restoration of the Navy is also under way.

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The numerous facts and documents quoted in the “White Book” reveal how far remilitarisation and rebirth of fascism in Western Germany have gone, and the grave danger they constitute to the peace and security of the peoples. At the same time the materials contained in the “White Book” express convincingly and with great effect, the will of the German people for peace.

Resistance to remilitarisation on the part of the German people is growing in scale and power. The opposition of German patriots to the U.S.-British interventionists becomes stronger day by day. By their flagrant violation of the Potsdam decisions, the U.S.-British imperialists destroyed thereby any legal right to sojourn on the territory of Germany. That is why in all parts of Western Germany ever wider masses of the population are demanding the expulsion of the invaders. “Americans, go home!”—this slogan is written by German patriots every day on walls, bill-boards and pavements.

During the two years of its existence, the German Democratic Republic has become a firm pillar for all

German people in the struggle for peace and democratic unity of Germany, against remilitarisation. In this struggle German patriots have registered a number of big successes. The Ruhr workers waged a successful struggle against the so-called tank shifts, that is, against overtime aimed at getting more coal for war production. As a result, output of coal during the “tank shifts” slumped so drastically that the agreement between the industrialists and the venal Right-wing trade union leaders in relation to these shifts became invalid.

Young patriots in Western Germany launched a vigorous struggle for Heligoland, the island used by the British authorities as an experimental bombing ground. Several groups of young people landed on Heligoland at different times to prevent the British military authorities from destroying the island. These courageous young men and women were subjected to repressions. But the struggle for Heligoland went on and was crowned with success—the British military authorities were compelled to retreat.

In the language of facts and documents the “White Book” convincingly shows that the movement for peace and the National resistance movement are winning daily in Germany more and more people of different political views and convictions. Their struggle is the guarantee that the warmonger, will not succeed in carrying out the criminal plans for another aggression. But, in order to ensure this, it is essential that all German people shall rise as one in the struggle for peace and devote all their efforts to the sacred cause of creating a united and democratic Germany. The “White Book” stresses in particular the increased responsibility of the German people for the fate of the country.

“A tremendous responsibility for peace rests with the German people”, it says “it depends on them whether the imperialists who want war, will succeed in realising their plans, or whether peace will be saved”.

The “White Book” is a formidable indictment against the American and other warmongers. At the same time it is a passionate call for struggle against the revival of German imperialism, a call to uphold the great cause of peace to the end.

G. KOROTKEVICH

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