

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

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

No. 25 (189)

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

PRICE 3d. (8 cents)

GREAT STRENGTH OF CREATIVE MARXISM

The peoples of the Soviet Union, led by the great Party of Lenin and Stalin, have built socialist society and are now successfully building Communism. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties the foundations of Socialism are being laid by the working people in the countries of people's democracy. Under this banner ordinary people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are waging their struggle for freedom and independence, against imperialism and war.

The strength of Marxist-Leninist teaching is that it enables the parties of the working class to orientate themselves in any situation, clearly to see the correlation of the class forces and foresee the course of events. It is the militant ideological banner of the working class and of all the working people.

The creative character of Marxism is expressed with exceptional force in Comrade J. V. Stalin's works. His every work enriches and develops further the Marxist-Leninist science, raises it to a higher level. Comrade Stalin's works on questions of linguistics, published two years ago, are a model of creative Marxism; they are a new and invaluable contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics not only revolutionised the science of linguistics, they enriched all spheres of social science with new theoretical theses, new scientific generalisations. They further developed the laws of Marxist dialectics; they give a thoroughly profound characterisation of the basis and superstructure, shed full and clear light on the central questions of our times—questions of enormous significance for a correct appraisal of the laws of social development, of the laws of the construction of Communism.

The classical definition of Marxism given by Comrade Stalin in his work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", shows with particular profundity the international character of Marxist-Leninist teaching and its significance for the working-class movement in all countries.

"Marxism", Comrade Stalin wrote, "is the science of the laws governing the development of nature and society, the development of the revolution of the oppressed masses, the science of the laws of the construction of Communism."

U.S. imperialists have openly taken upon themselves the role of world gendarme.

The U.S. imperialists, having established a police-terror regime in their own country, seek to extend the same savage order to all U.S. satellites. Race fanaticism, incitement of hatred for other peoples, inculcation of a psychology of servility, uncertainty and fear, preaching cosmopolitanism, neo-Malthusianism and the notorious "atom sociology", such is the main preoccupation of bourgeois politicians, philosophers, economists, sociologists, mercenary writers and journalists. To poison the minds of the masses with the venom of militarism and misanthropy, to vilify the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the peace movement; to present the aggressive designs of the U.S. warmongers as "defensive"—such is the criminal aim of the hirelings of imperialism. Particular zeal in this field is displayed by the Right-wing socialist and Titoite agents of the U.S. warmongers—the worst enemies of working-class unity, provocateurs and spies.

But no matter how base the means, how strenuous the efforts of the enemies of mankind in their attempt to enmesh the masses in lies and involve them in another world war, they are powerless to change the course of historical events, scientifically predicted by Marxism. The deathless ideas of Marxism-Leninism are winning increasing numbers of supporters in all countries of the world, exerting an ever more profound influence on the development of world history.

The life-giving force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is most strikingly revealed in the successes of the Soviet Union, in the might of the Soviet state and social system and in the successful building of Communist society. The perfidious attack by Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union in June 1941, ended in the complete defeat of the fascist aggressors. The world historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan signified the victory of the Soviet social system, of the Soviet state system, of the Soviet armed forces, of the Soviet ideology of friendship among nations. The Soviet system proved to be the best form of the organisation of the economic and cultural life of the country in the years of peaceful construction, and, in

Free Jacques Duclos!

The widespread protest movement of the people of France against the unlawful actions and police terror of the Pinay Government is extending and assuming different forms. Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Communist Party of France, in his messages and letters to the court attorney and to the Chairman of the National Assembly proved that the rulers of the country who have betrayed it to the U.S. imperialists are plotting a conspiracy against France and peace.

The peace partisans, with the Communists in the van, inspired by the courageous, staunch, unbending militant spirit of Jacques Duclos, Andre Stil and the other imprisoned patriots, are intensifying their struggle to frustrate the monstrous designs of the U.S. warmongers and their French lackeys, to uphold democratic freedoms and secure satisfaction of the immediate demands of the working people.

More demonstrations were held in Troyes, Marseilles and in other cities and towns. In Saint-Etienne 100,000 people attended a meeting sponsored by the Communist Party and demanded the release of the prisoners. Hundreds of meetings are being held in all Departments throughout the country.

Thousands of resolutions are being adopted in enterprises and offices; organisations and individuals condemn the police-fascist actions of the Government. Protests against the arrest of the patriots were voiced: by the Bureau of the Socialist Party Federation in the Marne Department, the Brest branch of the Socialist Party, by activists of the Socialist Party in the Loir-et-Cher Department, leaders of the Christian trade unions in the Loire-Inferieure Department and in Brive. Even representatives of the Paris Archbishopric, under pressure of religious working people, were compelled to denounce the arbitrary actions of the police.

Workers in various enterprises including enterprise of the building industry in Bordeaux, and communication workers are continuing strike action and other actions for the demands of the working people, for democratic rights. At meetings for the election of worker delegates the General Confederation of Labour gets, on the average, from 70 to 90 per cent of the votes.

The working people are expressing confidence in the Communist Party of France. The first few days of the Jacques Duclos campaign for new members launched by all Federations, resulted in over 500 recruits in the Seine Department and over 300 in the Seine-et-Oise Department.

The widespread popular movement has yielded its first results—many patriots were released from prisons in Paris and in the provinces and hundreds of workers victimised for participating in the strike on June 4 have been reinstated.

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All progressive mankind continues to express heartfelt solidarity with the people of France. Streams of telegrams, letters and messages are pouring into the Communist Party. For instance, a letter has been received from the Communist deputies in the Japanese Parliament; messages have come from the Communist Parties of the U.S.A., Australia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, the Communist Party of Indonesia, from the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Syria and Lebanon, the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Germany and from the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia. A number of enterprises and streets in Hungary have been named after Jacques Duclos—the great French patriot.

Movement Against Military Separate Treaty Steadily Growing in Western Germany

The texts of the military "general contract" recently published in the press in Western Germany evoked a fresh wave of wrath and indignation among the popular masses. The appeal issued by the "Associations for Mutual Understanding Among Germans, for a Just Peace Treaty" calling for a popular referendum against the se-

The recent deal between the Schumachers and the Adenauer Government evoked wrathful indignation among the working people. As is known, at a secret meeting between Adenauer and Fette, reactionary leader of the West German trade unions, it was decided "to put an end" to action by the workers against the militarist "general contract" and against the fascist law "Con-

JUST CAUSE OF KOREAN PEOPLE INVINCIBLE!

For two years the heroic Korean people have been waging a sacred liberation war against the combined armed forces of the U.S.-British aggressive bloc.

The results of the two years of war testify that the predatory plans of the U.S. rulers to enslave Korea and their far-reaching venturesome schemes for subjugating the peoples of Asia have failed ignominiously. Despite the fact that the U.S. imperialists massed their basic ground forces in Korea, an enormous airforce and navy, they suffered military defeat. The myth of the "omnipotent" U.S. army has vanished without trace. The U.S. invaders also sustained a moral-political defeat. The horrors of half a century of colonial oppression are still fresh in the minds of the Koreans and their wrath and hatred for the foreign invaders too great to allow the American colonisers again to thrust back to slavery a people who have tasted the fruits of a free life. The fact that the freedom-loving people of even a small nation are invincible when fighting for their honour and liberty, for their national independence, has now become particularly clear to the world.

In vain do the latest pretenders to world domination seek to maintain and build new bases for war in Asia, to extend to the entire Korean Peninsula and beyond its borders the savage, medieval regime which they have established in South Korea, to intimidate the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, to break their indomitable will to struggle for national liberation. The U.S. aggressors revealed themselves in Korea in all their ugliness and evoke the imprecations of all honest people on earth.

The capitalist magnates need war in Korea. They need a state of emergency, war hysteria, a boom in the economy so that they can sell their goods at skyhigh prices and make more millions out of the bloody business of exterminating nations. The capitalists, landlords and merchants look on war as a lucrative business which yields fabulous profits. And so the war-monopoly plutocracy in the U.S., seeking to maintain its profits at the maximum level, has turned into a sanguinary farce the truce negotiations which have been dragged out for a year. Simultaneously, it is feverishly restoring the centres of war in Western Germany and Japan, concluding, contrary to the will of the peoples, military treaties with the militarist and revanchist circles in these coun-

character. At the same time, the predatory nature of the Korean war, the seizure and plunder of a foreign country could not but generate in the "Uno forces" professional robbers and killers lacking all moral principles.

On the contrary, the noble idea of defending their homeland from foreign invaders gave rise to heroism and selflessness on a mass scale among the liberated people of Korea. Inexhaustible indeed are the forces of the freedom-loving people of Korea, their confidence in victory. The sacred aim—to uphold the honour, freedom and independence of their beloved homeland—has rallied workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all the patriotic forces of the country into a single militant camp around their organiser and inspirer—the Party of Labour of Korea and its leader, Comrade Kim Ir Sen. Splendid fighting and moral qualities have been displayed in the ranks of the Korean troops in the course of the war against the U.S. invaders. The number and quality of divisions are growing, their armament is improving. The war brought to the fore the excellent organising ability of the commanding personnel of the army. The rear of the Korean Army is stronger than ever before. Rear and front have merged into an indestructible unity which is the most important factor for ensuring victory.

The great people of China sent to the aid of Korea their heroic volunteers who are determined to fight to the end in defence of the frontiers of their regenerated homeland and the fraternal People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The entire 500 million population of People's China burns with hatred for the U.S. imperialists who have seized the Island of Taiwan and who are encroaching on the freedom and independence of the new China.

In their just struggle the heroic people of Korea enjoy the great moral support of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the countries of people's democracy, the German Democratic Republic and of all progressive mankind.

The Soviet Union consistently and invariably pursues its policy of peace, exposing the machinations of the warmongers. It resolutely upholds the right of all countries, big and small, to decide their own internal affairs and is opposed to any interference in the affairs of other states. The U.S.S.R. has repeatedly and insistently advanced proposals which, if adopted, would have brought peace to Korea long ago. Over a year ago the U.S.S.R. representative in the Uno pro-

revolutionised the science of linguistics, they enriched all spheres of social science with new theoretical theses, new scientific generalisations. They further developed the laws of Marxist dialectics; they give a thoroughly profound characterisation of the basis and superstructure, shed full and clear light on the central questions of our times—questions of enormous significance for a correct appraisal of the laws of social development, the laws of the construction of Communism.

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Stalin's definition of Marxism generalises the more than a century-old experience of the struggle of the working class for Communism, the historical experience of the international proletarian movement, the experience of building socialist society in the U.S.S.R., experience of laying the foundations of Socialism in the countries of people's democracy, and the experience of the national-liberation struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples. Marxism-Leninism arms the working class with boundless confidence in the victory of its just cause, gives a correct, fully substantiated, scientific programme for struggle against capitalist slavery, for freedom for the peoples, for peace.

In his works on linguistics Comrade Stalin, with particular force, emphasised that Marxism is the ever living, world-transforming revolutionary theory, that it is irreconcilable towards dogmatism and talmudism. "Marxism", Comrade Stalin teaches, "does not recognise invariable conclusions and formulas, obligatory for all epochs and periods. Marxism is the enemy of all dogmatism".

The Marxist-Leninist teaching, brilliantly developed by Comrade Stalin, irrefutably proves the inevitable and unavoidable destruction of capitalism under the pressure of the ever-growing revolutionary movement of the working masses. Capitalism, with its inherent economic crises, poverty of the masses and predatory imperialist wars has long become a brake on the development of society.

The bourgeois state, all its huge apparatus, bourgeois science and philosophy, literature and art serve the billionaires and millionaires in order to suppress the struggle of the masses against the unjust social system. Taking to the path of Hitler tyranny, the path of sanguinary terror, the

world war, they are powerless to change the course of historical events, scientifically predicted by Marxism. The deathless ideas of Marxism-Leninism are winning increasing numbers of supporters in all countries of the world, exerting an ever more profound influence on the development of world history.

The life-giving force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is most strikingly revealed in the successes of the Soviet Union, in the might of the Soviet state and social system and in the successful building of Communist society. The perfidious attack by Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union in June 1941, ended in the complete defeat of the fascist aggressors. The world historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan signified the victory of the Soviet social system, of the Soviet state system, of the Soviet armed forces, of the Soviet ideology of friendship among nations. The Soviet system proved to be the best form of the organisation of the economic and cultural life of the country in the years of peaceful construction, and, in wartime, the best means for rallying all the forces of the people for rebuffing the enemy.

Marxism-Leninism illumines with the light of scientific foresight the pathway of the working people of all countries to a happy future, the pathway of peace and friendship among the peoples. It is the true compass of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Its all-conquering power is manifest in the steady growth of the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties, in the growth of their influence among the broad masses. Learning from the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) and following Comrade Stalin's counsel, the Communist and Workers' Parties are creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory in the concrete conditions of their countries. The programmes of the Communist Parties of Great Britain, India and Japan are examples of the creative development of Marxism. These programmes express the interests of the working class, of all working people and correctly outline the concrete aims of the struggle and ways for achieving them.

The arming of the Party cadres with Marxist-Leninist theory is an indication of the maturity of the Communist and Workers' Parties, of their readiness for action, an indication of their influence among the broad masses, of their ability to rally, head and lead the entire working class and all working people. Constant concern for assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory by all Communists and unflagging ideological work—these are vital tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Marxist-Leninist teaching is all-powerful because it is correct, because it reflects the vital interests of working people and indicates the pathway to a bright future. The great Stalin tirelessly advances Marxist-Leninist theory and enriches it with new outstanding conclusions and theses, applicable to the new conditions of the class struggle of the proletariat. Communist and Workers' Parties that have mastered Marxist-Leninist theory are indeed invincible!

In Memory of Georgi Dimitrov

June 18, marked 70 years since the day of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, great son of the Bulgarian people, leader of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, outstanding leader of the international working-class movement, glorious fighter against fascism and indomitable Bolshevik, the third anniversary of whose death will be commemorated by the working people of Bulgaria on July 2.

Talks on Georgi Dimitrov's life and work are being held throughout the country—in towns and villages, in factories, agricultural co-operatives, offices and in the army. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences held a special session dedicated to the 70th birthday of G. Dimitrov. Artistically decorated show windows, reflecting the different stages of

Dimitrov's life and work were arranged in workers' clubs, factories and in the streets. Memorial plaques were installed in places connected with the activity of the great revolutionary. Mass excursions to Dimitrov places are being organised. The publishing house of the Communist Party of Bulgaria printed a portrait of G. Dimitrov in an edition of 200,000 copies. The National Theatre is touring the country with the play "Leipzig 33", dedicated to Dimitrov.

The Bulgarian people demonstrated their fidelity to the behests of Georgi Dimitrov and their unbending resolve, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade V. Tchernvenkov—worthy successor of his cause—to be faithful to them to the end.

and individual actions of the police. Actions of the Government. Protests against the arrest of the patriots were voiced: by the Bureau of the Socialist Party Federation in the Marne Department, the Brest branch of the Socialist Party, by activists of the Socialist Party in the Loir-et-Cher Department, leaders of the Christian trade unions in the Loire-Inférieure Department and in Brive. Even representatives of the Paris Archbishopric, under pressure of religious working people, were compelled to denounce the arbitrary actions of the police.

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The Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany recently published a decision obliging every Communist to acquaint all the members of the Social Democratic Party and its activists with the Appeal of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany for joint action, to discuss the Appeal with them and also the question of waging joint struggle for achieving unity of action. The Secretariat of the Central Board of the Party has called on all the district Party committees immediately to hold meetings of the district boards for the purpose of preparing for general meetings of the lower organisations and to hold, between now and June 30, general meetings of the lower Party organisations with the following agenda: struggle for a peace treaty, against the "general contract" and the tasks of the Party arising from the Appeal issued on June 7 by the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany to the Social Democratic Party of Germany. "Communists, forward!", says the decision of the Secretariat, "make a decisive step for unity of action—the guarantee of victory of the forces of peace and happiness for the German people".

People of Italy Protest Against Arrival of Plague-General Ridgway

Ridgway, the plague-general, arrived in Rome on June 16; he had planned to visit Veneto later to inspect the Italian troops there. However, due to the wrathful indignation among the people of Italy he had to cut his stay, to relinquish the idea of a visit to Northern Italy and to clear out of the country the next day.

Currying favour with the Americans the de Gasperi Government imposed a virtual curfew in Rome on the day of butcher Ridgway's arrival. Some 30,000 police armed to the teeth and equipped with police cars and armoured vehicles patrolled the squares and streets and guarded public buildings. Strong forces of police and paratroops were rushed to Rome from the provinces.

Despite the ban by the de Gasperi Government, a powerful wave of protest demonstrations swept the country on June 16. Work stoppages ranging from half an hour to two hours took place in every enterprise, and on every building site in Rome. Mass demonstrations and brief meetings were held in the suburbs of Rome—in Ponte Parione, Trastevere, Piazza Re Di Roma, Alberone, Garbatella, etc. Following this, despite clashes with the police and police brutality, despite the fact that hundreds were arrested, the demonstrators forced their way to the centre of the city.

the U.S.A., Australia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, the Communist Party of Indonesia, from the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Syria and Lebanon, the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Germany and from the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia. A number of enterprises and streets in Hungary have been named after Jacques Duclos—the great French patriot.

The recent deal between the Schumachers and the Adenauer Government evoked wrathful indignation among the working people. As is known, at a secret meeting between Adenauer and Fette, reactionary leader of the West German trade unions, it was decided "to put an end" to action by the workers against the militarist "general contract" and against the fascist law "Concerning the status of workers in enterprises". This deal signifies that the Schumachers will support any onslaught against the workers. Meetings and rallies are being held at the enterprises in Western Germany at which the working people sharply denounce this shameful deal officially described by the capitalist press as "civil peace".

Workers employed by the Göbel firm in Gross-Gerau held a brief protest strike against the law "Concerning the status of workers in enterprises" and against the "general contract". Protest strikes against ratification of the treacherous Bonn treaty took place in many enterprises in Western Germany.

Public opinion in Western Germany is profoundly impressed by the statement made recently by Wirth, former Reich-Chancellor of Germany, at a press conference called by the "Associations for Mutual Understanding among Germans, for a Just Peace Treaty". Wirth declared that anyone who opposes the demand of the German people, the restoration of unity of Germany, is an enemy of the German people; he called for struggle against ratification of the "general contract".

A mass demonstration was held in Naples where the streets were patrolled by police and American troops. Because large groups of students joined the population against the Americans the authorities temporarily closed Naples University.

All enterprises in Milan stopped work in protest against the Americans; numerous demonstrations and rallies took place in the different districts of the city. A similar rebuff was delivered by the working people of Torino, Como and other towns in Piedmont, Lombardy, Abruzzo, Sicily, Sardinia and other provinces to the arrival of the butcher Ridgway. In Livorno, in addition to popular demonstrations, flags were flown in the port and from houses in the city in solidarity with the protest movement.

Strikes and demonstrations also took place in all towns and villages in the Tuscany, Liguria and Emilia provinces. Shipyard workers in Venezia and Ancona stopped work.

"Americans, clear out of Italy! Down with the plague-general! Down with Ridgway! Long live independent Italy!"—such was the reply of the people of Italy to the provocative visit of the U.S. warmonger to their country.

bases for war in Asia, to extend to the entire Korean Peninsula and beyond its borders the savage, medieval regime which they have established in South Korea, to intimidate the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, to break their indomitable will to struggle for national liberation. The U.S. aggressors revealed themselves in Korea in all their ugliness and evoke the imprecations of all honest people on earth.

The capitalist magnates need war in Korea. They need a state of emergency, war hysteria, a boom in the economy so that they can sell their goods at skyhigh prices and make more millions out of the bloody business of exterminating nations. The capitalists, landlords and merchants look on war as a lucrative business which yields fabulous profits. And so the war-monopoly plutocracy in the U.S., seeking to maintain its profits at the maximum level, has turned into a sanguinary farce the truce negotiations which have been dragged out for a year. Simultaneously, it is feverishly restoring the centres of war in Western Germany and Japan, concluding, contrary to the will of the peoples, military treaties with the militarist and revanchist circles in these countries.

The U.S. billionaires and millionaires who have waxed rich on two world wars have turned even big capitalist countries into their satellites. Today, U.S. imperialists have become even more brazen. They unceremoniously interfere in the internal affairs of other states and together with their British and other partners are openly preparing a new world war for the sake of further enriching a handful of bloody profiteers.

"We see," V. I. Lenin said as far back as 1918, "how Britain and America, which had a greater chance than others to remain democratic republics, have just as wildly, madly overstepped all limits, as Germany did in her time, and therefore they are just as quickly, and perhaps even more quickly, approaching the same end which German imperialism achieved so brilliantly. At first it swelled out incredibly over three-quarters of Europe, fattened, and then immediately burst, leaving a most revolting stench. This is the end towards which British and American imperialism are now rushing".

The U.S. imperialists have razed mills and factories, educational establishments and hospitals, towns and villages in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. They resorted to chemical and bacteriological weapons for the mass annihilation of people, equipped their armed forces with plague fleas and typhus lice. And despite these monstrous crimes of the U.S. interventionists in Korea, they are just as far from realisation of their criminal aims now as they were two years ago.

The U.S.-British imperialists have turned their troops in Korea into stranglers of freedom, into gendarmes of the capitalist world loathed by all honest people. The war in Korea is highly unpopular with the American and British soldiers, because soldiers and officers who have not yet lost honour and conscience see its most unjust

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The Soviet Union consistently and invariably pursues its policy of peace, exposing the machinations of the warmongers. It resolutely upholds the right of all countries, big and small, to decide their own internal affairs and is opposed to any interference in the affairs of other states. The U.S.S.R. has repeatedly and insistently advanced proposals which, if adopted, would have brought peace to Korea long ago. Over a year ago the U.S.S.R. representative in the Uno proposed the opening of truce negotiations in Korea. Under pressure of world public opinion this proposal was adopted, but the U.S. military are deliberately dragging out the negotiations. There can be no doubt that should the U.S.-British imperialists finally reject the peace proposals of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and of the Command of the Chinese People's Volunteers "the war in Korea", as Comrade J. V. Stalin pointed out way back in February 1951, "can only end in defeat for the interventionists".

The World Federation of Trade Unions, uniting in its ranks eighty million factory and office workers in different countries, has called upon the working people to observe June 25, 1952—the second anniversary of the war in Korea—as a day of active international solidarity with the heroic people of Korea, a day for defence of peace. This call meets with a warm response in the hearts of all honest people throughout the world who are taking more and more resolute action against the monstrous atrocities of the U.S. invaders, for putting an end to the war in Korea.

The powerful demonstrations and strikes of the working people in France and Italy revealed the scale of the hatred of the peoples against the U.S. aggressors, and the strength of the solidarity of the working people with the fighting people of Korea.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are rallying all the progressive and peace-loving forces for a resolute rebuff to the U.S.-British instigators of a new world war, who have run amuck, for frustrating all designs aimed at enslaving peoples. They regard it as their duty to bring the truth about Korea to the consciousness of ordinary people, to secure an end to the U.S. intervention, punishment for the war criminals, and fully to expose the sanguinary conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists directed against peace and mankind.

Call for Unity in Struggle for Peace

A session of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Vienna on June 9-14, reached a number of important decisions.

In its resolution it called on the working people jointly with the peace committees to make June 28 a day of active international solidarity with the heroic people of Korea, a day of defence of peace. On this day the working people will take action for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, for unconditional prohibition of weapons of mass extermination and will denounce the crimes of the U.S. aggressors who resorted to bacteriological warfare; they will expose the inhuman

and dishonest treatment of Korean and Chinese war prisoners by U.S. officers.

The session adopted an appeal calling the working people to struggle for trade union rights and liberties.

The session issued an appeal to the working people of all countries urging support for the German and Japanese peoples in their just struggle for independence, freedom and democracy against the imperialist schemes to remilitarise Germany and Japan. The World Federation of Trade Unions called on the working people particularly in those countries where the draft militarist "general contract" is due for ratification, to conduct an active protest campaign against it and to demand its annulment.

Invaluable Ideological Weapon

J. V. Stalin's work "Concerning Marxism in Linguistics" was published on June 20, 1950, two years ago. This and other works on linguistics by J. V. Stalin published later compose his classical work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" which exerted and continues to exert a powerful, life-giving influence on the most varied branches of science and culture in the Soviet Union, in the countries of people's democracy, in People's China and German Democratic Republic. Comrade Stalin's work has played an immense role also in scientific life in the Rumanian People's Republic.

Rumanian linguistics, prior to the appearance of Comrade Stalin's work, experienced a sharp crisis. The basic reason for this crisis was the domination of bourgeois-idealistic theories in linguistics. Professor Rosetti, one of the representatives of these theories, an epigone of West-European idealists, openly advocated in his works that language was incapable of reflecting reality, that language, allegedly, was an "operation distinct from the essence of real matter". The bourgeois linguists adhered to the servile, anti-national assertion that the Rumanian language was unsuitable for expressing abstract scientific truths. No attention was given to the study of the living, contemporary Rumanian language. The university course of the history of the Rumanian language, which was in the hands of this same Rosetti, devoted exactly four lines to the entire literature of the period of people's democracy.

All this led to debilitation of linguistics, to its impotency. From 1944 to 1950 Rumanian philologists failed to produce a single work of any significance, confining themselves, in the main, to republishing their old, incorrect works.

This situation was aggravated by the harmful influence of the erroneous works of Marr. It is noteworthy that a number of hardened adherents of bourgeois-idealistic theories, having acquainted themselves with the notorious "new language theory", became zealous champions of the theory of the "class character" of language, of the consonance between qualitative leaps in the history of society and in the history of language and similar vulgarisations of N. Y. Marr.

Comrade Stalin's smashing of the Marr theories and other anti-scientific theories in his work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", the scientific solution given by Comrade Stalin of a number of basic problems relating to the science of language also marked a turning point in the development of Rumanian linguistics.

The Rumanian people lacked a dictionary of their native language. An attempt to publish such a dictionary was made as far back as 1867. In a period of 75 years, due to the complete indifference of the bourgeois-landlord governments, philologists succeeded in publishing only a part of the dictionary—the first few letters of the alphabet.

Much has been done in the past two years to create an explanatory dictionary of the Rumanian language. According to a decision of the Academy of Sciences, all the material must be ready for the press by December 31. This dictionary must reflect the present state of the vocabulary of the Rumanian language and provide the essential material for establishing its basic stock of words. It will be standardised, i.e. it will contain standard spelling, stress, pronunciation, etc., for each word.

In its present state the dictionary contains not a few questionable elements (too many obsolete words, local terms and expressions, and so on). A model of one of the volumes will be ready for discussion in the near future.

shortcomings, inconsistencies and questionable decisions. To remedy these a public discussion of the draft is being organised.

In addition to preparing the explanatory dictionary and elaborating the spelling system, preparations are underway for the elaboration of a scientific grammar of the Rumanian language.

Guided by the work of Comrade Stalin, some of our philologists are engaged on a number of other vital problems of linguistics. Professor D. Macri has prepared for the press a paper on the phonetics of the Rumanian language, and Academician E. Petrovici—a paper on Rumanian-Slav language links.

However, the situation in this sphere cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Our philologists, for instance, have not yet begun to study in earnest one of the most important and most complex problems of linguistics: the question of the formation of the Rumanian language, its history and its inner development. And it is precisely in this field that there is the most acute need for struggle in order to get rid of the incorrect, anti-scientific views.

For a long time the theory prevailed in the linguistics of our country that the Rumanian language was formed via crossings. In the guise of combating this theory Rosetti took the stand of complete denial of all qualitative changes in language and revived his old theory that the Rumanian language was simply popular Latin.

Guided by Comrade Stalin's thesis that language and the laws of its development can only be understood if studied in indivisible connection with the history of society, with the history of the people, our philologists must, in co-operation with the historians, seriously tackle questions of the formation and development of the Rumanian language, the sources of its stability and resistance to forced assimilation, and its age-long links with the Slav languages.

The Slav language exercised profound influence on the formation of the Rumanian language in the course of ages of close communion between the Rumanian and Slav populations. Thus, the vocabulary of the Rumanian language contains a vast number of words of Slav origin. The study of the contribution of the Slav language to Rumanian is one of the most urgent and important tasks of Rumanian linguistics.

In the past, and particularly in the 19th century, the carriers of the nationalist bourgeois-boyar ideology effected an artificial Latinisation of the Rumanian language, polluting it and cutting off the literary language from the living national language. Serious injury to the Rumanian language, particularly in the decade prior to the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, was caused by the cosmopolitan jargon of the ruling classes. The task of the linguists is to rid the language of all that is alien to it, all that did not take root, that was not adopted by the people or understood by the people.

The process of developing the science of language in our country is proceeding in sharp struggle against the anti-scientific, idealist, vulgarisation ideas, against relapses into Marrism. Suffice it to say in this connection that the theory of the class nature of language was actually smuggled into the initial version of the foreword to the draft of the new spelling system. At the same time an attempt was made to introduce idealistic contraband such as denial of the dialectical unity of language and thought

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Leonte Răutu
Member, Central Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party

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The former text-books practically excluded the classics of Rumanian literature which were declared "to be out of tune" with the epoch. Today this contemptuous attitude towards the cultural legacy of the past has been eliminated.

On the basis of the new programme the school must give the pupils an idea of the richness of their native language, of the national peculiarities of the language which, according to Comrade Stalin's brilliant definition, is a national form of culture.

Serious attention is devoted to teaching of the Russian language, which, due to its leading political and cultural role, has become a powerful weapon of intercourse among the peoples of the socialist camp. New text-books of the Russian language will be published this year for the 4-11 grades. The programme and methods of teaching of the Russian language have been revised.

The programme of higher philological education has been radically revised. Whereas formerly a mere 6 per cent of the aggregate number of school-hours earmarked for the Rumanian language was devoted to study of the modern Rumanian language, the new programme allocates 80 per cent. A newly-elaborated introductory course to linguistics acquaints students with Stalin's teaching on linguistics. Close attention is devoted to historical grammar.

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The appearance of Comrade Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" gave rise to lively creative discussions among Rumanian poets, writers and literary research workers.

The formalistic and cosmopolitan influences in Rumanian literature led to a contemptuous, nihilistic attitude in relation to the popular language, its vocabulary and grammatical structure. Only recently certain poets tried to indulge in "word building", inventing artificial words which did not correspond to the spirit of the language and were unintelligible to the people. As regards contempt for the grammatical structure of the language it must be said that some poets are guilty of this even to this day.

The brilliant work of Comrade Stalin arms the leading writers and poets of our country in the struggle against formalist and cosmopolitan distortions in literature and against survivals of the vulgarisations in relation to classical literature. As M. Sadoveanu, well-known Rumanian writer, pointed out in his speech at the session of the Department of Literature and Language of the Academy of Sciences, Comrade Stalin's work urges writers and poets to struggle against any attempt to isolate literary language from the popular language. Sadoveanu referred to Comrade Stalin's words that should a language adopt a position of preference and support for any one social group to the detriment of other social groups in society, it would lose its quality, would cease to be a means of intercourse in society, would become the jargon of one or other social group and would degrade and doom itself to extinction. Poets and writers are called upon not to violate the popular language but actively to participate in its development and enrichment.

Machian mistakes of a number of physicists, the anti-scientific theory of "resonance" in chemistry, subjected to sharp criticism the anti-scientific views in different branches of science and stressed the need for resolute struggle for the introduction of the advanced, materialist, scientific conceptions, against the idealistic theories which stand in the way of development of science.

Addressing the Congress of Teachers of the People's Republic of Rumania (April, 1952) Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej pointed to the great significance of Comrade Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" for the development of numerous branches of science. Comrade Stalin's counsel about the need for a battle of opinions in science, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej said, "must serve for all workers in science and culture in our country as a great stimulus in the struggle against reactionary, anti-scientific conceptions in philology, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine and other sciences".

Our philosophers are confronted with particularly responsible tasks. Comrade Stalin's brilliant teaching "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" signifies another step forward in the development of the theory of dialectical and historical materialism. Our philosophers and the editorial boards of theoretical journals must boldly take the path of profound independent elaboration of such questions as the question of formation of a new basis and new superstructure in conditions of transition to Socialism in Rumania, the question of the active role of the superstructure in the struggle for the abolition of the old basis and its superstructure and the question of building a new basis, the form of transition from the old quality to a new one without explosion (transition to collective forms of agriculture in the People's Republic of Rumania). It is in this direction that the programme of the young philosophical body in the Institute of History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences has been elaborated.

The serious scientific elaboration, in the light of Comrade Stalin's teaching, of questions of dialectical and especially historical materialism on the basis of the concrete material of the construction of Socialism in our country is most valuable for the practical work of the party of the working class. Such scientific elaboration represents a powerful weapon in the struggle against dogmatism and talmudism.

In the history of our Party dogmatism and talmudism not infrequently led to grave mistakes and deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party. It is precisely now that our Party has smashed the Right-opportunist deviation in its ranks and has set itself the task of completely eliminating opportunism and conciliation, that the struggle against dogmatism assumes particular significance, because dogmatic and verbal recognition of Marxism, the attempt to emasculate the revolutionary content of Party policy and, to use Lenin's words, clinging to "the theory of yesterday" constitute yet another feature of the opportunists.

J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics marked a turning point in the development of Party education in Rumania. Apart from the fact that they helped extend the scale of Party education, they considerably raised its ideological-political level, unfolded struggle against a dogmatic approach to study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and made greater demands on Party

COMRADE STALIN'S WORK ON LINGUISTICS AND PROBLEMS OF POLISH LITERARY RESEARCH

J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" has had a big circulation in Poland during the past two years.

★ ★
The contribution made by Comrade J. V. Stalin in further developing the world outlook of the working class—dialectical and historical materialism, his characterisation of the international significance of Marxism, his criticism of dogmatism and the struggle for creative development of the Marxist teaching, and his scientific elaboration in the field of linguistics evoked great interest both among Party cadres and among the Polish intelligentsia.

The scientific and methodological significance of Comrade Stalin's work was analysed in detail at a special session held in the spring of 1951 on the initiative of the Institute of Scientific Cadres attached to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Works published after the session stressed all the theses and conclusions of Comrade Stalin which further develop the theory of Marxism.

The keynote of the first Congress of Polish scientists was the question of applying the Stalin methodological principles to questions of linguistics, philosophy, history, aesthetics and economy.

J. V. Stalin's teaching focused the attention of progressive Polish scientists on the need for still more successful struggle against stagnation and idealism in the social sciences, helped them to make still more effective their research work, warned them against vulgarisation and theoretical simplification, particularly in the realm of art.

The methodological conclusions drawn from J. V. Stalin's work enabled Polish scientists correctly to disclose the peculiarities of the development of art and to give a correct definition of its relationship to social development.

All the works published were preceded by detailed discussions of the new stage in the development of Marxist theory of literature—discussions specially organised by the Institute of Literature and by the Chair of Aesthetics of the Institute for Scientific Cadres. The results of the discussions were popularised in courses for teachers of literature in the intermediate schools, held in the middle of 1951, and in a number of lectures during the Polish-Soviet Friendship Month. These courses and lectures were conducted by scientific personnel of the Institute of Literature.

The significance of J. V. Stalin's works for literary research was considered in close connection with the entire complex of Marxist theses relating to the development of social life and ideology and particularly in close connection with the Lenin-Stalin theory of the nation and national culture.

Attention was focused on the question of the class character of literature, on the class interpretation of literary works in connection with the non-class character of the national language as expressed in a given

★
Stefan Zolkiewski
Candidate Member, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party

★ ★
literature, the vital concept of the historical-literary process—the concept of national traditions in literature. In his book Adam Wawryk analysed the concept of the national traditions of Polish literature up to the 20th century. The scientific grounding and definition of this concept help in correctly systematising the achievements of Polish versification, in determining the basic architectonics of the verse corresponding to national traditions. They helped also to establish the reasons for the longevity of poetical productions of the past, in bringing out their links with the traditions of national art and in establishing why these traditions find most complete embodiment in the rich verse of Mickiewicz.

J. V. Stalin's work is the scientific basis of the struggle for overcoming decadent tendencies in the new Polish poetry.

Based on J. V. Stalin's work, our criticism succeeded in orientating the development of verse forms of the new Polish socialist poetry corresponding to national traditions. These questions were the subject of a number of lectures and discussions held in the Union of Polish Writers.

Consequently, the question of the longevity of artistic values is closely linked with the problem of national progressive traditions, traditions which even in the new conditions are continued and creatively transformed by culture moulded in the process of socialist construction. The struggle for these traditions helps Polish historians of literature more actively to participate in the struggle for realisation of the Six-Year Plan and for peace, since the national front in Poland facilitates accelerated formation of the Polish socialist nation and its culture.

The interest aroused by J. V. Stalin's works in questions of language and artistic works found expression in the changes that have taken place in literary criticism. In the course of the year literary journals featured a number of important works devoted to language and the artistic qualities of both contemporary and past writers.

Stalin's theses proved particularly fruitful during the broad discussion that took place when preparing the "Dictionary of the Contemporary Polish Language", an experimental edition of which appeared in the summer of 1951 and which was discussed in a number of months in the journals "Nowe Kultury", "Język Polski" and "Poradnik Językowy", as well as at meetings of the Society of Lovers of the Polish Language and in the Union of Polish Writers.

The young Polish literary research is only in the initial stage of its development. Literary workers have only just begun to assimilate the treasury of the Stalin works. However, the theoretical works which have already appeared prove that in this field the influence of J. V. Stalin's work, "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics"

In his work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", the scientific solution given by Comrade Stalin of a number of basic problems relating to the science of language also marked a turning point in the development of Rumanian linguistics.

The Rumanian people lacked a dictionary of their native language. An attempt to publish such a dictionary was made as far back as 1867. In a period of 75 years, due to the complete indifference of the bourgeois-landlord governments, philologists succeeded in publishing only a part of the dictionary—the first few letters of the alphabet.

Much has been done in the past two years to create an explanatory dictionary of the Rumanian language. According to a decision of the Academy of Sciences, all the material must be ready for the press by December 31. This dictionary must reflect the present state of the vocabulary of the Rumanian language and provide the essential material for establishing its basic stock of words. It will be standardised, i.e. it will contain standard spelling, stress, pronunciation, etc., for each word.

In its present state the dictionary contains not a few questionable elements (too many obsolete words, local terms and expressions, and so on). A model of one of the volumes will be ready for discussion in the near future.

An important event is the elaboration of a draft spelling system of the Rumanian language. The foreword points out that the elaborated spelling system proceeds from Comrade Stalin's thesis on language as a means of intercourse and on the common national character of language. The common language of society needs a uniform spelling system. The draft takes into account the habits formed during the ages, proceeds from the present state of the living Rumanian language and seeks to eliminate the alien, artificial elements which were extensively incorporated into Rumanian spelling by bourgeois nationalists and cosmopolitans. Of course, the draft has its

of the continuation of the Slav language to Rumanian is one of the most urgent and important tasks of Rumanian linguistics.

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The process of developing the science of language in our country is proceeding in sharp struggle against the anti-scientific, idealist, vulgarisation ideas, against relapses into Marr-ism. Suffice it to say in this connection that the theory of the class nature of language was actually smuggled into the initial version of the foreword to the draft of the new spelling system. At the same time an attempt was made to introduce idealistic contraband such as denial of the dialectical unity of language and thought. The development of the science of language is seriously hampered by the absence of works exposing the idealistic theories of philologists such as J. Jordan, A. Rosetti and A. Graur.

In the 1952-53 academic year Rumanian school children will have new textbooks of the Rumanian language for grades 1-5. Manuals for the other grades have been revised and published in new editions. The new curriculums and textbooks devote close attention to the study of grammar which for a long time was relegated to the "backyard".

A new cycle of lectures for students in the eleventh grade acquaints them with the basis of Stalin's teaching on linguistics.

matical structure of the language. It should be said that some poets are guilty of this even to this day.

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Comrade J. V. Stalin points out: "It is generally recognized that no science can develop and flourish without a battle of opinions, without freedom of criticism".

This remarkable thought of Comrade Stalin greatly influenced the situation in a number of branches of science and research institutes in Rumania. The March Session of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Rumania took place to the accompaniment of a sharp battle of opinions. Leading scientists at the Session sharply criticised the Wircchow and anti-Pavlov views of certain biologists, idealistic,

struggle against dogmatism and talmudism.

In the history of our Party dogmatism and talmudism not infrequently led to grave mistakes and deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party. It is precisely now that our Party has smashed the Right-opportunist deviation in its ranks and has set itself the task of completely eliminating opportunism and conciliation, that the struggle against dogmatism assumes particular significance, because dogmatic and verbal recognition of Marxism, the attempt to emasculate the revolutionary content of Party policy and, to use Lenin's words, clinging to "the theory of yesterday" constitute yet another feature of the opportunists.

J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics marked a turning point in the development of Party education in Rumania. Apart from the fact that they helped extend the scale of Party education, they considerably raised its ideological-political level, unfolded struggle against a dogmatic approach to study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and made greater demands on Party propagandists.

Comrade Stalin's teaching is a splendid model of creative Marxism, Marxism which is being constantly developed and which is being constantly enriched by the experience of all stagnation. People of labour and culture belonging to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism are filled with immense pride at the thought that their leader and standard-bearer is the great thinker who, by his labour, enriches the spiritual treasure-house of mankind, opens new paths in philosophy, economics, linguistics and history. This strengthens their confidence in the victory of the cause of peace and Socialism over the imperialist cannibals and obscurantists, their confidence in the final victory of the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching.

ture—discussions by the Chair of the Institute of Literature and by the Chair of Aesthetics of the Institute for Scientific Cadres. The results of the discussions were popularised in courses for teachers of literature in the intermediate schools, held in the middle of 1951, and in a number of lectures during the Polish-Soviet Friendship Month. These courses and lectures were conducted by scientific personnel of the Institute of Literature.

The significance of J. V. Stalin's works for literary research was considered in close connection with the entire complex of Marxist theses relating to the development of social life and ideology and particularly in close connection with the Lenin-Stalin theory of the nation and national culture.

Attention was focused on the question of the class character of literature, on the class interpretation of literary works in connection with the non-class character of the national language as expressed in a given literary work. These works stressed the fact that both a given literary work and definite schools of poetry have their source in social life and are moulded in the fires of the class struggle and serve this struggle. They stressed that language becomes a weapon of struggle while remaining, of course, in essence, not a class but a national means of intercourse.

Seeking to explain why great literary productions live longer than the superstructure to which they belong, Polish literary workers, on the example of the works of Mickiewicz, defined more profoundly and accurately the concept of national literature. They formulated, in relation to Polish

voted to language and the past writers, of both contemporary and past writers. Stalin's theses proved particularly fruitful during the broad discussion that took place when preparing the "Dictionary of the Contemporary Polish Language", an experimental edition of which appeared in the summer of 1951 and which was discussed in a number of months in the journals "Nowa Kultury", "Język Polski" and "Poradnik Językowy", as well as at meetings of the Society of Lovers of the Polish Language and in the Union of Polish Writers.

The young Polish literary research is only in the initial stage of its development. Literary workers have only just begun to assimilate the treasury of the Stalin works. However, the theoretical works which have already appeared prove that in this field the influence of J. V. Stalin's work, "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", is extremely great. This work revealed to our literary workers correct prospects for the development of art, taught them to see the elements of longevity in artistic productions, to understand the class and national features of art, to make use of the concept of national traditions in literature, revealed the complexity of literary-language problems and created sound and correct methodological foundations for Polish linguistics.

The impact of J. V. Stalin's brilliant work, "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", will, undoubtedly, lead to a further deepening and development of the scientific basis of Polish literary study.

Influence of J. V. Stalin's Work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" on Development of Science in Hungary

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Bela Fogarasi

Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

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The past two years provide abundant facts which clearly confirm what an invaluable aid J. V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" was and is to emancipated Hungarian science, what an upsurge this classical work of Marxism-Leninism evoked in the field of linguistics and in other branches of the social sciences in Hungary, how decisive was its influence on all our scientific development, including the natural sciences. While studying this work, representatives of Hungarian science got a better understanding of the tremendous significance of dialectical and historical materialism not only for their general world outlook and their scientific research in a given field.

J. V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" is a model of creative development of Marxism. This work arms the cadres of Hungarian intelligentsia ideologically for solving the new tasks facing Hungarian science in the conditions of people's democracy.

During the past two years the work of the Departments of Language and Literature and Social-Historical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has been devoted mainly to popularising Comrade Stalin's ideas on Linguistics. In the later part of 1950 and in 1951 in connection with the first anniversary of Comrade Stalin's works the two Departments arranged a cycle of lectures on the work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics". All the lectures were delivered in crowded halls; they attracted thousands of listeners who displayed the greatest interest. This is striking evidence of the remarkable upsurge in our spiritual life, directly influenced by Comrade Stalin's works.

In connection with the second anniversary of the appearance of Comrade Stalin's work the Lorand Eötvös University in Budapest

and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will hold a joint session on June 20-21, which will discuss, in the light of Comrade Stalin's work, questions dealing with science as a form of social consciousness, questions concerning the national language, the significance of Comrade Stalin's work for the teaching of the history of the Party in the universities and other questions related to historical sciences and literature.

To appraise the great guiding significance of Stalin's ideas for Hungarian linguistics it is necessary briefly to characterise the situation in this field prior to the publication of Comrade Stalin's work. As regards the teaching of Marr and his school it did not exert any profound influence on Hungarian linguistics, although this danger existed. However, the situation in linguistics was far from satisfactory. It was characterised by the domination in linguistics of the old bourgeois "theories" and "viewpoints", by a narrow empiricism, by departmental aloofness. Basically, scientific research consisted of collecting material and of working it up from a narrow professional standpoint. There were also manifest among us signs of the "Arakcheyev regime" in science condemned by Comrade Stalin.

After the appearance of Comrade Stalin's works on questions of linguistics, scientists who hitherto had confined themselves to the narrow framework of "their" particular field, displayed, for the first time, a readiness and interest to discuss general theoretical problems. The range of subjects handled by

Hungarian linguistics became more extensive and the outlook of Hungarian linguistics in relation to kindred sciences also widened. Scientific discussion commenced. After a long period of stagnation linguistics began to go forward.

Under the influence of Stalin's work the question of teaching the native language was brought to the forefront. Whereas in the past a considerable section of our linguists regarded it as beneath their dignity to occupy themselves with teaching the native language, now language text-books for the intermediate and general schools are compiled by scientists. In teaching the language the method of formal analysis of the sentence is supplemented with an analysis of the meaning, based on Comrade Stalin's very significant and profound idea of the indivisibility of the unity of language and thought.

Until now Hungarian linguists have given practically no attention to study of the vocabulary. Work on an explanatory dictionary of the Hungarian language, now being prepared for publication, is carried out with awareness of the importance of the basic word stock, of a classical literary vocabulary and of a local vocabulary. Under the influence of Comrade Stalin's works on linguistics work has been resumed which in the past, due to lack of interest and support, had been left unfinished, such as for example, the big dictionary on literary language.

Under the influence of Comrade Stalin's works study was begun in our country of the theoretical problems of the literary language with the drawing in on a large scale of our outstanding writers.

In place of the former "one-sided historical" or "popular", frequently openly chauvinistic, approach to the study of language,

there began, on the basis of Comrade Stalin's theses, the thorough study of the Hungarian language, of its merits, its beauty and usefulness as a means of exchanging ideas.

The influence of J. V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" on Hungarian science goes far beyond the framework of linguistics. The theses relating to historical materialism with which Comrade Stalin enriched the ideological treasury of Marxism-Leninism have animated and activated our entire scientific life. A particularly important role in this respect was played by Stalin's theses concerning the basis and superstructure. In the matter of teaching historical materialism and in popular literature much uncertainty and even chaos prevailed in the interpretation of the basis and superstructure, resulting in schematization and vulgarisation of Marxism which could not but give rise to harmful consequences.

The main task which confronted the Hungarian Marxists was to ensure a correct interpretation and complete understanding of the classical Stalin analysis of the basis and superstructure exactly as was done in the Soviet Union. In the past years we succeeded in doing this by means of open discussions and sharp criticism of erroneous conceptions. The main task was to make our scientific workers aware of the very decisive fact that Comrade Stalin further developed dialectical and historical materialism enriching it with new, significant theses and to acquaint them in full with the theoretical and practical significance of these theses. This was particularly necessary in the matter of the interrelation of the natural sciences and superstructure—the point where adherence to the old patterns gave rise to not a few misinterpretations. The clarification of the nature of the natural sciences clearly showed to our scientists that the Mendel-Morgan biology and "physical" idealism are pseudo-scientific conceptions which do not have their source in the real essence of natural science but are an ideological weapon of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

Our next task is, applying Comrade Stalin's theory of the basis and superstructure, to give a serious theoretical explanation of questions concerning the development of people's democracy in Hungary. The first steps in this direction have already been made, on the one hand, by a group of philosophers and natural science workers attached to the Central Lecture Bureau of the Hungarian Working People's Party, and, on the other hand, by the Permanent Commission for questions relating to the state and jurisprudence attached to the Academy of Sciences of Hungary.

Comrade Stalin's teaching on linguistics greatly influenced the teaching on the state and jurisprudence and resulted in activating this branch. At the same time, in the light of Stalin's teaching we could see better the many shortcomings in the science of jurisprudence; new scientific tasks came to the fore—tasks which await solution. The lively discussions refuted the erroneous views held by certain jurists concerning the so-called constant elements of law, the "succession" of law norms, etc.

In the course of the discussion it was proved that these and similar "theories" are simply the objectivist view which negates the class character of the political and law superstructure, and, in the long run, leads to bourgeois conceptions of the "superclass" character of state and law. Such erroneous and harmful views can obscure the new character of the political and law superstructure of our people's democracy and can lead to denial of the class content of the new superstructure. The defeat of these conceptions during the detailed discussions by means of widely applying the methods of criticism and self-criticism created an opportunity for further sound development of our science of law.

Scientific workers in the field of law in Hungary have begun to study the active role of the political and law superstructure in the conditions of people's democracy. The bulletins issued by the Academy of Sciences and the law journals proved the need for

an all-round consolidation of the people's democratic state. Stalin's teaching raised numerous questions which await solution as, for instance, the question of the socialist law system and its significance in the people's democratic state.

In discussing all these questions Hungarian science of the State and jurisprudence draws great help from the scientific work of Soviet law scientists.

We have stressed the great significance of Comrade Stalin's teaching "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" for Hungarian scientific life in relation to only a few branches of science. It can be said without exaggeration that there is not a single branch of science in which Comrade Stalin's works have not made themselves felt and are not making themselves felt to an ever increasing degree.

"Marxism and Questions of Linguistics" is of great help in solving a completely new and highly important task contained in the Five-Year Plan of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary—the elaboration of the history of Hungarian science. On the basis of Comrade Stalin's counsel and teaching we were able to put on a sound basis the elaboration of the history of Hungarian science which hitherto was confined simply to collecting material and lacked a solid methodological basis.

Comrade Stalin's work on questions of linguistics is invaluable for Hungarian science not only by virtue of the new scientific theses contained therein but also due to the counsel concerning the nature of the development of science. Comrade Stalin's criticism of the vulgarizers of Marxism, of the pedants who confuse the letter of Marxism with its spirit, the talmudists who treat Marxism as a collection of dogmas—all this criticism holds good for Hungarian science also. Theoretical work will be developed and enriched to the extent it is permeated with these Stalin guiding principles.

Comrade Stalin's work on questions of linguistics equips science with a powerful ideological weapon with the aid of which Hungarian science will make another big step forward.

In Communist and Workers' Parties

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

The Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, held on June 14, heard a report by Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee, "Consolidating the bonds between town and countryside in the present phase of socialist construction".

Comrade Bierut dwelt on the key economic and political problems facing the country, outlined tasks for the development of industry and further consolidation of bonds between town and countryside and stressed the need for strengthening the leading role

of the Party in the struggle for realisation of the next tasks.

The Plenum adopted the following resolution:

"The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party having discussed the report delivered by Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, 'Consolidating the bonds between town and countryside in the present phase of socialist construction', resolved to follow in the future activity of the Party the line indicated in the report".

FOR INDEPENDENCE OF FRANCE, AGAINST POLICY OF WAR

A meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party was held on June 18 under the chairmanship of Comrade Marcel Cachin, member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The meeting heard a report by Comrade Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau.

On behalf of the Central Committee, Fajon sent greetings to Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos. He pointed to the latest successes won by the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, to the contradictions in the camp of the imperialists and to the intensified preparations for a third world war; he also analysed the situation of France enslaved by the U.S. imperialists. He particularly stressed the heavy burden borne by the working people arising from the preparations for war, the antagonisms in the ranks of the French bourgeoisie and the popular resistance to the policy of war.

Etienne Fajon further dwelt on the significance of Ridgway's arrival in France and showed the connection between his arrival and such measures of fascisation of the country as the arrest of Jacques Duclos and other patriots. This means, he said, that in Washington a plot was hatched against the French people, against peace and freedom.

Evaluating the significance of the powerful demonstrations in solidarity with Jacques Duclos, Fajon critically reviewed the work of the Central Committee; he pointed to the strength of the Communist Party's bonds with the working masses and to the shortcomings and weaknesses in

the work of the Party, laying particular stress on the struggle against sectarianism.

Saying that the immediate aim is to secure the release of Jacques Duclos the speaker stressed the decisive role of the struggle for the independence of France and for peace, pointed to the factors giving rise to the war danger, emphasised the urgent need for unity in the struggle for peace, the particular significance of the united struggle for the immediate demands of the working people, the need to defend the interests of the peasants and middle classes, and of the struggle for a policy of peace, for a government of peace.

Concluding, Etienne Fajon outlined the next tasks of the Party: defence of all the legal positions of the Party, confidence and staunchness in conducting propaganda and in the struggle, mass circulation for the press, intensification and extension of the campaign for new members, activation of the work in all organisations of the Party and of individual members, continuation and extension of political self-study.

The report was followed by extensive and serious discussion.

After the discussion the meeting unanimously adopted a general political resolution and called on all organisations of the Party immediately to organise—taking into account the concrete circumstances in each case—in the different branches of industry, in towns, cantons and departments protest campaigns, demonstrations and every form of action in order to secure the release of Jacques Duclos, Andre Stil and all the peace partisans now in prison.

The final speech was delivered by Auguste Lecoq, Secretary of the Party.

DECISION OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, held early in June, heard a report by Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade T. Zhivkov, on the results of the annual conferences of regional, town and district Party organisations which took place in the first half of the year. After the discussion a unanimous decision was adopted which set the future tasks of Party organisations.

The decision of the Central Committee states that the annual conferences showed considerable consolidation of the regional, town and district Party committees and organisations. However, despite the successes achieved it is impossible to say that the decisions of the Third Party Conference (June 1950) were completely fulfilled since the task set by it—to raise the level

sending special representatives to the localities; instead the role of the full-time and non-staff instructors should be raised in order to give constant help to the bureaux of local Party organisations. The Central Committee demands, in this connection, all-round development of inner-Party democracy, a steady rise in the political level of Party meetings and bolder development of criticism and self-criticism at the meetings.

The decision of the Central Committee draws attention to the inadmissibility of underrating the significance and role of the Fatherland Front; it obliges each Party member to be a member of the local organisation of the Fatherland Front and actively to participate in its work.

The Central Committee underlines that in the present stage of intensified economic

In the middle of 1951 the Tito-Rankovic-Kardelj gang of spies and assassins adopted legislative measures for the complete restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia. What are the results of these measures?

Using the demagogic phraseology of the Hitlerites who alleged that they "were combating plutocracy" the Tito clique, in fact, legalised capitalist private ownership in all branches of the economy: in industry, agriculture, trade, transport, etc., abolished the laws adopted earlier under pressure of the popular masses aimed at restricting property, and, obeying the orders of the U.S. and British imperialists, imposed a regime of brutal exploitation of the working class and working peasantry—a regime of colonial plunder.

I.

Realisation of the "legal" restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia was confirmed on the international scale in January 1952 by the imperialists who officially included Yugoslavia in the category of countries covered by the "mutual security law" (that is the 1951 version of the "Marshall Plan"), while inside the country restoration of capitalism was completed by the preparation of a new fascist-type Constitution.

The U.S. imperialists officially included Yugoslavia in the category of Marshallised countries only after the Tito gang had carried out the usual measures undertaken by every Marshallised country, that is, after it had devaluated the national currency in favour of the dollar. The "treaty" concluded in January this year for the period 1952-55 establishes absolute control by the U.S. trusts over the economy of Yugoslavia. No economic measures can be adopted without first getting the approval of the U.S. "adviser" Richard Allen. The terms of this "treaty" do not differ from the so-called "treaties" practiced by Hitler Germany in relation to the Quislings in the countries enslaved by it both prior to and during the second world war. For instance, according to this "treaty" Yugoslavia undertakes to supply the U.S. with goods earmarked for building stocks of war materials wherever such goods are in short supply. This obligation covers non-ferrous metals and other strategic materials. At the same time the "treaty" stipulates that the Titoites shall devote the proceeds from the sale of goods supplied by the U.S. colonisers exclusively for armament and expanded extraction and production of the strategic materials needed by the U.S.

At present nearly 75 per cent of the budget is allocated for war (460 billion dinars).

The U.S. imperialists freely plunder the wealth of Yugoslavia. Lead, copper, zinc, antimony, mercury, timber and foodstuffs constitute the vital items of Yugoslav exports.

The financial magnates control the mineral wealth, industry and forests of Yugoslavia. Banks controlled by the U.S. imperialists dictate finance policy and the policy of prices to Yugoslavia. Incidentally all budgetary calculations and calculation of all economic activity in Yugoslavia are made exclusively in dollars. For instance, speaking about the budget deficit the bandit Kidric said that it would amount to 189

Crisis of Yugoslav Economy

Miron Constantinescu
Secretary, Central Committee,
Workers' Party of Rumania

to currency and introduced free exchange of currency. The currency stock exchange now dictates prices and the rate of exchange for the dinar. Small wonder that

the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, speaking about the devaluation of the dinar in January 1952 (one dollar equals three hundred dinars), described it as the "end of the old economic system in Yugoslavia". The brutal enslavement, starvation and the predatory plunder of the country by the U.S. imperialists, the turning of Yugoslavia into an American military camp, such are the consequences of the policy of the Tito-Rankovic gang of spies and assassins.

Legalisation of capitalism in Yugoslavia is to be "crowned" by the adoption of a new Constitution ensuring unrestricted imperialist domination over this unfortunate country.

For instance, the draft of the new Constitution deprives workers and working peasants of the right to vote in elections for the Central Parliament. The Federal Council will be elected by local councils made up of Tito agents, while the other chamber—the so-called "Council of Producers"—will be elected by industrial and economic organisations and will actually consist of manufacturers, businessmen, etc.

II.

At the moment no propaganda manoeuvres designed to show the "successes" of Yugoslavia can conceal the bankruptcy of the economy, the catastrophic curtailment of industrial and agricultural production and the runaway inflation. Even the obviously falsified Titoite statistics testify to the steady decline of the economy. According to official Serbian economic bulletins 1951 fulfilment of the production plan compared with 1950 is characterised by the following figures:

	Value of production (per cent) compared with 1950
Output of electric energy	91.0
Coal	81.5
Extraction and refining of oil	24.0
Ferrous metallurgy	95.0
Building industry	74.0
Wood-working industry	96.0
Shoe and leather industry	90.0
Tobacco industry	71.0

Even this table, obviously falsified by the Tito gang, reveals the collapse of industry. The introduction of the so-called "new economic system" has resulted in poverty, in a drastic decline in industrial output and in starvation for the workers. This catastrophic situation is even admitted by the reactionary "New York Times" which, referring to Yugoslavia, wrote that stocks of vital raw materials were practically exhausted and the possibility was not excluded that in the near future a number of enterprises would close down.

Production of consumer goods has dwindled catastrophically due to militarisation of the economy and the turning of Yugoslavia into an American colony. For instance,

ber of private capitalist enterprises is multiplying. There are already 639 state capitalist enterprises controlled by the Tito clique (in vital branches of industry), 275 enterprises and 26,218 private enterprises. The Tito "public plan" for 1952 envisages an investment of 28 billion dinars by capitalists.

These figures strikingly show the growth of capitalist elements in Yugoslavia following the "legal" restoration of capitalism by the Tito fascist gang.

III.

The situation in agriculture in Titoite Yugoslavia is just as bad. Sowing in 1951 was far below the level of 1939 while gross output in agriculture sharply declined. Even article 204 of the Criminal Code, which provides for a term of imprisonment up to 15 years for those who abandon the Titoite "zadrugi," cannot halt the mass flight of the toiling peasants from these kulak "co-operatives". The Tito Government is now forced to look for other means against the disintegration of the "co-operatives". It sent a group of its representatives to study co-operatives in Denmark and other Western countries. Simultaneously they tried to drive the peasants into the so-called purchase-supply "general co-operatives" which are in the hands of kulaks and rural merchants. Under the pretext of extending the rights of the "co-operatives", kulaks were granted the right to sell and buy the products of both the "co-operatives" and of the individual peasants and also the right to export and freely to dispose of foreign currency. In order to facilitate the restoration of the big estates, Titoite legislation provides for the possibility of "returning to the old form of private ownership". Tractors and machines belonging to "co-operatives" and purchased at the expense of the toiling peasantry become private property.

The capitalist development of Yugoslav agriculture, either in the form of kulak-capitalist "co-operatives" or as private capitalist ownership, is supported by measures forcing the toiling peasantry to work for landlords or in the "co-operatives".

Thousands of peasant households are ruined annually. The toiling peasantry is doomed to ruthless exploitation, it cannot maintain its land and property which fall into the hands of kulaks.

In Slovenia, the households of 4,000 poor and middle peasants were forcibly sold in 1951 to meet the exorbitant taxes. The Titoites themselves have been forced to confess that as a result of the bankruptcy of the poor and middle peasants agricultural output has declined by 60 per cent compared with prewar.

As a result of the fascist terror of the Tito gang the process of impoverishment of the small peasantry, characteristic of capitalism, is developing more rapidly in Yugoslavia than in other colonial countries.

The catastrophic situation in agriculture in Yugoslavia is evident from the data concerning the reduction in crop cultivation in 1951 compared with 1938.

Percentage of reduction in 1951 compared with 1938
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also deterioration of supplies for the working people in the towns and for industrial workers in the first place.

IV.

Subordination of Yugoslavia's economy to the predatory colonial and war schemes of U.S. imperialists has led to a serious deterioration in the living standard of the working people. Real wages of Yugoslav workers are steadily falling. This results, on the one hand, from the appalling rise in prices on prime necessities, and, on the other, from the reduction of nominal wages. Last year prices for many goods were 60-70 times higher than prewar.

Price indexes, per category of goods—footwear, clothing and household goods—are now on a very high level compared with 1938. In relation to cotton fabrics, for example, it is 4,506 per cent and woollen fabrics—2,363 per cent.

Profiteers are robbing workers' families. Going even by Titoite statistics, average monthly expenditure of a working-class family of four required in 1951 in Belgrade 25,670 dinars, in Nis 24,854, in Kragujevac 23,257 dinars and in Uzice 22,961 dinars, while the average monthly wage per worker amounted to 3,500-4,500 dinars. This signifies that even if two or three members of the family were employed they could not meet the minimum expenditure. One hundred thousand people die annually from tuberculosis in Yugoslavia. Huge numbers of industrial workers, forced to work 10-14 hours a day, eke out a miserable existence. The Titoites subject the working people to ruthless exploitation. Fares on urban transport have increased 7-10 times; water and electricity charges are up 300 per cent, coal—250 per cent and firewood—73 per cent. Medicines are 10-15 times dearer. Many working-class families live on bread and cabbage.

Seeking to suppress the ever-growing indignation of the masses, the Titoite butchers filled the camps and prisons with militant patriots, heroically resisting the criminal Tito-Rankovic gang of murderers and spies. Two hundred and fifty thousand workers, peasants and representatives of the revolutionary intelligentsia languish in Rankovic prisons, while 20,000 patriotic soldiers and officers are incarcerated in concentration camps.

But no Titoite repression or terror can crush the valiant struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia. Demonstrations of Yugoslav workers are becoming more and more frequent. During a short period of time tens of thousands of workers took part in strikes in the pits and ports. In Trepcie alone, 3,000 miners struck work. Strikes also took place in the "Store" metallurgical plant, in the wagon-building works in Maribor and in lumber-yards in Serbia. In Kosovska Mitrovica patriots destroyed a large munition dump, numerous oil tanks were set on fire in Slavonski Brod.

The toiling peasants are joining the struggle of the working class. They take to the mountains and fight with arms in hand in detachments officered by Communist workers and soldier-patriots true to the ideas of internationalism.

The struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia, headed by the working class and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party now being reborn, is developing and assuming new forms. For example, workers are refusing to discuss the Titoite measures for raising wages. At the brewery in Zagreb

Party's bonds with the working masses and to the shortcomings and weaknesses in

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The decision of the Central Committee states that the annual conferences showed considerable consolidation of the regional, town and district Party committees and organisations. However, despite the successes achieved it is impossible to say that the decisions of the Third Party Conference (June 1950) were completely fulfilled since the basic task set by it—to raise the level of organisational work to the level of the political tasks—has not been completely fulfilled.

The Central Committee deems it necessary that Party committees in their organisational work should focus attention above all on supervising the carrying out of decisions. Particular emphasis is laid on the most effective form—verification on the spot. It is necessary to create an atmosphere of strict irreconcilability towards superficial "fulfilment" of assignments.

The Central Committee deems it necessary to put an end to the practice of committees

sending special representatives to the localities; instead the role of the full-time and non-staff instructors should be raised in order to give constant help to the bureaux of local Party organisations. The Central Committee demands, in this connection, all-round development of inner-Party democracy, a steady rise in the political level of Party meetings and holder development of criticism and self-criticism at the meetings.

The decision of the Central Committee draws attention to the inadmissibility of underrating the significance and role of the Fatherland Front; it obliges each Party member to be a member of the local organisation of the Fatherland Front and actively to participate in its work.

The Central Committee underlines that in the present stage of intensified economic and cultural construction and sharp class struggle in the country, broad militant political agitation and explanatory work among the masses, the raising of their consciousness and revolutionary vigilance, active participation of the masses in criticising shortcomings, constitute a vitally necessary condition for further progress.

The Central Committee demands intensification of mass political work among individual peasants—tomorrow's co-operators—in order to get them to play a more active part in the struggle for the further advance of agriculture.

other strategic materials. At the same time the "treaty" stipulates that the Titoites shall devote the proceeds from the sale of goods supplied by the U.S. colonisers exclusively for armament and expanded extraction and production of the strategic materials needed by the U.S.

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To facilitate unrestricted plunder of the Yugoslav people, the Titoites, acting on orders from their masters, early in February removed all restrictions in relation

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Ferrous metallurgy	95.0
Building industry	74.0
Wood-working industry	96.0
Shoe and leather industry	90.0
Tobacco industry	71.0

Even this table, obviously falsified by the Tito gang, reveals the collapse of industry. The introduction of the so-called "new economic system" has resulted in poverty, in a drastic decline in industrial output and in starvation for the workers. This catastrophic situation is even admitted by the reactionary "New York Times" which, referring to Yugoslavia, wrote that stocks of vital raw materials were practically exhausted and the possibility was not excluded that in the near future a number of enterprises would close down.

Production of consumer goods has dwindled catastrophically due to militarisation of the economy and the turning of Yugoslavia into an American colony. For instance, in 1952 the output of textiles will decline by 53 per cent compared with 1951; the output of canned food—47 per cent, soap—57 per cent. In 1952 only 27 per cent of the capacity of the food industry of Macedonia will be used. Output of agricultural machinery and agricultural implements will drop 39 per cent.

Capitalism is rapidly thriving on the blood and sweat of the working people. In Croatia, for instance, together with state capitalist and capitalist co-operative enterprises, the num-

bering the toiling peasantry to work for landlords or in the "co-operatives".

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As a result of the fascist terror of the Tito gang the process of impoverishment of the small peasantry, characteristic of capitalism, is developing more rapidly in Yugoslavia than in other colonial countries.

The catastrophic situation in agriculture in Yugoslavia is evident from the data concerning the reduction in crop cultivation in 1951 compared with 1938.

Percentage of reduction in 1951 compared with 1938	
Wheat	18
Maize	16
Other grains	14

The head of livestock, particularly cattle, has sharply declined (5,264,000 in 1949 and 4,720,000 in 1951), sheep (11,650,000 in 1949 and 10,267,000 in 1951), the number of horses, poultry, etc. has also diminished. All this testifies not only to the impoverishment of the toiling peasantry, but signifies

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The struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia, headed by the working class and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party now being reborn, is developing and assuming new forms. For example, workers are refusing to discuss the Titoite measures for fixing wages. At the brewery in Zagreb and in the "Grafos" enterprises more than 80 per cent of the workers are resisting wage reductions. In Zrenjanin and other places the workers are sabotaging elections to the so-called "workers' councils".

The ever-rising wave of the just struggle waged by the peoples of Yugoslavia will sweep away the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique—mortal enemy of the peace-loving peoples—and return Yugoslavia to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Signing Collective Agreements in People's Enterprises in German Democratic Republic

The first collective agreements signed in the people's enterprises of the German Democratic Republic in 1951 greatly helped the further upsurge of our national economy. The working people enthusiastically welcomed the campaign for signing collective agreements. They regard the German Democratic Republic as their own Republic and the people's enterprises as their own enterprises.

The signing of the collective agreements and the numerous pledges contained therein facilitated wider development of mass emulation. The introduction of the advanced labour methods of Soviet innovators contributed to the big successes achieved in developing our people's economy. Considerable sections of workers and office employees, who had hitherto stood aside, were drawn directly into activity for improving the work of their enterprise. Last year the Republic's industry fulfilled the plan by 105.2 per cent.

These successes in economic upbuilding resulted in considerable progress in the social and cultural spheres. Thus, the enterprises of the metallurgical industry were allocated 16,606,000 marks, the machine-building depots, public estates and the enterprises of the lumber industry 5,820,000 marks for building and equipping houses of culture, houses for factory and office workers, recreation halls, libraries, youth hostels, medical points, dispensaries, polyclinics, rest rooms for women, clothing workshops, factory canteens, and so on. The number of factory libraries in the German Democratic Republic rose from 6,156 in the second quarter of 1950 to 8,070 in the second quarter of 1951; their book funds increased by nearly 2,500,000 volumes. Further proof of the concern for man displayed by the trade unions is the considerable increase in the number of working people sent by the trade unions to rest homes. In 1950 they numbered 305,000, of whom 38 per cent were factory workers.

★
Herbert Warnke

Member of Secretariat, Central Committee,
Socialist Unity Party of Germany,
Chairman of Amalgamated Free German
Trade Unions

★ ★

In 1951 the trade unions provided rest home accommodation for 400,000 people of whom 51 per cent were workers and members of their families. Approximately 4,000 factory and office employees from Western Germany and members of their families spent vacations in trade union rest homes in the German Democratic Republic. They saw with their own eyes the great successes achieved by us, as a result of the aid rendered by our Government. The wage fund of factory and office employees has increased. As a result of five successive price reductions in the state trading system and of the supplementary tax reductions in 1951, the purchasing power of the working people rose by 22.6 per cent compared with the previous year.

The drawing in of broad masses of workers for active economic upbuilding would undoubtedly have been more significant were it not for mistakes committed during the signing and fulfilment of collective agreements, mistakes which must be avoided in the future. Not everywhere did the trade unions develop profound explanatory work concerning the content of the collective agreements with a view to rallying workers, office employees and technicians for their fulfilment. The result was that in some enterprises not all the working people regarded fulfilment of collective agreements as their vital concern. Formalism in emulation was not adequately eliminated; instances of an administrative approach still prevail in relation to emulation. Not in all enterprises did the trade unions follow

the practice of holding production conferences—the most active form of participation by the working people in solving production problems. There were not a few ambiguities in introducing technically sound production norms and very often the leaders of enterprises and their personnel did not display initiative in elaborating such norms. In a number of enterprises the management displayed inadequate concern for fulfilment of collective agreements, and the trade union committees did not always criticise sufficiently sharply and consistently the management which in a number of instances tolerated violation of agreements, mainly in regard to social, cultural and other matters.

Despite these shortcomings the evaluation of the significance of collective agreements given by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in its decision on the question of improving trade union work, was fully confirmed. This decision reads:

"Collective agreements in the people's enterprises and enterprises of equal status are an important means for fulfilling the state plan for national-economic development. Collective agreements inculcate in the trade unions the spirit of actual responsibility for improving the material and cultural conditions of workers, office employees and intelligentsia... The collective agreement in the enterprise is an important instrument for drawing working people into work for conscious and responsible joint management in production". In addition, the decision underlines: "By carrying out the collective agreement, the working people take the struggle for fulfilling the plan into their own hands".

Hence, the important task confronting the trade unions when signing the collective agreements for 1952 was to mobilise the creative energy and mass initiative of all workers, of all activists in production, foremen, technicians and engineers for successful fulfilment of the national-economic

assignment for the year and, thereby, of the Five-Year Plan.

Relying on last year's experience and taking into account the wishes of numerous working people, the trade unions sent a proposal to the Government calling for legal consolidation of the particularly significant achievements of the collective agreements. The suggestions dealt with the questions of wages, sickness benefits, regulation of remuneration for overtime, privileges for women workers, etc. The workers wholeheartedly welcomed these new achievements.

In the new collective agreements attention is focussed mainly on further developing patriotic emulation, popularising in this way the advanced methods of work and disseminating production experience. The mutual obligations entered into by the management and the personnel of the enterprise are mainly directed towards fulfilling and overfulfilling the production plan, to improving quality of production, ensuring a further rise in labour productivity and reducing cost of production. The outstanding initiative displayed by the worker-rationalisers in the Neumann and Rubbe Transformer plant in Dresden, who, on the eve of May Day, addressed all workers and office employees in our people's enterprises with a call for further development of rationalisation and innovation, must meet with wholehearted support in the process of assuming mutual obligations and signing the agreements.

All this urgently demands from the trade unions that they devote much more attention than they did in the past to holding meetings and to see to it that the management, by resolutely cutting short every manifestation of bureaucratism, quickly and correctly realise the proposals advanced by the working people at the production meetings.

We must ensure, in a better way than was the case last year, that obligations are taken for training highly skilled cadres of workers, technicians and engineers, and particularly obligations for raising the skill of women and youth. Undoubtedly, in this respect the collective agreements will facili-

tate consolidation of the co-operation between the working class and the working intelligentsia. However, here and there, instances of sectarianism are observed in relation to the intelligentsia—instances which act as brake on our upbuilding and play into the hands of the enemies of the people. Consequently, the collective agreements must contain mutual pledges designed to strengthen co-operation between the working class and the intelligentsia, to contribute still more decisively to raising the activity of the intelligentsia.

Simultaneously with signing the collective agreements in the enterprises the Central Board of the Amalgamated Free Trade Unions decided to raise the share of membership dues remaining at the disposal of the personnel of the enterprise from 15 to 40 per cent. In this way the trade union committees in the factories will dispose of considerable funds which can be spent on the social and cultural needs of the working people. In addition, the factory trade union committees were requested to include in the collective agreements the allocation of these funds, or at least, of a considerable part of them.

Signing of the collective agreements in the enterprises followed the signing of general collective agreements between the different ministries and the central boards of the trade unions in the different branches of industry. The personnel of the people's enterprises are actively discussing their agreements while the proposals submitted by the workers are being discussed at shop and factory meetings and at trade union conferences.

Thus, the collective agreement in the enterprise becomes a matter for the workers themselves. It is precisely this which explains the rapid growth in the number of pledges taken by workers in connection with the signing of the agreements. According to incomplete data the number of agreements is considerably in excess of the 1951 figure.

At the same time this is the reply of the working people to the war plans of the

imperialists of the Western powers who, together with Adenauer, seek to foist the militarist "general contract" on the working people of Western Germany. The conditions of the workers in Western Germany continue to deteriorate due to remilitarisation and the rights of the workers are curtailed. At the same time the rights of the working people in the German Democratic Republic are constantly extended—a fact also borne out by both the collective agreements in the enterprises and the decree of the Government of the German Democratic Republic safeguarding the rights of the workers. The working people of the German Democratic Republic, in the grip of a powerful patriotic upsurge, resolutely insist that their Government take ruthless measures against the saboteurs sent by the Adenauer Government onto the territory of our Republic.

The trade unions are confronted with the job of supervising the signing of collective agreements without overlooking the task of exposing the enemy agents. In relentless struggle against all their enemies the trade unions, using the weapon of truth, will raise the consciousness of the working people to a still higher level and contribute to the consolidation of the Republic. The successful signing of collective agreements in the enterprises and their realisation represent a severe blow at the enemy. Vigilance by the working class is the best guarantee of fulfilment of all the tasks arising from conscious defence of the successes achieved in the Republic.

By carrying out the collective agreements in the enterprises, factory and office workers and the working intelligentsia will achieve during 1952 new and better success in their peaceful labour. The more purposeful the trade unions work, and the better they convince the masses, the more successfully the working people of the German Democratic Republic, led by the Socialist Unity Party, will be able to play their great role of vanguard of all the German people in the struggle for unity, for genuine democracy, for peace and the well-being of the country.

KOREA TODAY

Nearly a year ago, on August 14, 1951, the Americans made a devastating air raid on Pyongyang. This was the most devastating of all the bombings of the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. On this occasion the U.S. air gangsters killed hundreds of women and children. One thousand-pound bombs razed hundreds of small, one-story dwellings. The ruins were enveloped in thick smoke. Thousands of people searched among the debris and the twisted girders for the bodies of the relatives and of what remained of their belongings.

The savage terror bombing on the eve of the anniversary of the liberation of Korea was designed to prevent the people from celebrating their great holiday and to exert pressure on the Korean-Chinese truce delegation in Kaesong. However, in the evening of that day a meeting was held in the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang, addressed by Comrade Kim Ir Sen, who said:

"The results of the war in Korea which is now in its second year have shown that the mercenary designs of the U.S. imperialists—quickly to overrun the territory of our homeland, to enslave our people and turn them into slaves—have suffered complete fiasco... the forces of the people of Korea have become indestructible and invincible".

In less than the year that has passed the situation with regard to aircraft has radically changed. Now one frequently sees Chinese and Korean jets over the vicinity of Pyongyang putting the U.S. air pirates to flight. And although now, too, the U.S. invaders continue to make arrogant and boastful statements at Panmunjom they no longer talk about air superiority. Their headquarters in Tokyo complains that the best pilots are being lost one after another.

In the two years since the U.S. imperialists began their aggression in Korea they have repeatedly boasted that they have paralysed transport in Korea, destroyed the roads, cut rail communication, blown bridges and rendered their restoration impossible. Were one to put together the figures of the Korean and Chinese trucks destroyed in the U.S. military reports, the aggregate figure would exceed the number of trucks produced in all the countries of the world in the past 4-5 years.

In point of fact, however, the people of Korea have not only frustrated the American plans, they have multiplied their forces. It is true that the Americans dropped thousands of bombs on the roads and highways of Korea. But there is not a single highway in Korea with a crater that would hold up traffic, and the Tokyo headquarters of the invaders now reports that they have abandoned this practice since they have seen for themselves that the people of Korea can even up the biggest craters in a matter of three hours at most. It is true that the Americans have dropped thousands of tons of bombs on Korean railways and in many places temporarily put the lines out of commission. However, at night one can hear the whistle of trains bound for Pyongyang, and not infrequently trucks have to stop at the level-crossings and wait for long trains to pass.

In their fury arising from the failure of their attempts to terrorise the people of Korea by bombing defenceless towns the Americans resorted to still more barbarous methods: they began night bombing of dwellings with napalm.

And finally, they revealed before the entire world their bestial countenance by resorting to the bacteriological weapon and for six months already have been waging

Tibor Meray

world is aware of this crime, and those who live in Korea see at every step the proof of this crime. On March 7, I saw hundreds of swarming flies on the ice of the Tedongan River near the village of Sonori. In Pyongyang, I had a talk with Kim Un Bo, a Korean woman, whose two sons—one aged six and the other two years—picked up the flies dropped by the Americans and died from cholera in a matter of two days.

However, the foul bacteriological onslaught by the plague gangsters suffered the same failure as all their previous attempts. The popular masses, led by the Party of Labour of Korea, by their discipline and determination, frustrated the heinous designs aimed at exterminating the people. Today, everywhere in Korea, one can see a new army—an army of struggle against the bacteriological weapon. Its soldiers are Korean and Chinese medical workers. Their uniform is the white overall, their weapon is the injection syringe and dissemination of sanitary knowledge. This army in white overalls has conquered the black plague. This army has dealt the U.S. aggressors a blow as heavy as that dealt by another army—the Army equipped with rifles, guns, tanks and aircraft which annihilate the enemy.

The U.S. and British generals cynically refer to Korea as a "training field" for testing new inhuman methods of warfare. The American and other militarists have acquired not a little experience in the matter of ultra brutal methods of warfare. They have seen for themselves that these methods have suffered fiasco. They have failed to find a method which would help them defeat the people of Korea. They did not and could not find this method for the simple fact that it is non-existent. There is no force capable of defeating people who have tasted freedom and who are resolutely upholding it.

The U.S. invaders simply cannot understand the heroism of the Korean and Chinese soldiers. How can they possibly understand a young man like So Kwan Pin who, thrice wounded, each time requested the Command to let him return to the lines. How can they possibly understand soldiers like the three Chinese volunteers who, surrounded by enemy forces vastly exceeding them in number, used their grenades to kill themselves and the enemy. How can the U.S. soldiers—men who are preoccupied with one thing only, to get out of this ordeal alive, men who figure out with the calendar the day when they will go home as promised by the Command—how can they understand this heroism. An American journalist boasted to progressive colleagues in Panmunjom that the Americans had better equipment and we—better soldiers and that these factors constituted the balance of the war in Korea. He was told he had better not rely too much on this "balance": the difference in the technical equipment of the belligerents is diminishing, while the difference in the fighting spirit of the soldiers is growing.

While on the front the People's Army of Korea, shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese Volunteers, is dealing blow after blow at the imperialist aggressors, the workers and peasants in the rear are participating in the great struggle of their people with their feats of labour. The unprecedented

women of Korea is a matter of particular admiration. They achieve results unprecedented in the country's history.

The Americans completely destroyed the Pyongyang textile mill and took away or dismantled the machinery. The girls and women restored the mill with their own hands and today average daily output per woman-workers is 180 per cent of prewar. The women textile workers, their eyes shining with joy, say that a new shop will be opened by July 1 and that the number of workers will be doubled.

There are but 35 aged men left in the 86 homes in the village of Namri. The young ones are fighting on the front. We asked Un Ok Sun, leader of the women's union in the village: "Can you cultivate all the land without the menfolk?" Un Ok Sun, surprised at our question, said: "Can we cultivate all the land? We will not only cultivate it, during 1952 we have turned 17,000 phen of land into fertile rice fields". It turned out that the women of this village had built a canal running from the nearby river and, in this way, turned into fruitful rice fields the areas which hitherto yielded but a poor harvest. With the money received from the sale of their rings, silver and grain and with their savings they purchased two aircraft for the People's Army.

By their heroic struggle the Korean people have won the respect and support of the peace-loving peoples of the world. The Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the German Democratic Republic helped Korea to fight the cannibal bacteriological weapon by sending vast quantities of medicine to Korea. Last year floods destroyed part of the crops. The U.S.S.R. made the people of Korea a gift of 50,000 tons of grain. The great China sent Korea its volunteers for joint defence of the cause of peace and freedom.

In addition to this support there is the immeasurable aid which imperialists are unable to understand—the example of the Soviet people which inspires the Korean people and Chinese volunteers to new and greater exploits. Chinese Matrosov and Korean Mereseyevs are smashing the enemy, and operating in the occupied regions are the Korean Zoya Kosmodemyanskayas and "Young Guard" detachments.

Hon Ri Chu, a 75-year old peasant, said to me: "I'm as old as the sun over the western mountains. I have a son who is 24. He is an officer in Kim Ir Sen's army. I am near death and have given much thought to what to say to him before I die... Now I know what I'll tell him: always remember my boy that we have friends".

Korea is stronger today than ever before. Its people are united and tempered, its army is skilled and well equipped, the rear is sound. It is surrounded with the friendship of hundreds of millions of people. The Americans thought that little Korea would be easy prey. But she proved to be more than they could swallow—they tried to drive their teeth into a rock. The Korean people ardently desire an honest peace, but they are ready, with arms in hand, to uphold their country and their freedom. Should the imperialists continue the war it will result in even greater failures for them. "If Britain and the United States reject finally the proposals made by the People's Government of China, the war in Korea can only end in defeat for the interventionists," said Comrade Stalin in an interview with a "Pravda" correspondent.

Workers' Movement in Sudan

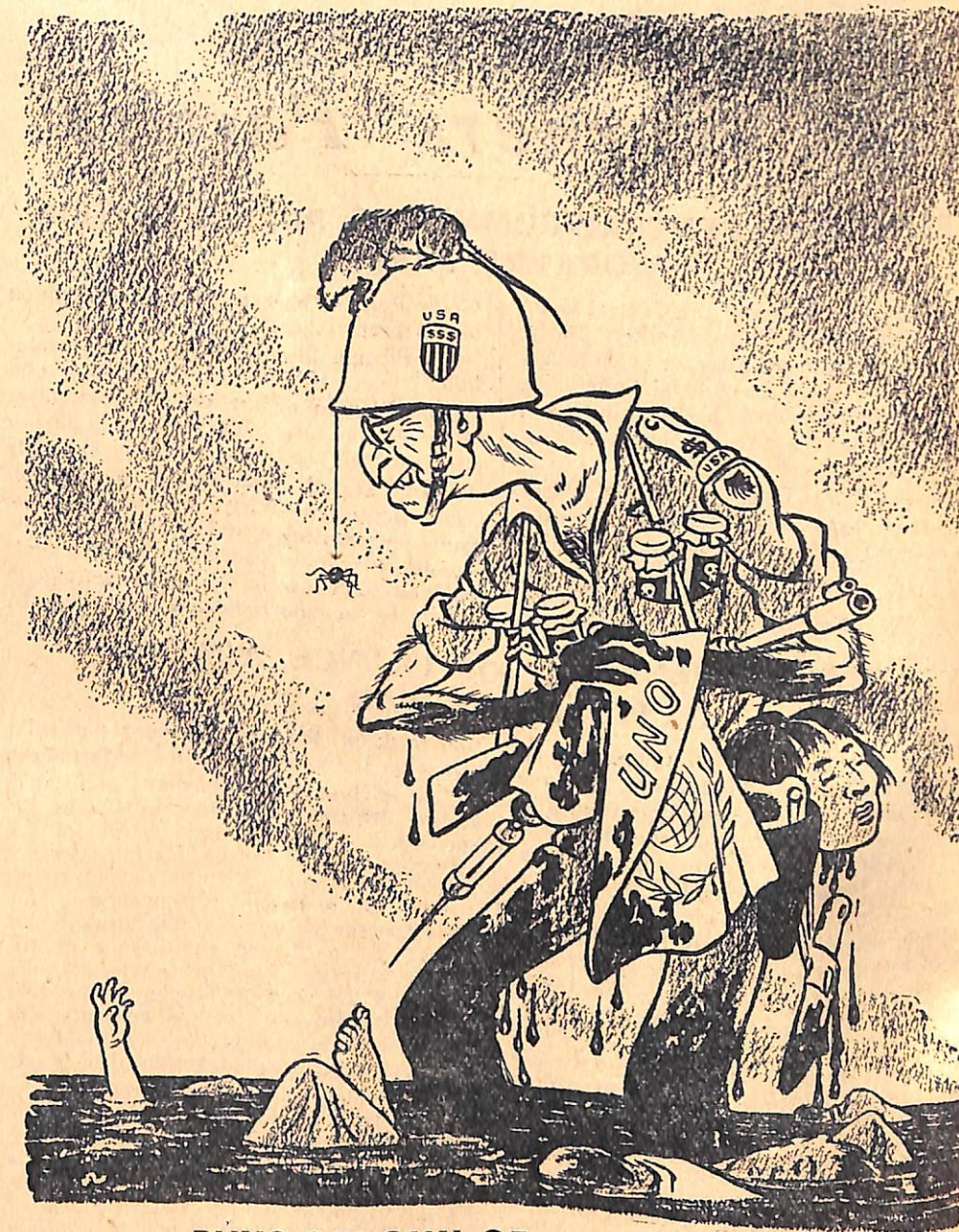
The Federation of the Working People, formed in Sudan in 1950, unites all the trade unions and nearly all the workers in the country: 54 organisations with a membership of 180,000. Despite brutal repressions by the British colonisers and despite the provocations of their agents, the Federation wages active struggle for the economic interests of the working people, for peace and for liberation from the British yoke. A number of big strikes was fought under the leadership of the Federation. The strike fought in March 1951 resulted in the workers winning higher wages.

The Federation plays an important role in the national liberation movement of the people of Sudan and gives active support to the student and peasant movements. The recent second congress of the Federation, which marked an important phase in the development of the trade union movement in Sudan, was attended by representatives from political parties, from the Students Union, the Association of Artists and Actors, "The Front of National Struggle", the "Sudan Congress", etc. The congress advanced the demand for the complete withdrawal of the British colonisers from the country and that Sudan be granted the right to self-determination. The congress decided to strengthen its bonds with the World Federation of Trade Unions, to give every support to the people of Egypt in their fight for national liberation, to participate in the Conference in defence of peace and for the national independence of the countries of the Near and Middle East and North Africa. A concrete programme formulating economic and social demands was adopted by the congress.

For National Anti-Franco Front

The struggle waged by the Communist Party of Spain for a National anti-Franco Front is gaining more and more support. Following up the appeal issued by a number of members and leaders of the Socialist Party, which denounced the Right-wing Socialist leaders and called for patriotic unity against the Franco regime, another important document has been published in Mexico. Those who signed this appeal include Dr. Jose Giral, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Spanish Republic, many deputies of the Spanish Republican Parliament, prominent political leaders, workers of science and culture, former officers of the Spanish Republican Army, many members and leaders of trade unions and of the Socialist Party, members of the Republican parties and Anarcho-Syndicalist workers.

"There is the only way for Spain to become again independent and free", reads the appeal, "to rise as a nation, to do away with the Franco regime. For the salvation of Spain, for its national independence, for the restoration of the democratic freedoms of the people, for the life and future of the homeland, for peace, honour and for the life of the Spanish people, we call upon all our fellow countrymen, irrespective of political views and religious beliefs and their Parties and organisations to unite in a powerful national front for the overthrow



PHYSIOGNOMY OF U.S. INVADER

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Lord Alexander and "His" Point of View

The British capitalist press made much ado about the Korean visit of Lord Alexander, British Defence Minister.

The fact of the matter is that in Britain, as in all other countries, wrathful indignation is growing among all strata of the population as a consequence of the monstrous atrocities of the American invaders in Korea, their savage reprisals against Korean prisoners of war and their deliberate dragging out of the negotiations in Panmunjom. Due to the mass pressure angry voices have been raised even in the House of Commons over the sending of British troops to, as the Labour member Driberg expressed it, stir the porridge cooked by others, that is, the U.S. imperialists. And Field Marshal Alexander's visit, necessitated by the indignation of a shocked public opinion, is described by the venal capitalist press as being something in the nature of a good will mission designed for the purpose of ending the deadlock in the Korean question. In any case, the newspapers chorused, the Minister will see things on the spot and inform the Americans of the British point of view.

And so Lord Alexander arrived on Korean soil. He saw—he couldn't help seeing—the boundless waste of ashes and ruins instead of towns and villages, the indescribable suffering brought upon the people by the aggressors, the atrocities and the

And so, Lord Alexander's so-called good will mission turns out to be nothing more than a Government trick of the Tories and the usual foul falsification of the British capitalist press, designed to calm, at least for a while, angry public opinion in Britain.

Speaking about the treatment of prisoners of war on Koje Island the British war-monger "highly commended the competence of Commandant Boatner", thereby completely justifying this U.S. cannibal.

In his statement the Field Marshal also touched on general policy, so that have no doubts about the British viewpoint declared that it provided Uno troops (read: U.S.-British aggressors) with the opportunity of a rehearsal for a third world war.

And so the destruction of an entire country, the bestial murder of hundreds of thousands of innocent people, the torture and killing of war prisoners—all this is but a rehearsal for a third world war into which the U.S.-British imperialists are ready to plunge mankind. Napalm which burns peaceful citizens and their dwellings, plague and cholera bacteria spread by aircraft—these are but the prelude for what the imperialist murderers are scheming for entire continents. And what other murderous

In point of fact, however, the Americans have not only frustrated the American plans, they have multiplied their forces. It is true that the Americans dropped thousands of bombs on the roads and highways of Korea. But there is not a single highway in Korea with a crater that would hold up traffic, and the Tokyo headquarters of the invaders now reports that they have abandoned this practice since they have seen for themselves that the people of Korea can even up the biggest craters in a matter of three hours at most. It is true that the Americans have dropped thousands of tons of bombs on Korean railways and in many places temporarily put the lines out of commission. However, at night one can hear the whistle of trains bound for Pyongyang, and not infrequently trucks have to stop at the level-crossings and wait for long trains to pass.

In their fury arising from the failure of their attempts to terrorise the people of Korea by bombing defenceless towns the Americans resorted to still more barbarous methods: they began night bombing of dwellings with napalm.

And finally, they revealed before the entire world their bestial countenance by resorting to the bacteriological weapon and for six months already have been waging systematic bacteriological warfare. The whole

a young man like So Kwan Min who, once wounded, each time requested the Command to let him return to the lines. How can they possibly understand soldiers like the three Chinese volunteers who, surrounded by enemy forces vastly exceeding them in number, used their grenades to kill themselves and the enemy. How can the U.S. soldiers—men who are preoccupied with one thing only, to get out of this ordeal alive, men who figure out with the calendar the day when they will go home as promised by the Command—how can they understand this heroism. An American journalist boasted to progressive colleagues in Panmunjom that the Americans had better equipment and we—better soldiers and that these factors constituted the balance of the war in Korea. He was told he had better not rely too much on this "balance": the difference in the technical equipment of the belligerents is diminishing, while the difference in the fighting spirit of the soldiers is growing.

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"Young Guard" document. Hon Ri Chu, a 75-year old peasant, said to me: "I'm as old as the sun over the western mountains. I have a son who is 24. He is an officer in Kim Ir Sen's army. I am near death and have given much thought to what to say to him before I die. Now I know what I'll tell him: always remember my boy that we have friends".

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Pyongyang, June 1952.

another important document published in Mexico. Those who signed this appeal include Dr. Jose Giral, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Spanish Republic, many deputies of the Spanish Republican Parliament, prominent political leaders, workers of science and culture, former officers of the Spanish Republican Army, many members and leaders of trade unions and of the Socialist Party, members of the Republican parties and Anarcho-Syndicalist workers.

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And so Lord Alexander arrived on Korean soil. He saw—he couldn't help seeing—the boundless waste of ashes and ruins instead of towns and villages, the indescribable suffering brought upon the people by the aggressors, the atrocities and the savagery wreaked upon prisoners of war. And having seen all this the Lord immediately "expressed" the British "point of view", or more precisely, the point of view of the British imperialists—the wicked instigators of a new world war.

As for the talks in Panmunjom, the Lord declared, directly and without blinking an eyelid, that he saw no reason for changing the directives sent to the allied delegates conducting the negotiations or for reinforcing the delegates with British representatives. The negotiators were going down the right line, said he, slavishly kowtowing to the U.S. generals.

for a while, angry public opinion. Speaking about the treatment of prisoners of war on Koje Island the British war-monger "highly commended the competence of Commandant Boatner", thereby completely justifying this U.S. cannibal.

In his statement the Field Marshal also touched on general policy, so that in this sphere too, the U.S. master would have no doubts about the British viewpoint. Dwelling on the war in Korea Alexander declared that it provided Uno troops (read: U.S.-British aggressors) with the opportunity of a rehearsal for a third world war.

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Alexander—British Lord and U.S. lackey—said aloud what his bosses think. His cannibal pronouncements reveal once again to the world who it is that drags out the negotiations, who needs war in Korea. The U.S. and British imperialists want to go ahead with the third world war "rehearsal" in Korea. The U.S. and British military regard Korea as a testing ground for diabolical means of aggression, they regard hundreds of thousands of human beings as live targets.

Jan MAREK

"OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS" Testimony of American Prisoners of War About U.S. Army Atrocities in Korea

The booklet "Out of Their Own Mouths"*, recently published by the Red Cross Society of China, is yet another damning exposure of the wholesale slaughter of prisoners of war and of the civil population of Korea by the American cannibals. The fact that these monstrous crimes, which form the blackest chapter in the bloody history of predatory American imperialism, are described by the individuals who committed them, by U.S. soldiers now prisoners of war, makes this booklet irrefutably authentic.

From the admissions made by the U.S. soldiers the United States interventionist troops in Korea emerge not as an Army in the generally accepted sense of the term, but as hordes of depraved maniacs, hordes who have been trained in the spirit of the misanthropic, racist ideology of the Trumans and Achesons; whatever was honourable and human in them in the past is now extirpated and replaced by the brute instinct of the underworld gangster. Without any qualms of conscience they mutilate women and brag about it. They shoot prisoners, shoot women and children and revel in the slaughter; they loot peasant cottages, shops, museums, and libraries and the wealth plundered from the people of Korea is shipped wholesale to the United States at specially reduced Army transport rates. The crimes of the Truman hordes in Korea, or, as Mister Trygve Lie would prefer to call them, the "United Nations Army", the wholesale slaughter of the civil population, the raping, pillaging and laying waste of town and countryside in Korea are, in scale and character, comparable only to the vandalism of the barbarians or to the monstrous atrocities of the Hitler hordes.

All the statements in the book are printed as they were written by the American soldiers. At their special request the names of the writers are withheld; the Truman

* "Out of Their Own Mouths". Red Cross Society of China, Peking, 1952.

soldiers know only too well that reprisals would be taken against them on their return to the U.S., for these admissions.

Here, for example, is the signed statement of a corporal in the U.S. Army: "One of the worst things I ever saw was when some North Korean prisoners were buried alive... military police would take and beat these prisoners. Sometimes they would break the prisoners' arms or legs. They would throw the prisoners into holes and then throw dirt on them. I saw arms and legs come out of the ground and the military police would hack at them with a long knife".

What is horrifying to the reader of this booklet is the casual, nonchalant manner in which the American marauders, brought up in an atmosphere of race hatred, describe their unprecedented atrocities. The testimony of another U.S. corporal supplies the evidence: "We arrived at Taegu about 16 o'clock... a patrol was sent out into a village on the other side of a hill... they heard someone moan in one of the houses. They investigated and found a North Korean soldier lying on the floor wounded. The sergeant in charge of the patrol ordered him to be shot... the men flipped a coin to see who would do the killing. The man who lost went into the house and promptly did his job". The same corporal describes how another three wounded prisoners were shot: "the men asked the officer what should be done with the three prisoners. 'Shoot them and let us go', he replied. The men followed his order and shot the three men".

Here is the some corporal's description of the murder of three North Korean civilians: "We had to cross a river by ferry and while we were waiting to cross we saw a group of aged men standing in a field about 150 yards off the road. A jeep headed towards them and stopped alongside them. The driver took out a hand grenade, pulled the pin and dropped it in the center of them and then drove away.

The explosion killed three and wounded two".

A signed statement by a rank and file soldier in the U.S. Army tells how he was poisoned with the venom of race-hatred and trained to be a killer. "I joined the U.S. Army in 1949", he writes, "because I needed a job. I got 14 weeks basic training at Fort Knox, N. Y. We were always told that the U.S.S.R. wanted war. At Fort Knox they always spoke of the yellow and black races as 'Gooks', meaning that they weren't civilised and that we would have to civilise them. We didn't consider them our equals. Once, along with other soldiers I found a North Korean junior officer in a small bomb shelter. I yelled to him to come out, he didn't, so I shot him and covered the opening. After attacks our men used to shoot North Korean Army men. We wouldn't kill them, just shoot them in the legs or somewhere. Many times I beat up civilians for no reason at all. One night in a small village in North Korea I decided to find a woman. There wasn't a single young woman in the whole village. I got mad and went into a house where the family was at supper. I hit the husband on the head with my pistol and chased the children out..."

In Korea everybody wears white cotton materials in summer. The American Supreme Command, seeking justification for the wholesale slaughter of Korean civilians, circulated the rumor among their troops that the white clothing of the Korean peasants was a disguise for guerillas and gave orders to shoot at sight all people wearing white.

One of the many massacres of civilians is described as follows by an American soldier who took part in it: "Our guns set fire to many houses in a small town. The people began to move across an open field on a hill. They were all wearing white clothing and could be seen very well. Our officers saw this white mass and ordered us to open fire on them. Children, women and old men lay dead all over the place. I saw people with heads blown off and

little babies, too young to walk, sitting by their dead mothers crying". Another excerpt from the statement of the same soldier: "One day as I and my squad were travelling along the road with a convoy, we could clearly see the vehicle in front of us. One of the men on the vehicle saw a man and a woman in the fields gathering corn. He took his rifle and shot the man. The man fell and the woman ran to help him. Thereupon this G. I. shot her down in cold blood. Later on I heard him bragging to people about it".

Reading these statements by American soldiers brings to mind the horrors perpetrated by Hitler's gestapo in the war-time occupied Europe. Here is how one of them describes the barbarous treatment of Chinese Volunteers taken prisoner: "The men who captured them made them take off their clothes and sit in the snow. They were made to sit like this for long periods while all the soldiers laughed at them".

The blood boils with indignation as one turns over the pages of confessions by those who drenched Korea in blood. Towards the end of the booklet one of the killers in the uniform of the U.S. Army boasts of one of the foulest crimes ever recorded in the annals of war. He boasts: "We used Chinese prisoners of war for target practice".

The facts of bloody atrocities cited in this booklet, atrocities committed by the U.S. military, reveal beyond any shadow of doubt that the U.S. crimes in Korea are not isolated happenings, that the Truman hordes, and those who sent them to Korea are waging a deliberate war of extermination against the Korean people; here on the pages of this booklet are the monstrous consequences of the handiwork of these hordes ordered by their Supreme Commander, Ridgway, the plague general, "to kill as many Koreans and Chinese as possible".

A service of "Out of Their Own Mouths" is that it will open the eyes of many more people to the truly bestial, fascist nature of the present rulers of the U.S. now following in the footsteps of Hitler's tyranny.

J. GIBBONS

FACTS EXPOSE...

Growth of Juvenile Crime in Yugoslavia

The increase in juvenile crime in fascist Yugoslavia is so serious that even Titoite official organs cannot conceal the fact. Thus, the newspaper "Nova Macedonia" writes that the number of juvenile crimes recorded in Macedonia in 1951 was seven times higher than the data of 1950. The increase in juvenile crime is due in large measure to American films which glorify sadists and murderers. In Skopje, for example, a number of youngsters, after seeing the film "The Black Gang", formed themselves into a group of thieves under the same name.

Such are the fruits of the "American way of life" zealously implanted in Yugoslavia by the Tito gang.

A "Dangerous" Exhibition

Recently an exhibition was arranged in Los Angeles (U.S.) by the American-Russian Institute depicting various aspects of life in the U.S.S.R. On the first day over 1,500 people

visited the exhibition in the space of three hours.

Such interest in the U.S.S.R. drove the local F.B.I. spies to fury. They demanded the removal from the stands of publications devoted to the Soviet trade unions, national culture and economic development of the U.S.S.R. The books were removed, but the stream of visitors continued. Thereupon the frantic police sleuths ordered the removal of certain exhibits. The exhibits were removed and the exhibition closed.

Maimings and Profits

Factory inspection in Luxembourg reported that 11,612 accidents were registered in industry during 1951, of which 24 proved fatal, while 2,000 cases were so serious that the victims were incapacitated for more than 13 weeks.

The same report shows that the capitalists, having turned industry over to war preparation, net huge profits. Profits of the ARBED Steel Trust rose from 1.5 billion francs in 1950 to 3 billion in 1951.

CONFERENCE OF READERS OF JOURNAL "FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY!" IN SLOVAKIA

In Bratislava on June 15, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia held the first conference of Slovak readers of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!". The conference was attended by 400 delegates from all parts of Slovakia, representing workers, peasants, and intelligentsia of all nationalities inhabiting the country. A report "Proletarian Internationalism and Socialist Patriotism" was delivered by Comrade M. Gosiorovsky, Secretary of the Cen-

tral Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

The delegates noted with satisfaction that in accordance with the wishes of readers, the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" has been appearing in the Slovak language since April 25. Readers shared experiences of the use made of the materials contained in the journal and stressed the need for greater circulation of the journal among working people.

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