

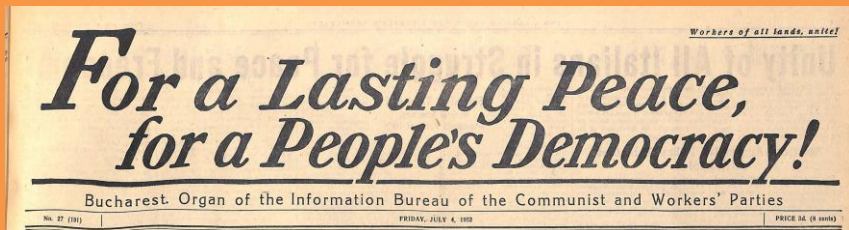
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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



**NO. 27 (191), FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1952**



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## **DEFEAT OF POLICE-FASCIST PROVOCATION IN FRANCE—TRIUMPH FOR PEACE FORCES**

All progressive mankind wholeheartedly hails the release of Comrade Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, as a big victory for the French people in their struggle for peace and national independence, as a heavy defeat for the warmongers.

The foul police-fascist provocation—the plot against the patriotic forces in France and the arrest of Jacques Duclos, one of the most authoritative leaders of the working class, of the working people and of all patriots in France, a leader acknowledged by the people—was concocted in advance by the French rulers under tutelage of their American masters. This provocation was plotted during the visit paid to the U.S. by the Right-wing Socialist Baylot, sinister Police Prefect of Paris.

Having unlawfully arrested Jacques Duclos on May 28, a few hours after the monster demonstration of French patriots against the arrival in France of plague-General Ridgway, the Pinay Government nurtured the hope of weakening and stifling the mighty movement of the French people for peace and national independence. The judges who passed the decision to release Jacques Duclos were forced to acknowledge the complete illegality of the arrest of the Secretary of the French Communist Party, and this decision of theirs is a resounding slap in the face for the Pinays and Brunet, for the French Right-wing Socialist leaders who covered up this foul provocation and for their transatlantic masters.

The release of Jacques Duclos is a victory for the forces of peace, resulting, above all, from the popular mass movement in France for the release of this outstanding peace fighter. The numerous strikes, demonstrations and protest meetings, the numerous deputations and the large number of petitions addressed to the authorities and the other militant manifestations proved the resolve of millions of French men and women to bar the road to fascism and war.

This victory is due, in great measure, to the protest voiced by the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world. The international solidarity manifested by the working people of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, Korea and Viet Nam; the demonstrations and protest strikes in Italy, Belgium, Western Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Brazil and in many other countries; thousands of letters and telegrams from all parts of the world, sharply denouncing this provocation, clearly illustrated that the peace champions all over the world regard the cause of the French people and their best sons as a matter of vital concern for them also.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors cannot reconcile themselves to the existence in France and in other capitalist countries of a powerful peace movement. Precisely for this reason they ordered their French lackeys to arrest and jail Comrade Jacques Duclos and the other patriots. But the French defenders of peace refused to be intimidated by the fascist provocations and by fascist arbitrariness. They further consolidated their unity, consolidated their ranks.

Many sincere people in France, who do not share the views of the Communists, realised that in attacking the Communist Party, the Government was paving the way for an open crusade against the cause of peace and democratic liberties. This explains why not only Communists participated in the struggle for the release of Jacques Duclos. The Communists were joined by many members and local organisations of the Socialist Party, of Catholic organisations, Republicans and non-Party people. Many non-Communist public organisations, municipal councils, teachers' trade unions, scientists, lawyers, outstanding French writers and artists denounced the Government plot and the violation of the Constitution, demanded the release of Jacques Duclos and the other prisoners. Even social strata far removed from the proletariat, and even among the bourgeoisie, voices were raised against this fascist provocation, staged clearly on orders of the U.S. imperialists.

The struggle which developed in France for the release of Jacques Duclos, and equally the decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation of the Paris Court of Appeal—a decision wrested by this struggle—testify once again to the contradictions and differences among the ruling classes, to the growing opposition among some sections of the bourgeoisie to the policy of servile grovelling before the U.S. imperialists—the policy of the present rulers of France.

The release of Comrade Jacques Duclos—this victory for the united action of the French people—also confirms the correctness of the policy of the French Communist Party in indefatigably striving to strengthen the unity of the working class, in order to unite into a single national front all French patriots determined to fight for peace and for the independence of the



country, irrespective of political and religious beliefs and social status.

In the recent past the French Communist Party—the Party of Maurice Thorez, true disciple of J. V. Stalin—has demonstrated once again the enormous prestige and influence it enjoys among the masses, demonstrated the strength and extent of its contact with the people. All the actions of the French Communist Party prove that it is the fearless champion of the national independence of its country, genuine defender of the vital interests of the French people.

Ceaselessly combating every manifestation of sectarianism in its ranks, fighting against isolation from the broad people's masses, and stressing the vital significance of the struggle for the immediate demands of the working People, the French Communist Party proved capable of rebuffing the enemies of France and the enemies of Peace, just as it has invariably been doing throughout the thirty-two glorious years of its existence.

Comrade Jacques Duclos, notwithstanding illness and imprisonment, gave a splendid example of fighting spirit and fearlessness; he gave great help to the Party in exposing and smashing the American conspiracy; he inspired millions of French patriots for struggle. Each of his letters to the judges, Ministers and to the President of the Republic is a formidable indictment against the instigators of this provocation, a devastating exposure of the imperialist warmongers. At the same time Jacques Duclos' letters from prison testify to his boundless confidence in the victory of the French people, in the indestructible strength of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the great Soviet Union. The courageous struggle which Jacques

Duclos waged from his prison cell will serve the French Communists for all time as an inspiring example. During recent weeks additional thousands of working people and representatives of the intelligentsia joined the French Communist Party; not infrequently addressing their applications direct to Jacques Duclos in his prison cell. There can be no doubt that as a result of this victory over the forces of reaction thousands more working people in France will join the ranks of their beloved Communist Party.

In these conditions there is revealed with particular force all the hopelessness of the attempts by the Pinays, Brunet and other political pygmies to weaken and isolate the great and powerful Party—the Communist Party of France.

However, the Communist Party and all the working people of France know that the reactionary forces do not and in the future too will not refrain from all kinds of new provocations and “conspiracies” against the Communists and all French democrats, since it is impossible to follow the policy of subordinating the country to the U.S. imperialists, the policy of preparing for war and worsening the conditions of the working people without resorting to fascist repression, without attempts to bridle the people. In these conditions the vigilance and the preparedness of the masses must be steadily enhanced. The progressive democratic press in France points out that the struggle continues, that vigilance and still more vigilance—is precisely what is needed at the present moment.

From the glorious victory won by the forces of peace in securing the release of Comrade Jacques Duclos all patriots in France derive the firm confidence that they will be successful in securing the release of Andre Stil,

and the other valiant peace champions, in completely frustrating the criminal anti-peoples' designs of the French Government and its American masters.

The Communist and Workers' Parties and the progressive forces of the world derive from this serious victory over the warmongers added strength in order to ensure the final triumph of the great and noble cause of upholding peace.

## **11<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF J. V. STALIN'S HISTORIC RADIO BROADCAST, JULY 3, 1941**

The Soviet people widely noted the 11th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's historic radio broadcast on July 3, 1941 in which he gave a brilliant programme of struggle for the Soviet people against the Hitler plunderers and indicated the path to victory.

In a leading article headed "Our forces are inexhaustible", "Pravda" writes:

"The Great Patriotic War once again confirmed the Lenin-Stalin thesis that war is an all-round trial of all the material and spiritual forces of the people. Only those states withstand this trial, which prove stronger than their adversary in development and organisation of the economy, in the experience, skill and fighting spirit of their troops, in staunchness and unity of the people throughout the war. History shows that our Soviet Socialist State, "founded by Lenin and Stalin, great geniuses of mankind, is exactly such a state".

This outstanding date is widely featured in the Soviet press.

## **JACQUES DUGLOS RELEASED!**

The powerful protest movement, which developed in connection with the outrageous arrest of Jacques Duclos, found expression in the decision of one of the highest courts in France—the Paris Appeal Court—which unanimously admitted the groundlessness and anti-Constitutional persecution of the Secretary of the French Communist Party and issued an order for his immediate release.

During the past few days the movement for the liberation of Jacques Duclos, Andre Stil and the other patriots developed on a wide scale extending to more and more strata of Socialists, Catholics and Democrats.

Alarmed by the popular protest movement, the French rulers, the night before the liberation of Jacques Duclos, mobilised considerable police forces and twice attempted to transfer him from the Sante Prison to another secret place of detention. But the resolute stand taken by Jacques Duclos frustrated the designs of the Government.

The moment that the Paris Appeal Court announced its decision, the news of the release of Jacques Duclos travelled like lightning throughout the city. Crowds of people gathered outside the “Sante”. Members of the Political Bureau Francois Billoux and Raymond Guyot and many members of the Central Committee waited outside the prison to greet the Secretary of the Party. On Tuesday July 1, at about 9 p. m. Jacques Duclos left prison and was met with tumultuous applause.

In the clinic where he is now undergoing treatment necessitated by illness aggravated by the severe conditions of his imprisonment, in an interview with a

“l’Humanite” correspondent concerning his release Jacques Duclos said: “I regard this as a tremendous victory for the cause of peace and freedom. It is a victory for all the peoples of the world who supported the French people in an ardent impulse of fraternal solidarity which, in the depth of the prison cells, warmed our hearts and emphasised the enormous strength of the peace camp headed by the great Land of Socialism, by the great Land of Lenin-Stalin”.

A wave of enthusiasm has swept France in connection with the release of Jacques Duclos. Numerous demonstrations were held in Paris and throughout the country. The flow of new members into the Communist Party in honour of Jacques Duclos continues. The Central Committee is receiving warm congratulations on the occasion of the great victory won by the French people in the struggle against fascism and war. The congratulations express the firm resolve of the working people and of all peace partisans to continue the struggle with renewed vigour in order to honour the promise which Jacques Duclos gave on leaving prison: “I promised Andre Stil”, he said, “that together we shall do all in our power to obtain his release and the release of all the other prisoners and to liquidate the conspiracy”.

\* \* \*

Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the **Polish** United Workers Party sent a telegram congratulating Jacques Duclos on his release. The newspaper “Trybuna Ludu” commented: “The people of Poland, together with the French people, rejoice at this victory and wish the French people and Jacques Duclos

further successes in the struggle for independence and democracy, in wresting from the hands. of the fascists all imprisoned patriots, in our common struggle against the war designs of the U.S. imperialists, and for world peace.

The news of the release of Comrade Jacques Duclos was hailed with great joy by all working people of **Rumania**. At mass meetings in the enterprises in Bucharest and in industrial centres throughout the country speakers pointed out that the release of Comrade Jacques Duclos was a splendid victory for the forces of peace and democracy.

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party which reads: "The release of Comrade Duclos is a big success for the French people headed by the French Communist Party in their struggle for peace, democracy and national independence, a great success for the powerful international solidarity movement of the working people and a blow against the instigators of a new world war—the U.S.-British imperialists and their accomplices."

Expressing the joy of the working people of **Czechoslovakia** at the release of Jacques Duclos "Rude Pravo" wrote: "The people of Czechoslovakia regard this news as their own victory because, together with the peoples of all countries, they fought for his release".

A meeting of the working people in the Choteborske metal works in Karlovy Vary addressed a letter to Comrade J. Duclos conveying fraternal militant greetings and pledging. by means of selfless labour in building Socialism, to support the heroic. struggle of the French people for peace and democracy.

The working people of **Bulgaria** greeted the release of Jacques Duclos with great joy. Spontaneous meetings took place in the enterprises. All the newspapers devoted leading articles to the event. The National Peace Committee published a statement to the effect that the release of Duclos represents a big victory for the forces of peace.

Greetings were sent to Jacques Duclos and the Central Committee of the French Communist Party by Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy and by Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, by Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, Paul de Groot, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Holland, Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Belgium, Larbi Bouhali, Secretary of the Communist Party of Algeria, Vittorio Vidali, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste and others.

“Unita”, in its issue (**Italy**), commented editorially: “The house of cards built by the Pinay Government from two pigeons and thousands of legends has collapsed. Thanks to the vigorous struggle waged by the valiant French people Jacques Duclos was yesterday returned to France, to his Party, to all of us—working people, to peace... This victory of freedom over oppression, of the forces of peace over the forces of war was won by the French people not only for themselves but for all of us...” “Unita” concludes: “Long live Jacques Duclos! Long live the French people! Long live international solidarity of the peoples of the world now fighting for peace!”.



## **EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL**

An extraordinary session of the World Peace Council opened on July 1 in Berlin. Addressing the session Prof. Friedrich, on behalf of the German Peace Committee, greeted the members and guests of the World Peace Council and thanked them for selecting Berlin as a venue of the session since this is an expression of great confidence in the peace-loving forces of the German people.

“Our contribution to the cause of world peace”, said Prof. Friedrich, “is our struggle against the so-called German treaty which in the East and West of our country is justly called a war treaty. We regard as our task relentless struggle for a peaceful solution of the German problem and for restoration of the unity of our homeland”. I am firmly convinced, said Prof. Friedrich, that this extraordinary session of the World Peace Council will contribute to the struggle for a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany.

Friedrich Ebert, Oberburgomaster of Greater Berlin greeted the session on behalf of the populace and the Berlin Magistrat.

A detailed speech was delivered by Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the World Peace Council. The serious events of recent months, said Joliot-Curie, impelled the Bureau. of the World Peace Council at its meeting in Oslo on April 1, to summon you to this extraordinary session in order to examine peaceful means for solving the problems which, at present, divide mankind, and to find the best ways for their solution.

The decisions taken recently in relation to Germany and Japan, the obstacles placed in the way of concluding a truce in Korea, the employment of biological weapons,—all clearly testify to the deterioration that has taken place in the world situation and imparts to our session a significance of which we must be fully conscious.

On behalf of the Bureau of the World Peace Council Joliot-Curie proposed the convening, at the end of this year, of a World Peace Congress for a broad exchange of views on important questions of the struggle for peace.

The session adopted agenda:

1. Peaceful solution of the German and Japanese problems.
2. Immediate cessation of the war Korea.
3. Armaments drive and the struggle for a Peace Pact.

Gordon Schaffer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Peace Council delivered an introductory speech on the first point on the agenda.

He said that should we gain victory in the struggle for a free, independent, democratic Japan the way would be paved for peace in Asia. Should we put an end to the dismemberment of Germany, should we secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from German territory and give the German people the possibility to preserve their independence and peace, we would disperse the clouds of war hanging over Europe. We cannot discuss the question of Japan without discussing the German question and vice versa because the two problems are closely linked with each other. We must achieve peace both in Asia and in Europe. We must restore freedom both to Japan and to Germany.

## **31<sup>ST</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA**

In China the people are enthusiastically celebrating the 31st anniversary of the Communist Party of China.

The journal “Shitsechjishi” writes editorially:

“The history of the Communist Party of China is the history of the great victory won in the revolution by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party, it is the history of the building of a new, industrial China”.

Referring to the successes of the Chinese People’s Republic during the past three years in economic construction and in the just movement of resisting U.S. aggression and of aid to Korea, the journal writes in conclusion that, celebrating the 31st anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people are confident of their future. They will rally still closer around the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the struggle for peace and for building their great homeland.

A celebration meeting in Shanghai was attended by representatives of the Party and public organisations of East China.

A report on the 31st anniversary of the Party was delivered by Chen Yi.

On the occasion of the anniversary all democratic parties and non-party democratic leaders sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mao Tse-tung and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

## **DIMITROV DAYS IN BULGARIA**

Dimitrov Days have been held in Bulgaria during the past three weeks to mark the 70th anniversary of the birth (June 18) and the third anniversary of the death (July 2) of Georgi Dimitrov.

From morning until late at night an endless stream of working people visited the Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia.

The personnel of numerous enterprises honoured the Dimitrov Days with new production successes.

At the memorial meeting in Sofia on July 2, the report "Three years since the death of Georgi Dimitrov, great son of the Bulgarian people", was delivered by Encho Staikov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm the meeting adopted a message of greetings to the great Stalin, and to Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, General Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

## **WORLD PUBLIC OPINION VOICES WRATHFUL PROTEST AGAINST BARBAROUS U.S. RAIDS IN KOREA**

The world learned with wrath and indignation about the latest monstrous crime perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists, about their new, insolent provocation aimed at prolonging and extending the war in Korea. Under the cloak of spurious talk about alleged peaceful intentions, the U.S. interventionists, like bandits, suddenly hurled their airforce against Korean power plants, located deep in the rear, on the border of the Chinese People's Republic, which provide electric energy for peaceful Korean towns and villages.

Having suffered defeat on the front, the U.S. invaders tried to break the will of the heroic Korean people by resorting to chemical warfare. They took the path of terror and mass slaughter of the peaceful population, They tried to flood Korea with lethal bacteria hoping thereby to bring the freedom-loving people to their knees. Trampling on universally acknowledged international laws they kill prisoners of war. There is no limit to the perfidy and baseness of the imperialist robbers!

The U.S. aggressors have now added another villainy to their crimes. Acting on a direct order from Washington the air gangsters dropped hundreds of tons of explosives on power stations, including the Suiho plant, the largest of its kind in Asia. They did this, knowing beforehand that in the given instance the bombing had no military significance whatsoever, since these power stations served peaceful aims only. Thus,

once again the invaders have exposed themselves before all nations as savage misanthropes.

U.S. ruling circles make no secret of the fact that these barbarous raids were planned and prepared long ago. The Associated Press reported that preparations for complex blows against the power plants on the Yalu River had been underway for months. At the same time, U.S. truce negotiators in Panmunjom fabricated numerous, brazen provocations and endless delay, arbitrarily disrupted the talks, striving in every possible way to break up or at least to draw out the negotiations. Such is the true worth of U.S. declarations about their “peaceful” aspirations and “humaneness”.

The bestial countenance of sanguinary American imperialism is laid bare again and again before the world in all its hideous ugliness. The U.S. aggressors do not want a truce in Korea; they seek extension of the predatory war; they are guided not by “humane considerations” but by the striving to plunge the peoples into the abyss of new shambles.

The U.S. invaders hoped by these new, senseless and brutal killings to intimidate the Korean people, to break their will to resist. But the aggressors did not and will never achieve their aim. In reply to this new crime on the part of the aggressors, the Korean people are rallying still closer around the Party of Labour and their leader Kim Ir Sen, intensifying their efforts against the perfidious and inhuman enemy.

Protest meetings and rallies against the savage U.S. raids are taking place throughout **the Korean People’s Democratic Republic**. Voicing the opinion of all Korean working people, Li Cher Su, a worker, said at one of the meetings: “The invaders think they will succeed by means of such criminal acts in forcing the Korean and

Chinese delegations to accept the unjust demands of the American side, but in vain... The atrocities of the invaders on Korean soil but add to the resolve of the Korean people to smash the aggressors”.

The criminal action of the U.S. aggressors has evoked wrath and indignation among the people in the **Chinese People's Republic**. The population in towns and countryside, representatives of various democratic parties and organisations resolutely protest against the monstrous raids on non-military targets and declare their resolve to fight to the last against U.S. aggression.

Big protest meetings have been held in **Bulgaria**. Participants of a meeting held at the “Madan” pit sent a telegram to Uno, resolutely protesting against the monstrous crimes of the U.S. aggressors. The telegram reads: “We insist on an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea and on bringing to responsibility the U.S. gangsters—enemies of peace-loving, progressive mankind”.

The **Polish** newspaper “Trybuna Ludu” writes in connection with the bestial U.S. raids: “Regardless of what Truman and Clark hope to gain by this provocation, the attempt to intimidate the Chinese and Korean people is doomed to ignominious failure”

Protest demonstrations, work stoppages and public rallies were held in Florence, Milan, Ravenna, Naples, Livorno and other towns in **Italy**. Working people in Italy demand an end to the germ warfare, to the barbarous raids and an end to the war in Korea. A “week of struggle against germ warfare” was held in many places.

In Bombay (**India**) a meeting of the peace committee was held which adopted a resolution, protesting against the barbarous U.S. raids. The peace committee

demanding the withdrawal from South Korea of the Indian medical unit stationed there.

The Central Executive Committee of the Left-wing of the Socialist Party of Japan published a declaration, condemning U.S. raids on the power plants on the Yalu River, and demanding that the Japanese Government at once abandon rearmament which may turn Japan into a battlefield and publicly announce that it has no intention of participating in war preparations.

Public opinion in **Great Britain** is raising its voice in protest against the crimes of the U.S. aggressors and against the participation of the British imperialists in these crimes. Numerous meetings and demonstrations were held demanding an end to the war in Korea. A meeting in London was followed by a demonstration in which 2,590 people participated. The London “New Statesman and Nation”, a bourgeois journal, writes: “No amount of explanation by Field-Marshal Alexander or... from Pentagon spokesmen can cover up the crime that was committed this week in Korea”.

The lunatic U.S. war criminals will not escape the court of the people. World public opinion resolutely and wrathfully condemns the worst enemies of mankind—the U.S. aggressors—and demands an immediate end to their sanguinary crimes.



## **UNITY OF ALL ITALIANS IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM\*. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Communist Party of Italy**

In the first place it is necessary to point out that the situation in which the people of Italy live today is more serious, more tense, more dangerous and more threatening than it was a year ago or a few months ago. The more serious the danger threatening the democratic rights and wellbeing of the citizens, the more serious the danger to peace for our people, However, it should be borne in mind that this aggravation of the dangers and threats arises not so much from the development of social and political antagonisms inside the country but, in the first place, from the development of the international situation...

### **American Aggressive Policy Threatens All Peoples**

We must focus attention first and foremost on what is taking place on the international arena. It is here that the situation has become more serious than it was a few months ago. It would hardly be correct to say that at the moment the possibility of upholding peace has diminished. The point is that all that has taken place on the international arena, and particularly in the recent

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\* From report to meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party of Italy, June 21, 1952.

past, bears a twofold character: on the one hand, the leading imperialist groups are becoming more and more arrogant in calling for and precipitating war; on the other hand, not only are the forces of the great front of peace acquiring greater strength, the positions of the states, governments and popular movement conducting an active policy of defending peace are being consolidated, Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the steps taken recently by the leading imperialist groups aimed at aggravating the international situation are of a particularly serious nature.

In the Far East the chief factor is the official revival of Japanese militarism arising from the signing of the so-called “peace treaty”, without the participation of the Soviet Union, and under the leadership of U.S. imperialism which, in point of fact, has concluded an aggressive alliance with the revived Japanese militarism, an alliance which means the creation by the United States of bases for aggression and also means their occupation of Japan for war purposes. It is clear that, without direct encouragement and support from American imperialism in this part of the world, Japanese militarism would not have been able to raise its head after the fearful trials which befell the Japanese people in the last war...

Secondly, in the Far East we see the blatant refusal by the U.S. to end the war in Korea although this could have been done 10 or 11 months ago. The U.S. imperialists declare their intention of keeping this centre of war open because it enables them to create the constant threat of a wider conflict. In this connection it is necessary to stress that the war waged by the Americans in Korea, is, more and more, assuming the glaring character of a war of extermination of the

civil population. To this must be added the insane war which the Americans, as they themselves admit, are waging against the war prisoners. Never before has a state admitted that it is waging war against prisoners of war. Never before have military formations attacked prisoners of war, using machine-guns and flame throwers, and not for quelling an uprising but for maintaining discipline. The character of this American-waged war in the Far East, which is aimed at exterminating the entire population, particularly its more advanced part, adds still more to the seriousness of the situation for the peoples of the Far East and the whole world.

This danger threatens everyone of us and I consider it necessary to stress that we have not succeeded in bringing home to everyone the seriousness of this danger. So far we have not succeeded in explaining to huge numbers of families the developments in the Far East, in letting them know about the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. generals. There is a considerable section of public opinion that we have not succeeded in making conscious of what is taking place, in not even informing them of what is taking place. There can be no doubt that when we succeed in doing this, and to the extent that we succeed in doing it, the struggle for peace will be much more successful.

In Europe we see the attempts to create in the heart of this part of the world a centre of war similar to Korea with the sole difference that this centre of war is much more dangerous because it affects Germany and, consequently, affects relations among all European nations... Here it is necessary to underline that, despite the roots Hitlerism succeeded in taking among part of the German population, German militarism would never

have been able to rise again without the efforts expended by the imperialists of the U.S. and Britain, because the tribulations experienced by the Germans were indeed severe.

U.S. imperialism is taking the exact path which it took after the first world war and also on the eve of the second world war. Then, as now, the U.S. imperialists hastened to give the big German industrial-monopolists the wherewithal for taking revenge for the defeat of 1918, for rebuilding their forces, re-establishing their control over the entire economy of the country and for renewing the criminal march towards a new war. None other than the U.S. imperialists were the backstage inspirers of the Munich pact which gave Hitler a free hand and created the direct conditions for the outbreak of war. Today, the U.S. imperialists are following in the same footsteps.

In a certain sense it is possible to understand why they act thus. It is not an easy matter for the imperialists to find in postwar Europe peoples ready to follow them in their policy of expansion and aggression against the Soviet Union. After the second world war the imperialists lost their bases for aggression and provocation in the Balkans where they must content themselves with the extremely unreliable support of the shaky Titoite regime. They have lost for ever the great Danube Valley, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic... The Franco regime in Spain is economically unstable and is supported only by the aid of bayonets. There remain France and Italy—the two nations who, in recent years, have experienced tragic suffering and who have not the slightest desire to repeat this experience.

The U.S. imperialists know perfectly well that if they want to prepare aggressive war against the Soviet

Union counting on the aid of the peoples of Italy and France alone, it would be better for them to hang themselves on the nearest lamp-post because these peoples do not want to and will never contribute to such a war.

Hence the search for support in Germany which throughout its long history has, unfortunately, more than once provided landsknechts for reactionary gambles. But today the situation has changed in Germany also: its entire Eastern part has been rid of reactionaries and exploiters and now stands on the pathway of democracy and Socialism.

In Western Germany the idea of restoring an aggressive army and the policy of a new war undoubtedly delights those who were delighted with the Hitlerite war policy, but does not, of course, please, the broad masses—the workers, peasants, honest intellectuals and representatives of the middle strata capable of using their own brains. In Western Germany itself the working masses are in a ferment which wrests them from the policy of the U.S. agents and impels them to resist it.

There are two diametrically opposed standpoints in the German question. The standpoint of the Soviet Union is based on treaties and demands their realisation. It is an indisputable fact that the position of the Soviet Union, based on respect for treaties, is the only peaceful position: he who does not want a conflict never violates treaties, he negotiates for their realisation...

The U.S. position is the direct opposite. The U.S. tramples on existing treaties, and, by this alone, aggravates international relations and prepares for future conflicts. They seek to split the unity of the

German people and to provoke antagonisms which at any moment may cause an armed conflict in the heart of Europe. Having restored the bases of aggressive monopoly capitalism in Germany, the U.S. strives to equip it with arms and a military organisation to enable it to resume its former policy of provocations, threats, and aggression.

Two clearly defined lines confront us: the line defined by the strivings of the U.S.S.R. for preserving peace in Europe by means of a settlement of the German problem that would lessen, and, if possible, reduce to nought the differences engendered by it; the U.S. line which strives to aggravate the German problem and use it for sowing fresh seeds of discord in Europe, for creating conditions for another war.

At the same time there are other facts which point to the striving of the U.S. imperialists to intensify the preparation for an aggressive war in Europe such as, for example, the efforts of the U.S. to prevent normal relations between West and East on the basis of the peaceful co-existence of different regimes, the rejection of all negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Union and other actions aimed at creating an eve-of-war atmosphere.

U.S. activity aimed at preparing in Europe a reliable rear for the conflicts which they are plotting, is particularly serious and illustrative. This testifies, on the one hand, to an ever-increasing serious danger for the democratic regimes still existing in Western Europe; on the other hand, the Americans are making an ever greater bid to take into their own hands the functions of repressive control in countries which they regard as decisive rear bases for their aggressive designs. This explains why they are establishing more and more

military bases in Italy, France, and Germany... And while the Americans are thus preoccupied there is always some garrulous Social Democratic or Christian Democratic writer to assert (as if it were something perfectly natural) that there is no need to fear election returns “since should, unfortunately, the Left win a serious election battle tomorrow, the U.S. bases will begin to act”!. This gives the game away. All this makes the aggressive nature of the policy which goes by the name of the “Atlantic policy”, plainer and plainer.

It is ridiculous to repeat that it is allegedly a defence policy, The entire Atlantic policy is aggressive. It is aggressive by the very nature of the definition of this treaty, and by the means used for its realisation... The Atlantic Pact is an aggressive pact because it openly expresses the intention to maintain a definite social system and to prepare the destruction of the free, democratic, socialist systems that exist today. The anti-Comintern pact pursued exactly the same aims and led to war.

## **The Basic Task—Struggle for Peace**

What strikes the eye in the present situation is the officiousness and servility displayed towards America by the Italian Government in international policy. Not one of the countries against whom the Atlantic Pact is spearheaded has ever threatened Italy in any way or taken any step encroaching on her national independence. Despite this the Italian Government has time and again manifested its servile obedience to the orders of U.S. imperialism, including those which, more

than any other, threatened the independence and sovereignty of our country, intensified its hostility towards the countries against which the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists are directed. Such a foreign policy does not stem from the demands of national life in Italy, on the contrary, these demands dictate the need for another foreign policy, the reverse of the present policy.

Is Italy interested in severing relations with China and many other countries in the same part of the world only because doing so pleases the U.S. imperialists or serves to support their aggressive designs?

What Italian policy should we uphold in relation to Germany? Do our interests coincide with the interests of the U.S. monopolists who seek to restore, together with German war production, aggressive German militarism? Certainly not. We seek, above all, to establish good neighbourly relations and trade relations with both parts of Germany. We are also interested in a peaceful settlement of the conflict which divides Germany in two. Every time German militarism raised its head in Europe our sovereignty and independence became, sooner or later, objects of attack by it. Consequently, Italian policy on the German problem cannot differ from the policy pursued by the Soviet Union: peaceful restoration of German unity, no revival of German militarism.

The delegation of our authoritative representatives which recently visited Moscow testified that large-scale development of commodity exchange between our economy and the economy of the countries to the East of Italy is perfectly feasible and corresponds to our interests. But the Government ignores Italy's interests. It takes into account the interests of the U.S.



imperialists and forbids not only economic but also cultural exchange with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. This is not an Italian policy! It is a policy directed against Italy's interests.

In such conditions our central task is, clearly, the fight for peace. This task must be the starting point for all our work, the basis of all our propaganda and agitation. We must acknowledge that we have not achieved the results we could have achieved in this sphere. We must talk with and convince men, women and families about the elementary justice of the struggle we are waging not because we want to seize power or disturb the peace of the country. This struggle for independence, for the very existence of our country, is dictated solely by love of the homeland and by the fervent desire to avert the looming danger of war, a danger which is becoming more and more menacing.

The economic situation, too, contributes to aggravation of the general situation. The position continues to be characterised by general stagnation and manifestations of crisis in some branches of industry, accompanied by a slow but steady shrinking of the home market, which, in turn, worsens the situation of an ever-increasing section of the population and, in the first instance, of workers, peasants, office employees, and small and medium manufacturers.

Obviously, in such circumstances, the leading industrial groups and, consequently, the Government, prefer to ensure the profits of the capitalists by means of laws restricting trade union rights, while in order to defend and raise the standard of life of the working people a radical change is necessary in the present political and economic policy. Until such a change is effected, greater vigilance and more militancy on the

part of the working people is needed in the matter of defending and improving living standards.

This vigilance and militancy must be ensured in the first place by the activity of the vanguard—Communists, Socialists, and progressive democrats. The fight for work and for wages must be continued and made more active. Hence, our task is to organise better than before. The results achieved in this sphere must not be underestimated...

Taking the struggle of the past few months in the aggregate, we cannot omit the fact that government employees won salary increases to the amount of 61 billion lire, while workers in industry gained increases in family allowances and allowances for workers with large families to the amount of 48 billion and other benefits to the amount of 18 billion, in total, a sum of approximately 120 billion. There should be added to this the hundreds of millions won by individual groups of working people who by steadfast struggle succeeded in breaking the resistance front of the employers.

Such gains were achieved only as a result of the hundreds of strikes, stoppages, partial and general actions which took place. Without this nothing would have been achieved. This signifies that we must go forward along this path. We need to reinforce the trade unions and Labour Exchanges more and more in order to make them active centres of control and leadership of the entire movement, capable at any moment of waging the necessary struggle for the living standards of the working people. We must constantly deepen the consciousness of the workers.

It is necessary to preserve—and to create where it is non-existent, defend where it is threatened—unity of the working people in the mills, factories and offices.

On the solution of this task depends, in large measure, development of the entire situation.

## **Consolidate Election Successes, Enhance Vigilance Against Fascist Danger**

Before quoting some figures of the election returns. I would like to recall that the conditions during the election were very difficult for the popular forces, perhaps the most difficult since the liberation. Despite all the pressure, corruption, scandalous clerical terror and direct forgery employed by the enemy, the popular forces registered important gains.

If we take the elections of 1951 and 1952 then the Left won, in the aggregate, an extra 487,000 votes. Their poll rose from 31.8 per cent to 35.7 per cent compared with 1948. According to official data, the Christian Democrats and their allies lost approximately 4,300,000 votes which signifies a decline from 63 to 49.6 per cent.

As is evident, a profound shift has taken place generally in favour of the Left Parties. Apart from this obvious numerical success, it is necessary to dwell on the political successes which for us are very important, since we participate in elections to win positions, aware, at the same time, that the structure of reactionary bourgeois society is designed to prevent these gains. Therefore, we attach great importance to the manner in which the people conduct the election struggle, how well they are organised and the degree of their consciousness. This aspect, is for us, decisive and it is here particularly that our successes have been

greatest. In the first place, there was not a shade of isolation of our Party. On the contrary, never before did we feel ourselves so closely linked not only with the Socialists, whose policy was one of the elements of success, but also with many Liberals, Republicans, Social Democrats and Democrats in general, who previously never maintained contact with us, but who, in this election campaign, fought side by side with us with complete, mutual confidence and satisfaction.

A glance at some of the regions presents a remarkable picture. In three regions— Umbria, Emilia and Tuscany—the Left forces polled 50 per cent of the votes; in two regions—Marche and Liguria—over 40 per cent; in eight—from 38 to 35 per cent and only in four—from 25 to 30 per cent.

All this gives a remarkable picture not because the conclusion from this is that by gradually improving its positions, at first in one place and then in another, the working class can one fine day assume power through the medium of elections. To think so would be erroneous and that is not the point at all. This picture simply illustrates how numerous are the popular strata standing for a policy of freedom, work and peace, that is, for the policy upheld by the Left parties. It shows that huge masses of the population are ready to support a government that will conduct a left policy, that is, a policy of freedom and peace. If we take into account the method used today for holding elections in Italy, it would not be erroneous to assert that we are approaching the winning of the majority of the population for radically amending the policy pursued by the clerical Party, its government and its satellites. The left forces are today superior to those of the clericals, although they are not superior to the combined forces

of the clericals and their satellites. The Christian Democratic Party seeks to conceal this fact by repeatedly publishing data showing the growing number of municipalities in which it has a majority. If this is true and if, at the same time, the Minister of the Interior acknowledges the loss of some 4,000,000 odd votes, it means that we are up against an election fraud, stemming from the electoral law, which is contrary to the rules of democracy and political decency.

At the same time there is the advance made by the Rights—the monarchists and fascists. This advance, numerically speaking, was most pronounced in some zones and in a number of large towns in Southern Italy. But nowhere was the advance of the Rights registered at the expense of the Left forces... It took place at the expense of weakening the so-called parties of the Centre—from the clericals to the liberals. It follows that we are witnessing the disintegration of the ruling parties, the disintegration of the conservative bloc which, as is known, registered success on April 18, 1948.

Despite this, the danger which stems from the advance of the Right monarchist and fascist forces is serious and represents one of the political factors complicating and aggravating the general situation. The majority of Italian citizens are openly hostile to both fascism and the monarchy. However, this hostility is not yet manifested in the broad movement and we, who have always been the most active and militant anti-fascist force, did not exert and are not exerting sufficient effort to achieve this result.

Even in our propaganda we, seemingly, at times forget about fascism, or think that everybody understand what it represents and how to prevent its

revival. We have not written books for readers from the middle sections with a view to reminding them of what fascism was; we have, as yet, done little to inculcate, intensify and organise the anti-fascist moods in our country and to transform them into a broad movement which would become an insurmountable barrier against any attempt to restore fascism. This, today, is one of the basic tasks for us and for all democrats.

In the first place, who provoked and organised the Right trend among the electorate? This was done by a section of leading groups of the Italian bourgeoisie with the aid of the biggest reactionary centre,—the Vatican. What impelled these groups to such a switch which at times led to differences between them and the clerical government? The basis for all this was clearly a striving to pave the way for a regime even more reactionary than the present regime. This same intention from another side, guides the U.S. imperialists.

It is necessary to take into account that this regeneration of reaction can be accomplished in two ways: either by open struggle similar to that waged by the fascists against the working people's organisations and democratic parties in 1920-26, or without open struggle, but by provoking the working people's parties to premature clashes and conflicts, simultaneously changing the existing regime with the aid of legislative measures, and by virtually reversing relations between the state apparatus and the democratic forces.

Such are the two paths before the reactionary ruling groups in Italy today.

So far the clerical party, evidently, has chosen the second path, calculating on achieving maximum regeneration of reaction by means of changing the laws and by changing relations between the people and their

parties and the state apparatus. Achievement of such regeneration is pursued by the special laws proposed by the clericals: the anti-trade union law, designed to deal a blow to the activity of the unions and, against their cadres; the law on civil defence, the purpose of which is to enable the ruling party and Government to dispose of shock troops for civil war; the law which goes by the name of “many-sided” but which, in actual fact, is designed to restrict and destroy the basic democratic freedoms: freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom of elections. And, finally, to disguise all this, the idea is advanced of a new electoral law, the purport of which is not difficult to define; to create a situation in which the votes cast against the government should count for less than votes cast in support of the government...

Such is the line of conduct marked out by the ruling clerical party; to carry out this line, this party resorts to the support of U.S. imperialism and seeks the support of its vassal parties. This line leads to annulment of constitutional freedoms and signifies preparing the country, on U.S. orders, for participation in aggressive war.

But if it is correct to say that there are two pathways open to the reactionary groups in Italy, it would be incorrect to say that these two pathways contradict each other. There is no contradiction between them because the aim of both is the same. The history of Europe in the period between the two world wars shows that as a rule fascism comes to power not by means of a frontal attack by naked reactionary forces, especially when it is a matter of big countries with more or less solid democratic consciousness. He who strives to destroy democratic freedoms always proclaims that he

is not a fascist and even alleges that he is anxious to bar the way to fascism.

This is what happened in Austria: the clerical party strangled democratic rights hurled its armed forces against the working class and used artillery against the workers' districts in Vienna. For whom did it work? It worked not for itself, but for the fascists because in the final analysis power was seized by the fascists.

In Germany the same thing was done by the clerical party of the Centre: it restricted and later abolished democratic rights, throttled Parliament, dispersed the regional Social Democratic governments and ruthlessly crushed the labour movement. But the fruits of this work went to fascism.

We must clearly explain this to all citizens in Italy, help them to discern the hotbed of fascism, to realise how the danger of a revival of fascism is growing.

De Gasperi, Scelba, Piccioni and Gonella—these are the people who constitute the danger of fascism, despite the fact that Scelba was responsible for the adoption of an alleged anti-fascist law and despite the fact that, in words, his followers act against fascism. Actually, however, they concentrate their fire against democratic rights, against the Constitution of the Republic and its principles. In fact, all their activity is directed against the workers' and the aggressive democratic movement...

Had it not been for the clerical policy there would have been no strengthening of the monarchists and fascists; any strengthening of clerical reaction brings grist to the mill of fascism... Today our task is, still more resolutely to wage struggle in defence of democratic rights closely combining it with the struggle in defence of peace. Our concrete task is to demand



and secure respect for and adherence to the Constitution of the Republic in every respect... Our aim is to demand and secure, by means of rallying on a democratic basis, the popular forces for a policy of peace pursued by a government of peace, to break with the Atlantic pact commitments, a change in the entire foreign policy of Italy and the participation of our country in the front of defence of peace.

### **Unity of Working Class—Basis for Unity of Entire People**

There can be no doubt that, as pointed out above, the struggle for freedom and peace, on the one hand, and for the destruction of the Constitution and preparation for war, on the other hand, is class struggle. The forces now seeking the destruction of the Constitution and striving for war constitute the most reactionary aggressive groups of the monopoly and agrarian bourgeoisie, the foreign imperialists and the Italian reactionaries who bank on benefiting from subservience to the foreign imperialists. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the working class is the decisive force standing guard over peace and democratic rights...

However, if the working class represents the main force on which we rely in this struggle this does not mean that the working class must wage it singlehanded. There is a strategy of struggle for freedom and a strategy of struggle for peace, and we understand this precisely because we are Communists. The strategy of struggle for freedom is that we, defending the

principles of democracy, come into contact with and can act in co-operation with the broad masses of the people who do not belong to the working class but who realise that their life and their wellbeing are inseparable from maintenance and respect for democratic rights. The strategy of struggle for peace is a still broader strategy because, while defending peace we come into contact with and can act in co-operation both with individuals and groups of people still farther removed from us from the point of view of social status and outlook but who feel that defence of peace may signify, at a given moment, defence of all that is indispensable for their existence.

At the moment when we are searching for and finding forms of co-operation with new strata and groups of the population we must never forget the principles of this strategy and must never make the mistake that some people do who repeat at every step: today we co-operate with you, but tomorrow, when peace will have been saved, we must part and take different positions.

Things are altogether different because when we wage a vital and prolonged struggle for certain concrete aims with the participation of broad sections of the population, the conditions of the entire movement change in the course of the struggle. In the postwar period we were able to co-operate and continue to co-operate with certain individuals and groups with whom we jointly fought for the overthrow of fascism. It is important to remember that there are particularly favourable conditions in Italy for the creation of a broad movement for defence of rights and peace because the country experienced twenty years sufferings under fascism and five years of frightful trials during the war

waged in the interests of foreign imperialism. The people have not forgotten this.

As for the parties which are in vassaldom to the Christian Democrats they are undergoing a severe crisis both as a result of the constant narrowing of their base and of the ever sharpening contradiction between the actions of the Christian Democratic Party and its alleged principles.

However, we must not forget that these parties still continue to exist, to control and give orientation to certain groups of the population including people whose political conscience has not disappeared as is the case with Saragat, Villabrun or Pacciardi, and who have not yet lost their attachment to the principles of social democracy, liberalism and republicanism. Consequently, they will be able to understand us provided we bring home to them the genuine content of our struggle.

We are still working badly in this sphere. We remember it only during election struggles, when we are confronted with the problem of compiling election lists. As a rule, we adopt either a hostile attitude towards the members of these parties or we conduct abstract propaganda among them; not infrequently our work suffers from the two shortcomings. We do not engage in discussion with them, do not engage in discussion with them, do not try to convince them, do not propose a political platform acceptable to people who do not want to be members of the Communist Party or of the Socialist Party.

In addition, there is the movement of the Left Independents in relation to which we must act with all seriousness. Its strength among the electorate can be estimated only tentatively. It can be said that in the recent elections this movement polled some 500,000

votes, more than the vote polled by the Republican Party. Irrespective of the future organisational forms of this movement it is called upon to occupy a still more important place in the political life of the country.

Naturally, for the creation of a broad successful movement in defence of peace and democratic rights it is necessary, first and foremost, to preserve and strengthen the unity of the working class and the toiling masses. This is the main reason why the Christian Democrats and all their allies are now concentrating their fire on the Socialist Party. They would like to split the unity of the workers and of all working people and, simultaneously, doom the Socialist Party to the fate which befell small satellite parties. Since the time of the Social Democratic split, the Italian Socialist Party, maintaining unity with us on the basis of the pact concerning unity of action, developed in its own way as a big political party. The Social Democrats, on the contrary, presented a sorry spectacle of disintegration, vacillation and internal intrigue. The Socialist Party grew stronger, won substantial success in the election, advanced its own policy based on the demand for easing the tension. We understand and appreciate this policy and are ready to support it every time it is concretised in definite action. It is perfectly understandable that this is not to the liking of de Gasperi and that he suggests that the Socialists should break off relations with us. He knows that such a break would mean the Socialist Party taking the Saragat path, that it would signify the beginning of its self-liquidation as a serious and effective political force. The struggle of the Socialists for unity of the working class is, simultaneously, struggle for the unity and consolidation of their Party, for its traditions and its future. We

maintain contact with the Socialist Party and continue the fight for unity of the working class because this is the necessary prerequisite for the development of the forces of democracy and peace in all spheres of their activity...

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We must realise that ahead of us there is a period of still more difficult struggle, both in the trade unions and in the political and Parliamentary spheres. Taking this into account we must raise our ideological level, understand the course of events, and be able constantly to enrich our propaganda with correct arguments corresponding to the situation. Keeping this in mind we must establish still wider control over the entire activity of the Party, ensure a more balanced development of all sides of our activity.

The foreign occupation of our country and the danger to its independence and peace become more and more glaring. The reactionary designs of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and attempts at naked reactionary regeneration and destruction of democratic rights are taking shape. However, taking into account not only our own forces and not only the forces of our allies but all the sentiments of the Italian people, their devotion to democracy and freedom, their striving for work and peace we can chart for our Party not only the prospect of hard work and difficult struggle but also the prospect of success.

# **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

## **EDITION OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS IN JAPAN**

The Japanese Publishing House "Otsuki Syoten" has released from the press Volume 8 of Comrade J. V. Stalin's works which contains "Problems of Leninism".

## **MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY**

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, held on June 27-28, discussed two points: educational work of the Party among the masses—report by Comrade Marton Horvath, Member of the Political Bureau; work of the Party among the youth—reporter Comrade Mihaly Farkas, Member of the Political Bureau.

After thorough discussion in which Comrade Rakosi participated, the meeting unanimously approved the political line outlined in both reports.

## **STATEMENT ON SAAR BY CENTRAL BOARD, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY**

A statement issued by the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany concerning the Saar district, points out that the separatist government in the Saar, acting on orders from the

French imperialists, is more and more resorting to terrorist methods. It has elaborated a "Law concerning Parties" which empowers the Government, at its discretion, to ban any party which is not to its liking. By means of a new electoral law the Government seeks to prevent the separatist party from suffering defeat in the elections.

"In pursuit of its militarist designs", says the statement, "the Adenauer Government has refused to protect the national interests of the German population in the Saar district and has betrayed them to French imperialism... This betrayal of the interests of the Saar population was clearly confirmed by the negotiations conducted by Adenauer and Schuman with Hoffmann, head of the Saar separatist government, and by the exchange of letters between Adenauer and Schuman... However, the signing of the militarist 'general contract' by Adenauer represents the most monstrous betrayal of the interests of the Saar population and of the entire German people".

The statement then points out that the "general contract" envisages prolonging the separation of the Saar district from Germany and the annexation of its economy by the French imperialists for another 50 years.

"The only Party", stresses the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, "which uncompromisingly upholds the national interests of the German people is the Communist Party of Germany in Western Germany, and the Communist Party of the Saar in the Saar district... It demands that the Saar question be solved on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement which... regards the Saar as integral part of Germany. Long live the struggle for a united,

independent, peace-loving, democratic Germany of which the Saar is an integral part!”.

## **EXTRAORDINARY ASSEMBLY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO**

The recent extraordinary assembly (conference) of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico discussed questions concerning the political line of the Party in the present period. The assembly adopted a resolution calling on the Party for intensified struggle for the immediate demands of the workers and peasants, for national independence, for peace and for the immediate withdrawal Puerto Rican soldiers from Korea.

It was decided to put forward Communist Party candidates in the elections for a number of municipalities and to nominate Deusdedit Marrero, a selfless peace fighter now in prison, as Communist candidate for the local parliament.

The assembly stressed that all members should follow the Marxist-Leninist principles of democratic centralism and develop self-criticism.

Comrade Juan Santos Rivera was elected Chairman of the Party and Comrade Cesar Andreu Iglesias, General Secretary.

## **COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA IN STRUGGLE FOR PEOPLE'S INTERESTS**

A meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Australia held in



the second half of June and attended by the leaders of the Party organisations of the three biggest states—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland—discussed the report on the home and world situation delivered by R. Dixon, Chairman of the Party.

Comrade Dixon pointed out that the present upsurge of struggle in Australia in defence of living standards and for peace creates conditions for the immediate defeat the Menzies war government and for the building of a powerful people's movement for peace and Socialism. Victory depends, said Dixon, on the united struggle of the working class and a strong Communist Party leading all sections of the people in fight for the common fight for peace and improved living standards.

The Political Committee issued an appeal calling on the people of Australia to unfold the campaign for the defeat of the Menzies government.

The Political Committee obliged the Communists to engage in a persistent and patient explanation of the Communist Party Programme which offers the sole solution to the nation's problems. The Communists should associate the struggle for the defeat of the Menzies government with strengthening "mass work for peace, with the economic struggles of the workers, and with defence of the rights of youth and children".

The meeting pointed out that the conditions exist for a big advance by the Communist Party. It was decided to make during July-September a big drive for strengthening the Party's mass work, to extend its mass contact and improve its leadership of the mass movement. The Political Committee obliged all Party committees to give special attention to improving the work in the branches and to make the branches real political and organisational centres of mass work.

The Political Committee reminded all members of their duty to participate actively in trade union work.

## **EXPERIENCE OF A BOROUGH ORGANISATION, BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY**

For a long time the Croydon Party organisation was regarded as the most backward Borough organisation in the Surrey District. Only a few of the members were active in Party work—the others being regarded as “hopelessly passive”. ‘The inaction of the membership led to a situation in which the Party had practically no influence on political life in the Borough.

The basic reason for this situation was the isolation of the Party branches from local problems, lack of knowledge of the requirements of the population and absence of planned work. As a result, the members had no confidence in their ability to conduct work among the masses.

On the initiative of the District Committee the work of the branches is now carried out according to a plan based on the needs and requirements of the population of the Borough and the branch meetings discuss the points, arguments and facts for members’ talks with the people. This led to a considerable advance in the work of the members and at the same time activated the entire political life of the Borough: sales of the “Daily Worker” increased and distribution of leaflets and other Party literature improved, a movement against the cuts in the social services developed, a conference against the educational cuts and a meeting in defence of civic rights were held; the local branches of the

Amalgamated Engineering Union adopted resolutions against rearming Western Germany, and more signatures were gathered to the five-Power Peace Pact Appeal.

The Borough Committee is now working according to plan. While conscious of the many weaknesses that remain to be overcome, Croydon Communists are confident that they are stepping out along the right path.

## **BOOK CIRCULATION IN BULGARIA**

One of the most characteristic and significant successes of the cultural revolution now taking place in People's Democratic Bulgaria is that books are reaching millions of working people. In the seven years of people's rule in Bulgaria nearly 15,000 books have been published in editions totalling 115 million copies, that is, 16 copies per capita of the population. These include 117 works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in a total of 3,614,670 copies. The "Short History of the C.P.S.U.(B)" has appeared in eight editions of 255,000 copies.

The works of Georgi Dimitrov—the great son of the Bulgarian people—and Vylko Tchervakov, his worthy successor, have been printed in large editions. Sixty-five books by Georgi Dimitrov have appeared in a total 1,370,000 copies, V. Tchervakov's reports "Tasks of the Co-operative Movement in the Countryside; Basic Features of the Rules of Agricultural Co-operatives" and "Organisational and Mass-political Work of the Communist Party of Bulgaria" have been printed in 400,000 copies.

Works by Bulgarian writers are published in large editions. In 70 years, from the liberation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke till 1944, the works of Khristo Botev, great Bulgarian revolutionary poet, appeared in 61 editions in 212,000 copies, and in six years following 1944 in 23 editions totalling 216,000 copies. In addition to Bulgarian classical works, including the poetry of outstanding proletarian poets Smirnenski and Vaptsarov, works by the contemporary Bulgarian writers L. Stoyanov, G. Karaslavov, Kh. Radevski, St. Daskalov and others are printed in large editions.

Soviet books are popular in Bulgaria. Today the spiritual life of Bulgarian people is unthinkable without the works of Gorki, Mayakovsky, Al. Tolstoi, Sholokhov, Fedin, Fadeyev and others. Workers in various fields of endeavour are studying the works of Michurin, Pavlov, Williams, Lysenko and other Soviet scientists. The publication of 2,109 Soviet books in the period from September 9, 1944 up to the end of 1950 in more than 17,300,000 copies testifies to the great love of the Bulgarian people for Soviet literature.

## **CONSPIRACY "A L'AMERICAINE". Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party**

**Below we publish the political part of the letter sent by Jacques Duclos from the Sante Prison, where he was held, to a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.**

The people of France evaluated the arrival in their country of General Ridgway as evidence of intensification of the war danger.

This explains, in particular, the fact that the May 28 demonstration against the arrival of the new Commander of the Atlantic army assumed far greater dimensions than the demonstration in January 1951 against the arrival of Eisenhower which was likewise banned.

That which possibly was not very clear to the masses at the beginning of 1951 has become much clearer now. The great lesson, derived from the facts, shows that the French Government has refused to discuss the Soviet proposal for a peaceful settlement of the German problem, that it has signed the militarist "general contract" with revanchist Adenauer and has become a party to the creation of the new Wehrmacht in Western Germany, thereby seriously intensifying the threat of a new conflict.

The masses are beginning to understand ever more clearly that the war now being prepared for us, would be more terrible than anything seen in the past.

From this standpoint Truman's appointment of Ridgway to replace Eisenhower assumes an importance which no French man or woman can fail to appreciate. Ridgway—general of the plague war which he started in Korea and which he fs ready to unleash in Europe tomorrow.

By appointing Ridgway Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Army, the U.S. imperialists wanted to show us that they will not hesitate to resort to the most barbarous methods in order to impose their domination.

In these conditions the French have serious grounds for concern and indignation; they see in Ridgway's appointment an attempt to destroy France and the French people either with the atom bomb or to annihilate our population by means of germ war.

No matter the "slogans" of the mercenary journalists, all this represents and is symbolic of the germ murderer Ridgway; at the same time his name recalls the mass slaughter of war prisoners. Small wonder then that the "aureole" of horror surrounds this sinister figure which no amount of official propaganda can dispel.

Truman and his subordinates in the French Government were well aware that the appointment of Ridgway would inevitably evoke a popular rebuff in France, hence special police measures were taken before the arrival of Eisenhower's successor.

It should be mentioned that the police preparations included a visit to the U.S.A. by the Paris Police Prefect Baylot, member of the Socialist Party, who journeyed thither to acquaint himself with the latest technique employed by. the repressive. forces in the U.S.

This police prefect is notorious as a hardened anti-Communist. It was he, who in a newspaper interview on

June 13, 1951, when the election campaign was at its height, dared to challenge the patriotism of the Communists, of the comrades of Gabriel Peri, Pierre Semard and the 75,000 other heroes who gave their lives for France and the great cause of Communism.

A vulgar policeman, capable of committing any base act or crime, he did not hesitate to declare in language which is simply a translation from American: "I consider that whenever I find it necessary to conduct an operation against any Communist this means an operation against a military act of the Russians." Small wonder then that with this mode of thought Baylot, the Socialist police prefect, was sent for 4 special course of training by the Americans who find him suitable for any foul undertaking.

This Baylot, naturally, played an important role in preparing the conspiracy "à l'américaine", organised in every detail by the Pinay Government to provide a pretext for unleashing and intensifying the anti-Communist repressions.

However, the preparation of this conspiracy had its shortcomings,—as can be seen from the vacuum in the police files. It should be noted that French justice, basing itself on the demonstration organised by the peace movement on May 28, actually charged the Communists with the intention of attempting on that day "to overthrow and destroy the Government by force and violence".

It is interesting and worth noting that this was precisely the first point in the indictment against the 12 leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.; and shows, in particular, that the matter is really one of a conspiracy "à l'américaine".

The American methods were also seen in the attempt to use as evidence the so-called radio transmitter and the so-called carrier-pigeons. In this way the authorities tried to do in Paris what had been done in Athens against Beloyannis and other Greek patriots whose glorious deeds live in the hearts of all those throughout the world fighting under the banner of freedom and peace.

As a result of the collapse of all the “grounds” for the accusation which the Government endeavoured to use against the Party, it is now anxiously looking for additional “proofs” as is evident from the illegal raid on the premises of the Central Committee of the Party and the raids on the premises of various democratic organisations.

The search for “proof” was also conducted in Toulon and all along the French Mediterranean coast to the accompaniment of a hue and cry in the reactionary press. This was done not without the interference of Baylot who, prior to becoming police prefect in Paris, was the super-prefect in this district.

The initiators of the conspiracy are well aware that their charge of an “attempt against the internal security of the state” is absolutely unfounded. They know that if the accused Communists are brought to trial and are given the opportunity to make public statements they will follow the example of Dimitrov at the Leipzig trial. From accused they will become the accusers.

Hence, fearing that their own weapon would be turned against them, Brune and Martinaud Deplat seek to extend the “conspiracy”. Without even a shred of evidence they raise the question of an attempt against the “external security of the state” in order to avert a public trial which for them would be dangerous. These



gentlemen would like to have us tried behind closed doors, by a military tribunal.

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The intention of the Government is clear. It wants to strike the heaviest possible blow at the Party of Maurice Thorez, it would like to destroy the Communist Party because it sees in it a most serious obstacle to the realisation of its policy of national betrayal, war, poverty and fascism.

However, the Pinay clique cannot hope to accomplish its aims unless it succeeds in isolating the Communist Party, separating it from the masses and placing it outside the nation.

By means of its conspiracy the Government wanted to go farther than it did and to do so quickly. But the strength of the popular rebuff thwarted this design; apart from this, the fascist methods of Brune, Martinaud Deplat and Baylot and Co. met with a very lukewarm reception and even evoked discontent in circles which usually easily reconcile themselves with anti-Communism, but where greater heed is paid to public opinion than to anti-Communism. The gamblers who staged the conspiracy in American style, are, like their transatlantic masters, inclined to disregard the sentiments of the masses; they even go as far as to believe that everything can be arranged with the help of the police. This explains why, seeking to represent their wishes for reality, these Government circles try systematically to belittle the significance of the mass movements throughout France and which continue to develop and will develop still more **for the release of the prisoners' charged with "conspiracy"**.

The Government and its lackeys sought an alleged contradiction between the political slogans of the struggle against the conspiracy and the slogans of the struggle for immediate demands despite the fact that these slogans are, in fact, interlaced, supplement each other, and the working people who failed to realise this fact at first are now becoming increasingly conscious of it; they are becoming increasingly aware of the connection between repressions and the policy of war.

Indeed, how can anyone fail to see that when the French rulers, collaborating with their American ringleaders, resort to “plots” against the Communists, they are looking for the opportunity to facilitate acceleration of their war preparations by getting rid of the most ardent peace champions.

Comrade Stalin clearly showed that in order to wage war, it is not enough to increase armaments, it is not enough to organise new coalitions. It is necessary further to strengthen the rear in the capitalist countries. Not a single capitalist country can wage a serious war without a preliminary strengthening of its rear, without bridling “its” workers, without bridling “its” colonies. This explains, said Comrade Stalin, the gradual fascisation of the policy of bourgeois governments.

Such is the policy of fascisation pursued by the Pinay Government. However, this policy is giving rise to anxiety among considerable sections of the population of France. This anxiety is spreading even to those circles which however, as a rule, readily favour anti-Communist campaigns but which are beginning to ask themselves: may not that which is being done today against the Communist be done tomorrow against others?

The fascist danger which hitherto the masses associated with de Gaulle alone, is now, in the light of the present political reality, associated by them not only with de Gaulle but also with Pinay. Indeed, everyone can see that Pinay, of whom an American newspaper wrote that he is doing what de Gaulle promised to do, is pursuing a policy of accelerated fascisation of the country which cannot be concealed by economic formulas like that of “defence of the franc”, etc.

And the fact that in the present circumstances the big bourgeoisie in France preferred to effect the fascisation of the country with the aid of Pinay and not with the aid of de Gaulle is explained by the following: the present Chairman of the Council of Ministers, by his methods which are a mixture of fascist arrogance and hypocrisy, was successful at first in encountering a less popular rebuff than that which inevitably would have been evoked by the open accession to power of de Gaulle fascism. These questions are being made clear to the masses by the facts.

The working people who can now judge the policy of Pinay are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the anti-Communist repressions cannot be separated from the action of the Government directed against all wage increases at a time when no one can conceal the bluff of the price reduction. Today it is clear that this “reduction”, as repeatedly pointed out to the working class by the Communist Party, was announced simply in order to justify the wage freeze.

Therefore, far from separating the slogans of the struggle for immediate demands from the slogans of the struggle for peace and against repressions, the workers

are beginning closely to link these slogans, being fully conscious of the need for this.

Indeed, how can one fail to see that the Communists are being hit because they are ardent champions of peace. This blow falls on them for the purpose of paving the way to war.

It is only natural, therefore, to link the struggle for release of the prisoners with the struggle for defence of peace, and the Communists must strive to explain this to the working people and other peace supporters who may display vacillation and lack of understanding of the situation.

Nor can one fail to see that the Communists are being attacked because they are passionate champions of democratic freedoms. This is being done with the intention of striking later at all the working people irrespective of convictions, at all patriots, democrats and all members of the resistance movement because the latest U.S. invaders and their lackeys seek to impose their policy, which is contrary to the interests of the people and the interests of France, by means of fascist methods.

It is clear, therefore, that it is impossible to separate the struggle for democratic rights and the struggle against fascism from the struggle for the release of the prisoners.

And finally, one cannot fail to see that the Communists are being attacked because they are marching in the van of the defenders of the working class and of all the working people. The representatives of big capital direct their blow against the Communists in order to pave the way for still more brutal exploitation of the working people, still more ruthless persecution of ordinary people.

This explains why the working masses, while continuing and intensifying their struggle for bread, do not forget to demand the release of the ardent and faithful defenders of their interests.

Pinay, like his predecessors, declares through his newspapers that the anti-Communist repressions are not directed against the working class. The traitors in the person of the Socialist leaders for their part support this foul argument. However, the workers have a long memory. They have not forgotten that in the days of the Hitler occupation Petain, while indulging in similar declarations, pursued a policy of destroying the trade unions and worked out, on Mussolini's model, the notorious labour charter which is now the subject of the dreams of Brune, Minister of Interior—one of the chief organisers of the anti-Communist conspiracy.

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The working class can and must frustrate the plans of the Government seeking to destroy the trade union organisations whose activity is directed at upholding the interests of the working class. Therefore it is important that the working people, in their mass, express confidence in the great General Confederation of Labour whose strengthening, which is both necessary and possible, will lead to the unfolding of struggle by the working people.

At present the conditions of exploitation of the working class are such that the question of social battles is now on the order of the day. The more this struggle takes on a more general character—with due consideration to the specific conditions in the different

branches of industry—the more crushing will be the defeat of the Pinay policy.

Thus, for example, the situation in the war industry, where the workers are better paid, since they put in a lot of overtime, corresponds to the demand for a 40-hour week without any lowering of wages. Naturally, in the branches of industry affected by the crisis and in which working people are on short time or even fully unemployed, the demands of the unemployed must be forcefully brought to the fore. The demand for higher wages, the purchasing power of which declined by 15 per cent compared with September 1951, must everywhere figure on the agenda. Besides, the struggle of the workers can not only inflict serious defeat on the capitalist exploiters and the Pinay policy, it can also create favourable conditions that would enable other sections of the working people to join the struggle for immediate demands.

The mass base of the Pinay Government not only is not being extended, on the contrary, it is narrowing not only in the towns but also in the countryside. Discontent among the peasantry is growing as a result of the discrepancy between prices for agricultural produce and prices for industrial goods. This discontent also explains why the peasant masses are boycotting the Pinay Government loan, the results of which are far below what was anticipated.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the flow of gold from the population, which the Government calculated would ensure the success of the loan, diminished steadily after the framed anti-Communist conspiracy staged by the Government, and as for the loan of whose success Pinay was certain, its failure is quite evident. This is an obvious sign of lack of

confidence in future Government policy on the part of people who before this were, undoubtedly, full of optimism.

Whenever organisations of the small and medium manufacturers express themselves in favour of the Pinay Government it would be wrong to draw the conclusion that these organisations reflect the mood of the social strata on whose behalf they are supposed to act.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the illusions generated by the Pinay policy and which, in large measure have already vanished, will not live long. Even official circles have had to acknowledge that it will be necessary to adopt measures this autumn, which, contrary to previous promises, will add to the tax burden of the population.

Pinay is well aware that his policy of war inevitably leads to growing financial and economic difficulties and that these difficulties cannot but aggravate the material conditions of the working masses. But all he would like is several months of relative tranquillity in order to intensify the policy of repressions against working-class organisations.

Consequently, the Government must be given no respite. Consequently, we must develop in all corresponding forms the struggle of the working class on which depends the entry into the struggle of the different categories of people who suffer from the Pinay policy. This is all the more important since the present situation, and the danger of war arising from it, demands that the people be constantly on the alert, demands that we see to it that there is not the slightest immobilisation of the masses in the everyday struggle for peace.

Taking into consideration the difference in the situation, the Pinay policy can be compared with Laval's policy in 1935. Just as Pinay in our times, Laval in his day conducted a bitter reactionary policy under the pretext of "saving the franc". Just as Pinay in our days, Laval accelerated the process of fascisation of the regime.

But Laval was confronted by a united working class, by the united front of working people—Communists and Socialists—by the Popular Front of struggle for bread, freedom and peace.

In those days Communist and Socialist workers fought side by side in "defence of peace"; they fought "against militarism, the colonial regime, appropriations for armaments and against secret diplomacy"; they acted jointly for "preserving and developing democratic, communal and trade union rights for all citizens"; they organised the struggle against the Laval Government, and proclaimed that they wanted "effectively to facilitate the success of the powerful popular movement capable of effecting a change in the political situation of the country".

In those times, under pressure of the masses, the Socialist leader Vincent Auriol approved this stand. In our days Auriol, having become President of the Republic, charges Communists with "conspiracy" because they have declared their intention to fight might and main to defeat the policy of war, poverty and fascism pursued by the Government of, Pinay—the former Petain supporter, to ensure a policy corresponding to the genuine interests of France.

It is necessary to remember from the events of 1935 that the political struggle of the masses against Laval brought about the downfall of the government and



paved the way for the great victory of the Popular Front.

The present mass political struggle can resolutely contribute to bringing about a change in the political course imposed on our country, it can bar the road to fascism, sweep aside the “conspiracy” and prevent war, and, in this way, create favourable conditions for winning national independence.

The Government would like to halt this political struggle of the masses. It was precisely for this reason that it hatched the conspiracy with the active support of the Socialist leaders. But the Socialist workers think and act otherwise; they are anxious and are beginning to realise that anti-Communism paves the way for fascism.

Hence, it is possible to say that our efforts aimed at unity will be successful if the Communists are able everywhere to unfold mass work, display understanding and draw the socialist workers into the common struggle, exposing simultaneously the criminal activity of their leaders.

It is possible and necessary also to draw into the struggle increasing numbers of Catholic workers—which presupposes exposure of the splitting policy of the clerical hierarchy—and also increasingly wider non-proletarian masses.

This signifies that large-scale unification can only be effected by waging the necessary struggle for saving peace, for defence of our rights, in struggle for the satisfaction of immediate demands.

History does not repeat itself in identical conditions, but no one can dispute the fact that today we can wage successful struggle against the Pinay policy just as we did yesterday against the Laval policy.

But for this we must employ, stubbornly, persistently and consistently, all means for uniting the working class in struggle since therein lies the essential condition for uniting all the national and democratic forces.

It is also possible in present conditions by means of persistent and constant work to draw into the struggle the broad masses in town and countryside, to convince these masses of the need to fight, to inculcate in them hope and confidence in victory, to unite them into a powerful United National Front against the government of national betrayal, war, impoverishment and fascism, with a view to saving peace and achieving a policy of social progress, to putting an end to the conspiracy and securing the release of the prisoners, to “achieving a change in the political situation” which would ensure the advent of a government corresponding to the cherished hopes of the people.

At the present moment the decisive task, as forcefully underlined by Maurice Thorez, is to save peace upon which everything else depends. Hence, in the present conditions, our primary and most important duty is to organise the struggle of the masses in defence of peace and for all immediate demands connected with it and for the most varied concrete sides of the struggle—such is our urgent and essential duty.

## **MINERS' CONFERENCE IN RUMANIA**

On June 28-29, a miners' conference was held in Petrosani, coal centre in the Jiu Valley, Rumanian People's Republic. The conference, which was attended by 367 delegates: stakhanovite miners, leading workers, foremen and mining engineers, discussed questions of improving the material conditions and cultural level of miners, measures for raising labour productivity and for further developing the coal industry.

In their speeches the delegates—miners and visitors—directors of enterprises and trade union functionaries expressed the firm resolve, by means of inspired labour, to carry out the line of socialist industrialisation elaborated by the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

Pointing to shortcomings in the organisation of work and in the matter of improving the wellbeing of the miners, the speakers made many valuable suggestions and concrete proposals for further developing the coal industry.

In conclusion a speech was delivered by Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The participants in the conference enthusiastically welcomed measures of the Party and Government for regulating the system of miners' wages, privileges for workers entering the mines and for improving labour protection, the new technical-organisational measures and measures for developing mechanisation of the coal industry.

**30<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST  
PARTY OF JAPAN. Kyuichi Tokuda,  
General Secretary, Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Japan**

The policy of achieving world domination pursued by the U.S. imperialists is at present encountering great obstacles. One such obstacle is the rapid development of the revolutionary movement in Japan.

The 1952 May Day demonstrations served as an illustration of the high level of the revolutionary movement in Japan. May Day demonstrations, which took place in 400 places in all parts of the country, rallied 4,000,000 people. The enemy, everywhere, organised attacks against the demonstrations, utilising for this purpose strong units of armed police under U.S. officers. However, the attempt to smash the demonstrations ended in obvious failure. In Tokyo 10,000 armed police, commanded by U.S. officers, attacked the May Day demonstration on the People's Square. A hundred thousand demonstrators resolutely rebuffed the police with the result that several hundred were killed and injured on both sides. The resolute resistance of the Japanese people makes the position of the U.S. troops in Korea even more hopeless, accelerates the political, economic and organisational collapse of the U.S. in Japan and adds to the confusion in the camp of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices—the Japanese reactionaries.

All this shows that the revolutionary movement in Japan has become a serious obstacle to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East and that in

this respect it plays an important role. This is precisely why it meets with a wide international response.

The present rise of the revolutionary movement in Japan has become possible as a result of the 30-years' stubborn struggle, waged by the Communist Party of Japan. Today, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary it is necessary for our Party to glance back at its past activity in order to learn from it, and, in this way, to help on its further development.

## I.

The great October Socialist Revolution in Russia tremendously influenced the development of the world revolutionary movement. Under its influence Communist Parties came into being in all countries. In recent years Communist Parties in many countries celebrated their 30th anniversary. This year, the Communist Party of Japan, founded on July 15, 1922, celebrates its 30th anniversary.

Beginning with the year 1900 the working-class trade union movement began to develop in Japan under the leadership of the great Sen Katayama. The militarist-absolute monarchy succeeded in throttling this movement for a time.

However, the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia revived the trade union movement among the workers and also the peasant and student movements. The summer of 1918 witnessed the so-called "rice revolt"—seizure of food by the starving population—in Japan.

Early in 1922 a Congress of the peoples of the Far East was held in Moscow. As a result of this Congress, the isolated Communist groups which then existed in

Japan, united into the Communist Party of Japan under the leadership of Comrade Sen Katayama. The programme of the Communist Party proclaimed the aim of overthrowing the monarchy and of establishing a democratic republic.

In 1927, this brief programme of the Communist Party was extended, and this made it possible to extend the influence of the Party among the masses. Having smashed the liquidator group of economists, headed by Jamakawa, and the leftist group of Fukumoto which, with their petty-bourgeois abstract theories sought to isolate the Party from the masses, the Communist Party of Japan became the genuine vanguard of the working class. Its programme included the following points: overthrow of the monarchy, abolition of Parasitic landlord ownership and transfer of the land to the peasants without compensation, a 7-hour working day and the establishment of a worker-peasant government. Thanks to Comrade Masanosuke Watanabe's leadership, the Party boldly waged the struggle for the realisation of this programme, relying on the support of the broad masses.

The inner contradictions of predatory Japanese imperialism, which was one of the weak links in the world imperialist system, and which maintained its existence with the aid of the monarchy system, became sharper as a result of the great national liberation movements in the Far Eastern countries, in China in particular, which developed under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was precisely for this reason that Japanese imperialism further intensified its intervention in China after World War I. By its seizure of Manchuria in 1931, Japan was the first to unleash World War II.

In order to wage the war Japanese imperialism further intensified its policy of oppressing the masses. This was a fascist system of oppression combined with feudal survivals.

The Communist Party was the first to be subjected to brutal repressions which later spread to the trade unions, peasant unions and student organisations, to all spheres of liberal cultural activity. The entire life of the people, its thoughts and actions, were fettered in militarist slavery.

These brutal repressions which had already begun in 1928, grew in intensity with the extension of the war.

Our Party bent every effort in the struggle against this policy, pursued in the interests of the aggressive war. Despite the rampant terror of the semi-feudal monarchy, the Communist Party went ahead with the struggle, organising anti-war groups in the factories, mines, in the countryside, and also in the army and navy.

In the course of this fierce struggle the enemy murdered Comrade Syoichi Ichikawa, an eminent leader of our Party.

Throughout the 23 years since the formation of the Communist Party and until the defeat of Japanese imperialism in 1945, our Party functioned illegally and was constantly subjected to brutal persecution. Consequently, the membership was never above 1,000. However, despite this, the Party succeeded in laying a certain foundation for the further development of the revolutionary movement among the workers and peasants and among the progressive students, under the leadership of the working class. This is proved by the extremely rapid growth of the Communist Party which

now has a membership of several hundred thousand and enjoys the support of the broad masses.

## II.

On August 15, 1945, the Japanese Emperor announced Japan's unconditional surrender in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration. Predatory Japanese imperialism suffered complete defeat and the Emperor, who had been regarded a deity, was forced to abandon his godship. The law on "maintenance of order" and other fascist laws were repealed. On October 10, 1945, many Japanese comrades, headed by the leadership of the Communist Party, were finally released after 18 years in prison.

Receiving for the first time the opportunity of legal existence, the Communist Party immediately developed its activity. In its programme it demanded the abolition of the monarchist system, confiscation of the parasitic landlord ownership of land and transfer of the land to the peasants, establishment of people's control over monopoly capital and a people's democratic republic. As a result, the Party was immediately subjected to fierce attacks by the reactionary forces and, particularly, on the part of the remaining fascist groups which did not even hesitate at terrorist attacks against the Communists with a view to intimidating them. Social Democratic elements, acting jointly with the capitalists, attacked the Communist Party, betraying the interests of the working class. But despite everything, the working class actively supported the Communist Party and almost the entire struggle of the working class was waged under the leadership of the Communist Party. As a result, a turbulent strike struggle



developed in Japan in 1946, In the summer and autumn of 1946 the seamen's trade union, the railwaymen's, electricians' and other unions waged a successful struggle demanding higher wages, an 8-hour working day, the introduction of a system of collective agreements between workers and employers and so on. There were no working-class organisations in Japan during the war. Early in 1947, factory and office workers organised in trade unions, already numbered 4,000,000.

In the course of this struggle our Party not only successfully led the strike struggle, it worked for the widescale establishment of working class control in industry. This control was necessary, because the capitalists, in view of the unfavourable political and economic situation in the country for them, were discontinuing production. In these conditions the workers were forced to resist and not by means of strikes alone but also by establishing their control over the enterprises. The masses, who suffered from shortages of essential commodities, welcomed this control.

The tactic of establishing working class control over production was fiercely attacked by the combined front of the capitalists and Social Democrats, but despite this it achieved success. This experience will, undoubtedly, prove very significant for the further development of the revolutionary situation. Precisely because it relied on control over production, the working class was able to wage a successful strike struggle and to fight confidently for power.

On February 1, 1947, 2,600,000 workers in the various branches of industry decided to declare a general strike. The government and capitalists found

themselves in an altogether hopeless plight in face of the tremendous might of the working class. Although they succeeded in averting this strike with the help of the military forces of MacArthur's headquarters, the workers nevertheless won, by means of negotiation, a 100 per cent increase in wages, the 8-hour day and the introduction of the system of collective agreements.

In May 1946, the U.S. imperialists, in a statement made by Acheson, completely disclosed their anti-Communist stand. They mustered all their efforts in order to install the reactionary Yoshida Government. However, prior to the general strike of February 1947, they dared not openly ban strikes. Only on January 31, 1947, seeing that the leading role of Communists was growing and that the workers relying on their control over production were developing the struggle on an increasing scale, the U.S. authorities issued an order banning general strikes. Since then they have incessantly extended their action, contrary to the Potsdam Declaration. The order, banning general strikes, issued in February 1947, was the first step along the pathway of establishing the present colonial regime in Japan.

Faced with the general strike ban in February 1947, our Party withdrew a step in order to strengthen its contact with the masses, headed by the working class. The leading influence of the Communist Party among the working class was strong, but its influence among the peasantry and, particularly, among the students and intelligentsia, was still weak. Party membership was not very great—a little over 30,000.

Later, all efforts were concentrated on strengthening the Party organisations and their influence among the various mass organisations, and,

rebuffing all kind of provocations and attacks on the part of the enemy, the Party steadily built up its revolutionary forces.

While prior to this, the Party to a certain degree, underrated the importance of work in the mass organisations, it later adopted a firm line designed to strengthen its influence in the different co-operative organisations, among cultural and art workers, in the organisations of small and medium manufacturers, in the central and local administrations, among the police and other organs of repression. The aim was not to confine the activity of the Party to the working class alone, but to extend it to the peasantry, students, intelligentsia, small and medium manufacturers and traders, and, in this way, create a broad national-democratic front. The Party also sought to extend its activity among the youth and women.

Previously, the majority of the Party press publications were printed in the centre. Now, a decision was adopted to issue publications in all provincial organs of the Party. By the end of 1949 Party organisations published a total of 5,000 newspapers, and journals. Party training was also organised in all organisations, In addition to the Central Party School for training leading cadres, schools were opened in all regional Party committees. In this way, we sought to raise the educational level of the members. While waging the struggle for the everyday demands of the masses and in defence of their interests, we reinforced the bonds between the Party and the masses and its steadfastness against all possible enemy repressions.

As a result, the forces of the Party have grown considerably.

Recruitment of new members was also carried out by rallying the Left-wing of the Socialist Party and the Worker-Peasant Party. As a result, the Communist Party grew considerably and by the end of 1949 its membership was over 200,000.

After the ban on the general strike in February 1947, Communists and other progressive elements were expelled wholesale from the trade unions and peasant organisations. For this purpose Communists were falsely charged with various crimes, and various methods of violence, bribery and all kinds of splitting activity, designed to weaken the influence of the Party among the masses, were employed. In reply, our Party sought on the one hand, to avert a split in the mass organisations, and, on the other, by various means, to reinforce its influence even in organisations under the leadership of reactionary or neutral elements. Thus, despite the resistance of the mercenary opportunist leadership of these organisations, the movement for united action in the mass organisations under the leadership of the Communist Party was intensified, the alliance between the working masses and the peasantry strengthened, and the tactic of the united front extended. Despite the fact, that the membership of the trade unions affiliated to the Congress of Industrial Organisations and other Left mass organisations had considerably declined, the united front tactic was widely and successfully applied in the mass organisations and the forces of the Communist Party far from diminishing, on the contrary, continued to grow.

During elections to the Chamber of Representatives in January 1949, our Party, despite brutal repressions on the part of the Yoshida Government and the U.S. occupationists, polled 3,000,000 votes and won 35 seats

in Parliament. In the course of the election campaign the influence of the Party grew considerably also in the provinces, where many Communists were elected to mayorships, village elders and deputies of municipal centres, whereas previously, they had practically no representation at all.

The work of the Party in the different cultural and scientific organisations and offices, which hitherto suffered from serious weaknesses, has been considerably extended.

However, along with these successes two types of opportunism came to the fore during this period. One was manifested at the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee held in spring 1949, Its advocates underestimated the reactionary essence of the American occupation regime and claimed that there was a possibility for the victory of the revolution by peaceful means through Parliament.

The other type of opportunism revealed itself in September 1949. Its advocates contended that power in Japan was wholly and completely in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, that the Yoshida Government and other organs of central and local rule were nothing more than the mechanical tools of American imperialism. Consequently, they held that the main task of the Party at the moment was struggle only against the U.S. occupation troops, saying nothing about the struggle against the Yoshida Government. These opportunists demanded that all the efforts of the Party be concentrated on popularising these tasks among the masses and on rousing the masses immediately to fight for withdrawal of the American troops.

Right-wing opportunism in the Party was overcome as a result of the inner-Party discussion. The articles

critically analysing the situation in Japan and in the Party published in the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!” and also in the newspaper “Jenminjipao” were of great help to the Party in this respect. The 18th enlarged Plenum held in January 1950, unanimously resolved that the immediate task of the Party was the struggle for ending the U.S. occupation regime and for the overthrow of the internal reactionary forces represented by the Yoshida Government. However, these decisions failed to impart full clarity to the estimation of the present situation in Japan, failed to define the main revolutionary action corresponding to the situation in the country. The Party continued to suffer from left opportunist vacillations which later led to the formation of factional groupings embracing all kind of vacillating elements headed by Trotskyites.

It goes without saying that the appearance in the Party of these factional groupings facilitated the drive of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reaction against the Communist Party. They took advantage of the internal weaknesses for the purpose of furthering disruptive activity inside the Party. This resulted in a temporary decline in membership and prevented the further growth of the Party.

The Party was confronted with the need to work out a new programme which would help to eliminate the inner-Party differences and open a new phase for the further development of the Party.

### III.

The main question on which the leadership of our Party lacked clarity was whether postwar Japan was an

imperialist country or whether it had become a colonial, dependent country. The Party leadership held the view that Japan was, as before the war, a military-imperialist state although its normal development had been disrupted. True, the leadership of the Party pointed out that, as result of the American occupation, Japan found itself in a dependent position and that its liberation from the occupation regime was an important question. However, the leadership of the Party failed to give a clear definition to the character of the revolution as a revolution in a colonial, dependent country, a revolution the principles of which were explicitly elaborated by Comrade Stalin. The leadership of the Communist Party advanced the task of national liberation and felt that in these conditions the national bourgeoisie could become one of the active elements in the liberation struggle. We worked pretty hard on this question, but failed all the same to achieve complete clarity.

The significance of the new programme is that it eliminated this vagueness and defined the character of the oncoming revolution in Japan as a revolution in a dependent country, that is a national-liberation democratic revolution.

The new programme of the Communist Party is, gradually, becoming the programme of the entire people. Numerous solid organisations of resistance against the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionary forces are being created under its banner. This is explained by the fact that the New Programme of our Party actually expresses the interests of the people and shows them the correct pathway of struggle for a better life.

Beginning with the autumn of 1949 our Party, in addition to its former legal activity, turned to other forms of activity corresponding to the new situation. After the war our Party engaged in large-scale legal activity and on this basis became a mass Party and made great strides forward in its development. But in order to counter the malignant attacks and provocations of the enemy, to facilitate the further growth of the Party, we were faced with the need for a new organisational system that would facilitate the carrying out of the necessary action.

In connection with switching to this new tactic our Party advanced the slogan: "Fight on the basis of the confidence of the people", that is, never to forget the need for close contact with the people. In this way the Party Was able to preserve its organisations, relying on the powerful forces of the people. Under the leadership of the Party the masses were able, in a short space of time, to set up a network of resistance organisations which are repulsing the attacks of the enemy.

It was precisely thanks to the adoption of the new tactic that we were able to frustrate the designs of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reaction, who, with 1950, did their utmost to smash the Communist Party, using for this purpose the opposition groupings in the Party. This tactic also enabled us to ensure further growth and consolidation of the Party.

The U.S. occupation authorities and the Yoshida reactionary Government of Japan, taking advantage of the conditions of the occupation regime, banned members of the Central Committee of the Party and the leading personnel of the newspaper "Akahata" from taking part in public life. They "purged" the trade unions and Parliament of the most active people and



banned nearly 2,000 progressive newspapers and magazines, including “Akahata”, central organ of the Communist Party, and closed their printing establishments. They murdered or threw into prison tens of thousands of activists, accusing them of all kind of criminal offences which they had never committed. However, despite this, the revolutionary forces are growing and becoming consolidated, which proves that our Party has emerged victorious over the policy of enemy repression.

As a result of the adoption of the New Programme which clearly outlined the aims of the Party, the entire Party engaged in still more active work.

After the signing in San-Francisco of the separate “peace treaty” with Japan and the U.S.-Japanese “security pact”, which later were followed by the signing of the so-called “administrative agreement”, it became clear that these treaties mean prolonged occupation of Japan by the U.S. armed forces, the enslavement of the Japanese people and the turning of Japan into a base for aggression against the Soviet Union, China, Korea, Viet Nam and other countries of the Far East.

The statement made by the reactionary Yoshida Government about ending the activity of the Soviet mission in Japan, contrary to international agreements, and about its co-operation with the Chiang Kai-shek clique for purposes of aggressive war—all add to the exposure of the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism.

In reply, the working class, the peasantry, students and other sections of the intelligentsia as well as the medium and small businessmen rose in resolute struggle, acting in the spirit of the New Programme of the Communist Party.

This mighty popular resistance found clearest expression in the actions of the trade unions which rallied around themselves the popular masses. Between the end of 1951 and May 1952 the trade unions fought a number of big strikes and organised demonstrations which brought together from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000 people. In this way the trade unions dealt a powerful blow at the fascist policy and caused consternation in the enemy camp.

Until now the revolutionary movement in Japan lacked adequate co-operation with the international forces. However, after the adoption of the New Programme and after we began to carry it out, this co-operation was strengthened. The fraternal Communist Parties and progressive organisations in many countries gave us tremendous moral help in matters concerning the war in Korea, relations with the Soviet Union and the New China, the struggle against U.S. aggressive policy, the further growth of our Party and in other matters affecting the life of our people.

Of especially great significance in this respect was Comrade J. V. Stalin's New Year Message to the people of Japan. This message not only strengthened the international bonds of the Japanese people, it also helped them immeasurably to intensify the struggle against the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary forces, helped them successfully to realise the tasks advanced in the New Programme of the Communist Party.

#### IV.

The "land reform" carried out on the orders of the American occupation army is a fraud from beginning to

end. The Right-wing Social Democrats and “left” adventurers claim that as a result of this reform distribution of the arable been com- the only question is that at present agriculture is unprofitable and consequently, capital investments in agriculture are extremely inadequate.

On the basis of this reasoning they ridiculed the agrarian policy of our Party declaring that our demand for a revolutionary land reform is absurd.

At that time we were unable to deliver a decisive blow against the Right-wing Socialists and “left” adventurers on this question. Advancing the demand for a revolutionary land reform and insisting, at the same time, on the satisfaction of various other peasant demands arising from the different conditions in the different districts of the country, we failed correctly to link these partial demands with the basic demand—the demand for a revolutionary land reform. As a result, we were unable to win to our side the peasantry and particularly the poor sections of the peasantry as the main force in the peasant movement.

The New Programme of our Party completely eliminated this vagueness in relation to the agrarian question and showed that the development of agriculture and improvement in the life of the peasantry could be achieved only on the basis of a revolutionary land reform and complete abolition of the feudal survivals in the life of the people. Actually, the “land reform” carried out on the orders of the U.S., occupationists, gave nothing to the middle and poor peasant. On the basis of this reform the peasants had to pay big sums of money for their plots. As a result of the new and heavy financial burden foisted onto the peasants the land which they received very soon passed

into the hands of landlords and kulaks and the peasants became poorer than before.

The “land reform” left the forests and waste land in the hands of the landlords. The Right-wing Socialist and “Left” adventurers say that we have no grounds for holding the Government responsible for this state of affairs, because in the future the forests and waste land will be completely handed over to the Government, However, handed over to the Government, However, in Japan the arable land accounts for not more than 16 per cent of the total land area and without transfer of the forests and waste land no reform can be of any use to the peasants. In order to graze cattle, to have fuel and fertilizer the peasants must pay large sums for use of the forests and waste land. In this way the rule of the landlords and kulaks is propped up in the countryside.

At present, under protection of the powerful resistance organisations, the peasants are continuing organised struggle for the transfer to them, without compensation of the forests and waste land.

Nor did the “land reform” touch the irrigation and melioration systems without which the peasants cannot develop their farming.

Consequently, this “land reform” not only did not do away with the survivals of feudalism in the countryside, it helped to preserve the domination of the reactionary forces. The anti-national “Liberal” Party continues to be the Party of the Parliamentary majority precisely because it firmly relies on the deeply rooted feudal survivals in the countryside. Thus, without a revolutionary land reform it is impossible not only to effect a radical improvement in the conditions of the peasants, it is equally impossible to ensure further development of agricultural production. And without

this development it is impossible to improve the life of the working class and of the entire people. Our people are forced to live, as before, under the monarchy, to remain in American slavery, to endure unemployment and to serve as cannon fodder. It was precisely for these purposes that the U.S. imperialists carried out the fraudulent "land reform".

The demand for a revolutionary land reform and for handing over the forests, waste land, the irrigation systems, etc., became particularly widespread in the countryside after publication of the New Programme of the Communist Party.

In addition to provision for a revolutionary solution of the agrarian question the New Programme includes demands for abolishing the semi-feudal exploitation of labour, freedom for the trade unions, thorough improvement of the material conditions of the popular masses, and closely links the struggle for these demands with the peasant struggle. In this way the fight for the practical realisation of the New Programme has consolidated the alliance between the workers and peasants. It has drawn to the side of the working class the students and intelligentsia, handicraftsmen, small and middle merchants and businessmen who likewise suffer from the American occupation and the Yoshida Government. All these forces are rallying in the united national-liberation democratic front with the worker-peasant alliance as its main force. These revolutionary forces rely on the different resistance organisations fighting against the U.S. occupation troops and the Japanese reactionary forces.

It is precisely because of the fact that a serious consolidation of all the revolutionary forces has been effected on the basis of the New Programme that these

forces, beginning from the end of 1951, have been waging a large scale offensive.

## V.

The yoke imposed on Japan by the U.S. imperialists grew heavier with the launching of the aggressive war in Korea. The Americans began pumping from Japan the bulk of the materials needed for this war. As a result, the country is experiencing an acute shortage of many prime necessities. The extension of the war in Korea further aggravated the economic crisis. The textile industry which was the pride of the Japanese capitalists, recently had to cut 40 per cent of its productive capacity. This was a heavy blow to the numerous middle and small enterprises connected with the textile industry. Over 100 big companies with a total capital of over 100 million yen suffered complete bankruptcy. The economic crisis also swept other branches of industry, beginning with the chemical industry and including even the engineering industry. At present the crisis has embraced the iron and steel industry—the core of the war industry. The number of wholly and partially unemployed exceeds 18 million. The people as a whole endure really unbearable conditions.

The International Economic Conference in Moscow showed that a certain part of the capitalists in many countries, including the U.S.A., faced with the threat of bankruptcy as a result of switching the economy of these countries onto a war footing, seeks peace with the Soviet Union, the New China, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic and the development of trade with these countries. This also true of many capitalists in Japan. Many delegates

are anticipated for the Peace Conference for Asia and Pacific Region, scheduled for September in Peking. Three representatives of Japanese capitalist circles who recently participated in Moscow International Economic Conference, represent Japan on the Preparatory Committee of this Conference.

In an attempt to conceal their defeat in Korea, the U.S. imperialists resorted to germ warfare and bestial reprisals against prisoners of war. The exposure of these crimes, however, added to the hatred of the Japanese people for the U.S. imperialists; their struggle against imperialist war, for a speedy withdrawal of the occupation troops and for national independence had developed with still greater force. This growing resistance of the masses is undermining U.S. colonial domination in Japan and renders the position of the U.S. imperialists more and more hopeless. At present the U.S. of establishing world domination is suffering failure in all countries. They are trying to avert this by resorting to methods of fascist violence. But despite the fascist order big strikes are taking place in the U.S. itself. The economic crisis in the capitalist countries dependent on the U.S. is deepening, All this makes it all the more difficult for the U.S. imperialists to subjugate our people by means of naked violence.

Confronted with this grave situation U.S. monopoly capital and its political agents are making wide use of bandit organisations and are resorting to increasingly brutal fascist methods of rule in Japan. But this only aggravates the crisis in Japan and adds to the isolation of the U.S. agents from the people. As a result, it is becoming more and more difficult for U.S. imperialism to maintain its moral-political basis—the Yoshida Government.

For this reason the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces in Japan fear the struggle waged by the broad masses for national independence and freedom and for preserving peace. No fascist repressions can now suppress the growing revolutionary movement of the people. At present the revolutionary movement in Japan is closely linked with the world peace camp. And because these links involve many economic problems of everyday life they are becoming firmer and firmer.

Hence the fighting advance of the Japanese people becomes irresistible.

## VI.

With the practical realisation of the New Programme the further existence of opposition groups in our Party became impossible. The bulk of the opposition—with the exception of the Trotskyite “internationalist group”, which has dwindled to a handful of adventurers—admitted their mistakes and returned to the Party. Others are also asking to be re-admitted. At present the Party is developing on the basis of unity of will and unity of leadership. But we still suffer from certain shortcomings.

These shortcomings include, for example, holding of some strikes and demonstrations without taking into account the actual demands and strivings of the workers and peasants, but only the desires of the leadership. Then, concentrating all efforts on strikes and demonstrations, the leaders frequently pay insufficient attention to such forms of struggle as elections to Parliament and to the local authorities. Our task is, persistently to conduct the class-political training of the



membership, to master the art of combining legal work with underground work, to eliminate the shortcomings that we still meet in our work, to base our entire activity on maintaining the confidence of the masses and not to lag behind the revolutionary struggle which is developing at a rapid rate.

Reviewing the activity of the Japanese Communist Party during these thirty years we are particularly aware of the need to arm our Party with the theory of Marxism-Leninism and unswervingly to follow the guiding ideas of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the great leader and teacher of all working people and standard-bearer of peace.

The ideas of Mao Tse-tung who applied Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution and blazed a new pathway for China, must also be our constant guide.

Long live the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan!

Down with imperialist war!

Long live independence, freedom and peace for the Japanese people!

Long live the national-liberation, democratic revolution!

Long live peace and co-operation with the Soviet Union, China and all other peace-loving countries!

## **HISTORICAL DECISION OF INFORMATION BUREAU OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES. Roman Zambrowski, Secretary, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party**

Four years have passed since the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties adopted its historical Resolution "On the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia".

This document is of enormous significance for the theory and practice of the world Communist movement. The four-year period which separates us from the day of publication of the Resolution, far from detracting from its significance, has, on the contrary, still further underlined its vital orientating role for the working class and its Parties in the countries of people's democracy and equally in the capitalist and colonial countries.

The Resolution relentlessly exposed the treacherous anti-Marxist and anti-Soviet countenance of the Tito clique and became the ideological and political pillar of internationalist and revolutionary forces of Yugoslavia in the most difficult period for them, inspiring the Yugoslav Communists and patriots in their selfless heroic fight against the fascist regime installed by this clique. The Resolution of the Information Bureau was, and is, invaluable help by the C.P.S.U. (B) and by J. V. Stalin personally to the international Communist movement and especially to the Parties in the countries of people's democracy. It helped to bring about profound changes in the countries of people's democracy at the decisive moment for them and served

as a stimulus for bold and confident advance along the pathway of socialist construction.

## I.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau pointed out that the nationalism of the Belgrade renegades would inevitably lead to “Yugoslavia’s degeneration into an ordinary bourgeois republic, to the loss of its independence and to its transformation into a colony of the imperialist countries”.

The development of events soon confirmed this prophetic foresight. One year later, at the Rajk trial, the Tito clique was exposed as a gang of assassins and spies who long ago had sold themselves to the imperialist intelligence services.

In the course of the four years that have passed since the Resolution of the Information Bureau was adopted the clique of Tito, Rankovic, Kardelj and Djilas restored capitalism in Yugoslavia, reduced the country to the status of a semi-colony of U.S.-British imperialism and imposed on the peoples of Yugoslavia a regime of oppression and exploitation. The new Constitution now being fabricated by this fascist regime is designed to legalise the regime of enslavement and plunder of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Titoite Yugoslavia has become one of the main bases of the U.S. aggressors in Europe, a centre for war provocations in the Balkans. Playing the foul role of hirelings of the U.S. imperialists, the Belgrade provocateurs, acting on orders from Washington, deal with the rulers of the monarcho-fascist Greece, fascist Turkey and reactionary Austria, spearheaded against the

neighbouring People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau contributed to a decisive strengthening of vigilance in relation to the nationalist elements which injected the venom of nationalism into the ranks of our Party and into the ranks of the fraternal Parties in the countries of people's democracy; it contributed to the consolidation in their ranks of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The significance of the Resolution is all the greater because it helped correctly to outline the basic tasks of the new stage of development in the People's Democracies which were then switching from the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic and anti-imperialist revolution to direct realisation of the tasks of the socialist revolution, of socialist construction.

The transition on a wide front to socialist construction was linked with the regrouping of class forces and with the strengthening of the leading role of the working class, with sharpening class struggle and intensified political differentiation in the countryside. The transition signified intensified struggle against the class enemy who, by means of the poisoned weapon of nationalism, sought to put the brake on these socialist transformations, to prevent their realisation. And even now, the Parties in the countries of people's democracy are waging unrelenting struggle against opportunism, against the onslaught of hostile ideology, against the spontaneous pressure of the petty bourgeoisie; they are waging tireless, irreconcilable struggle for rooting out survivals of nationalism, exposing the class enemy who, by means of nationalist arguments, seeks to weaken the struggle against the kulak, the profiteer and saboteur.

Accordingly as the countries of people's democracy switched to socialist construction, year by year their ideological, political, economic and cultural ties with the country of Socialism, the U.S.S.R., became stronger the more profound. Growing, all-round aid from the Soviet Union became the decisive condition for successful socialist industrialisation in the countries of people's democracy. That is why the enemy resorted a still resorts to the foulest vilification against the U.S.S.R. whose aid is the decisive factor for the economic development and consolidation of the sovereignty of the countries of people's democracy.

The prerequisite for the successful progress of the class struggle and for the unfolding of socialist construction in the countries of people's democracy was creative application by the Communist and Workers Parties of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and broader utilisation of the historic achievements of victorious socialist construction in the U.S.S.R.

But in this field too, the obstacle, was the Right opportunist and nationalist theories, such as Gomulka's "Polish Road to Socialism", which he, from a standpoint similar to Titoism, sought to counterpose to the path of building Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The example of Poland, the example of the struggle of the Polish United Workers' Party against the nationalist Gomulka group convincingly proves that in our times nationalism leads to a swift descent into the camp of imperialism, to alliance with its agency.

It is not fortuitous, on the contrary, it is the law of development in the countries of people's democracy that nationalism acts as the feeder for deviation, as the poisoned weapon of all kinds of imperialist agents.

## II.

With the foresight of genius Lenin saw the development of the struggle after the overthrow of the bourgeois-landlord regime: 10-20 years of correct relations with the peasantry and the triumph of Socialism is ensured. The Resolution of the Information Bureau applied creatively to the countries of people's democracy the rich experience of this policy, successfully carried out by the Party of Lenin-Stalin.

Ruthlessly criticising the rural policy of the Titoite renegades and exposing their adventurism and leftist ravings as vile manoeuvres which serve only to disguise the kulak essence of their line, the Resolution of the Information Bureau exposed the entire perfidy of the Titoite machinations in the countryside. A Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Tito machinations exposed the kulak-capitalist essence of the Tito policy, served as a warning signal for the Parties in the countries of people's democracy.

That is why, precisely at the historical moment, when the question of the character and line of the further development of interrelations between the proletariat and the peasantry was the basic problem for the countries of people's democracy, the Resolution of the Information Bureau became a turning point in the activity of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countryside. It brought complete ideological clarity and exactitude into questions relating to the class struggle in the countries of people's democracy during the transition from capitalism to Socialism, was of tremendous help to the Communist Parties and armed them against the real danger of ideological deviations. The teaching of Marxism-Leninism on the laws of

development in the countryside in the transition period which is further developed in the Resolution, is a true compass for the Parties in the countries of people's democracy.

The cornerstone of their policy has become the well-known Lenin-Stalin theses about the inevitability of sharpening class struggle during the transition from capitalism to Socialism; of the need for all-round consolidation of economic bonds between town and countryside and persistent development of the higher forms of these bonds; about the need to apply the triangular formula: rely on the poor, strengthen the alliance with the middle peasant and tirelessly combat the kulak.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have a clearly defined perspective of struggle for the socialist reorganisation of the countryside via the voluntary unification of the peasants—poor and middle—into large co-operative, collective enterprises equipped with up-to-date agricultural machinery, capable of utilising all achievements of modern agricultural science.

Also of great significance is the fact that the Parties received a weapon against the leftist malady and adventurous attempts which manifested themselves in a hasty mechanical decreeing of the rate of development of the producer co-operatives, in the violation, of the voluntary principle and in the striving to "abolish" the kulaks by administrative measures. The Resolution stressed the need patiently to prepare the necessary conditions for building, on a large scale, producer co-operatives in the countryside, the sole possible basis for transition from the policy of restricting the kulaks to the policy of abolishing them as a class.

The complete clarification of Party policy in the countryside dealt a smashing blow at all opportunist, enemy groupings.

The leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Comrade Bierut, in a long and severe struggle, overcame the Right-wing nationalist deviation of Gomulka who sought to impose a policy of virtual capitulation to the kulaks in relation to the questions of the countryside, a line of unrestricted development for the capitalist elements in the countryside and abandonment of struggle for its socialist reconstruction.

In the course of the unfolding of socialist construction and accordingly as Socialism in its onward march wins more and more positions, accordingly as the resistance of capitalist elements increases and the class struggle in the countryside grows sharper, constant, alert vigilance, in the first place against manifestations of Right-wing opportunism, and left deviations, is essential.

Relapses into opportunist passivity which made themselves felt last year in a number of local Party organisations in relation to attempts by kulaks to sabotage state deliveries and to undermine this important form of the bonds between town and countryside, testify to the fact that this danger in the Polish United Workers' Party as well as in the fraternal parties in the People's Democracies has not been completely eliminated. There were similar relapses of an opportunist attitude in a number of organisations in relation to the further development of the producer co-operatives in the countryside reflected in a serious let-up last autumn in mass political work for further unfolding the movement for producer co-operatives and also in the fact that technical-economic matters were



given preference over political matters in the everyday work of the state machine and tractor stations and their political departments which led to the distortion of the tasks of these organisations.

At the same time there is observed here and there certain “left-wing” deviations manifesting themselves in the form of violation of the voluntary principle in forming producer co-operatives in the countryside.

Comrade Bierut, in his report to the VII Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party concerning the consolidation of bonds between town and countryside, particularly stressed the need “to transform, by means of developing producer co-operatives, thoroughly and persistently, consciously and steadfastly, the petty commodity economy into socialist economy”.

The vigilance of the Party activists and the struggle waged on two fronts on the basis of the Resolution of the Information Bureau are essential conditions for further successful transformation in the countryside in favour of Socialism.

### III.

Of particular significance for the Communist and Workers’ Parties in the People’s Democracies is the point in the Resolution concerning the role of the Party. With exceptional force this point stresses the significance of the Party as the highest form of organisation and the vital weapon of the working class as the main leading and guiding force in the countries where the popular masses headed by the working class have taken power into their own hands.

Only such a Party could take upon itself the tremendous task of rallying the working class in the struggle for the socialist industrialisation of the country, for overcoming the difficulties connected therewith; only such a Party could arouse the working class for the maximum activity, initiative and selflessness; only such a party could ensure the steady growth of the leading role of the working class in alliance with the working peasantry, withstood the intensified pressure of the petty bourgeois elements and successfully overcome the growing resistance of the class enemy. In order to ensure a growth of the leading role of the Party commensurate with the tasks of the new phase, it was necessary to observe the Bolshevik principles of Party building, to develop inner-Party democracy and boldly practice criticism and self-criticism as the main method of work.

The perfidy of the Tito clique which deliberately dissolved the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the so-called People's Front, which deprived it of its independent political role and virtually established in it a Turkish terror regime, trampling upon the ideological and organisational principles of the Marxist Party led to the degeneration of the Party under Titoite control into a tool for the fascist coup, into an appendage to the Rankovic police apparatus.

The exposure contained in the Resolution of the Information Bureau of this insidious and treacherous activity of the Tito clique served as a warning to the entire international Communist movement and to the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies in particular.

The point is that the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy became,

in the course of a few years, mass parties with millions of members. In these conditions hostile, alien and careerist elements wormed their way into the Party.

The point is that by this time a number of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy had united with the Socialist Parties or, as for instance, the Polish United Workers' Party, were about to unite.

And finally, the Communist and Workers' Parties constituted part of the national fronts, or, in one way or another, cooperated with the non-proletarian, democratic parties.

In these conditions a particular danger arose from the activity of hostile opportunist groupings which, as exemplified by the Gomulka group in Poland, tried in every way to belittle the role of the Party as the leading force, tried to get the Party to retreat from the basic principle of Leninism, namely that the Party is the concentrated essence of the best elements of the working class, tried to dictate a policy of indiscriminate recruitment into the Party. They tried to belittle the role of the Party apparatus, to make the Party an appendage to the State apparatus.

The Resolution of the Information Bureau acted as a resounding call for increased vigilance. On the basis of this Resolution the Parties in the People's Democracies, our Party included, made a self-critical analysis of the serious shortcomings in ideological and organisational work, whetted their vigilance and exposed and smashed the hostile groupings in the Parties.

The call for enhanced vigilance contained in the Resolution of the Information Bureau was of great significance because the imperialist camp in its aggressive designs directed against the U.S.S.R., and

the People's Democracies banked particularly on subversive activities, using the Belgrade gang of spies and assassins as implanters of this activity.

The Rajk trial which was followed by the Kostov and Xoxe trials, and also the exposure of the enemy gang of Slansky, Svermova and others in Czechoslovakia revealed the deeply concealed reserves of the imperialists—their agents in the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The exposure of the Rajk gang and its link-up with the Tito clique was a major victory for the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism in the struggle against the criminal designs of American imperialism. The complete exposure of the Tito clique in the course of the Rajk and Kostov trials further stressed the brilliant prevision of the Information Bureau's Resolution.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are purging their ranks of hostile, opportunist, alien and casual elements and have smashed quite a few centres of hostile activity. In Poland, the smashing of the Gomulka Right-nationalist deviation facilitated the growth of vigilance and helped our Party to expose the imperialist agents such as the group of military conspirators who had deeply penetrated into the leading links of the State apparatus—the group brought to trial in 1951. These agents banked on the Right-nationalist group headed by Gomulka and Spychalski and benefited from its support.

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The four years that have passed since the publication of the historical Resolution of the Information Bureau have been years of unrelenting

struggle by the Communist and Workers' Parties for the carrying out of the Resolution. In the course of this struggle the Parties in the People's Democracies have grown and become consolidated both ideologically and organisationally; they have become the recognised political leaders of the working class and of the broad masses, organisers of the socialist national economy, builders of the new socialist culture. These Parties are success fully fulfilling their historical mission because they take as their model the great Lenin-Stalin Party—the leading Party of the international working-class movement.

## **WOMEN IN HAMBURG DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SEPARATE BONN TREATY, FOR PEACE TREATY FOR UNITY OF GERMANY**



**Women in Hamburg demonstrate against  
separate Bonn treaty, for peace treaty,  
for unity of Germany.**

## **COURAGEOUS STRUGGLE OF ALGERIAN PEOPLE**

The French colonisers are intensifying their repressions against the national movement in Algeria. Trials of leaders of the national parties and trade unions and of peace fighters are a daily occurrence. Many Communists are persecuted, arrested and imprisoned. The colonisers have brought to trial one-third of the members of the Central Committee of the Algerian Communist Party. Larbi Bouhali, Secretary of the Party, is being tried for declarations in which he demanded independence for the homeland. The democratic and progressive press is also persecuted. "Liberté", central organ of the Communist Party, was unlawfully confiscated eight times in the space of a few months.

But the police repressions are powerless to break the militant spirit of the Algerian patriots who are widening the struggle for national independence, for civil liberties and for better conditions. During the first 5 months of this year 195,000 working people took part in strikes against colonial repressions and for better conditions, compared with 265,000 in the 225 brief strikes fought last year (these strikes resulted in a 65 per cent increase in the minimum wage).

At meetings, demonstrations and in the course of the strikes now underway, thousands of patriots are demanding the release of all French democrats jailed by the same Government which oppresses the Algerian people. They demand an end to the persecution of the Secretary of the Algerian Communist Party and the return of Messali Hadj, leader of the "Movement for

Triumph of Democratic Liberties”, deported by the Pinay Government to France.

To every unlawful confiscation of the newspaper “Liberté” the Algerian working people reply by collecting tens of thousands of francs.

Simultaneously, the working people are fighting for a 20 per cent wage increase (to compensate for the rise in prices since October 1951) and for the release of all Algerians arrested during the May Day demonstration.



## **CRISIS IN FRENCH TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

Of 600,000 textile workers in France 500,000 are wholly unemployed or on short time. Since 1950 output of cotton and woollen fabrics and woollen yarn has declined.

The crisis in the textile industry of France is due to the shrinking market arising from the steady reduction in the purchasing power of the working masses and from foreign competition. The crisis has been aggravated by switching the economy to a war footing. While the output of textiles for civilian needs dropped 14 per cent in 1951 as against 1949, output of woollen cloth for war and administrative needs rose, between April and October 1951 alone, by 80 per cent.

Textile workers throughout the country are fighting for a solution to the crisis. Deputations which visited Paris from all parts of the country submitted demands to the Ministry of Labour for higher wages and resumption of trade with all countries. The day in defence of the demands of the textile workers held recently in the Nord Department, an important centre of the textile industry, was a big success.

## **NEW TOWN IN HUNGARY**

In the Kazincbarcika district of Hungary, on the site of a new miner's settlement, which only last autumn was bare fields, modern Soviet machines have helped to excavate some 16,000 cubic metres of earth. Three dwelling blocks now under construction will have 208 two and three room apartments with all modern conveniences. Many of the apartments will be ready for miners to move in by the end of the year.

Close attention is devoted to providing for the everyday needs of the working people. A hospital is being built and a kindergarten, creche and school will be completed this year.

## **HEROES OF BARCELONA. Fernando Claudin, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Spain**

The name of Lopez Raimundo has become dear to the millions of people throughout the world resolutely raising their voices in defence of the lives of the Barcelona prisoners and of the thousands of Spanish anti-fascists thrown into prison by Franco. In recent years Lopez Raimundo headed the underground organisation of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia—the Marxist-Leninist Party of the proletariat of Catalonia. Under the leadership of the Communists the proletariat of Catalonia intensified its struggle against Francoism and wrote another glorious page into this struggle with the powerful political general strike in March 1951. Barcelona's thunder as it was called by André Marty, gave rise to a wave of popular strikes and demonstrations which swept Spain last spring.

The infuriated Franco police went all out to arrest the leaders of this powerful demonstration of the democratic and anti-fascist will of the people of Spain. Late in June 1951 the Franco sleuths in Barcelona arrested Lopez Raimundo and another 26 people—representatives of broad sections of the population: metal workers, women textile workers, peasants and others. The Police Board published a special report, and even the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a statement to the Press which stressed the significance of the arrest of the leaders of the strike and of Lopez Raimundo in particular. To intimidate the people the Franco

government decided to subject them to monstrous torture. At the same time it hoped to extort information from Lopez Raimundo and his comrades that would enable it to strike another blow at the Communist Party.

But the schemes of Franco suffered fiasco from the very beginning, the first obstacle being the heroic stand of Lopez Raimundo. The Government sent a gang of hangmen—experts in “interrogation”. But Lopez Raimundo kept silent. He spoke up only in order to take upon himself responsibility for the political activity of the Party and to reassert the leading role of the Party in the Barcelona general strike.

For six days he was subjected to inhuman torture. On the first day the “interrogation” lasted 16 hours without interruption. The police took turns in torturing the courageous fighter.

At times more than 15 torturers, infuriated by the staunchness with which he endured the torment, physically assaulted Raimundo. Six times during this terrible day he lost consciousness, but did not break down. To break his will the torturers tried to subject him to narcotics. Raimundo divined their intention in good time and for six days did not touch food or drink.

Following this the fascists changed their tactics and declared that “they knew everything” and to prove this confronted Raimundo with a police-record card taken from the files of the French police, (Raimundo spent a number of years in France as an emigrant)—a fact which once again proves the “cordial collaboration” between the Franco police and the French police of Jule Moch or in other words, the collaboration between the Franco fascists and the French Right-wing Socialist leaders in the struggle against the Spanish Communists.

Lopez Raimundo courageously withstood all torture. He proved that, as Dolores Ibarruri said, the Communist may be killed, but never made to yield.

The Government decided to bury Lopez Raimundo and his comrades in the terrible Ocana prison far from Barcelona, and gave orders for them to be tried by a military tribunal.

Under Franco laws our comrades are liable to the death sentence for their part in leading the strike.

However, on November 24, four months later, the official Franco news agency issued a communique to the effect that “the prisoners had not taken part in the Barcelona strike”, and that they are being charged with attempting “to rebuild the Communist Party of Spain”.

The reason for this forced “correction” is contained in the widespread solidarity campaign unfolded throughout the world immediately following the news of the arrest of the leaders of the general strike in Barcelona.

The solidarity campaign with the heroes of Barcelona, headed by the World Federation of Trade Unions, Women’s International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Democratic Youth and by other progressive and democratic organisations, met with a wholehearted response throughout the world and embraced millions of people of diverse political convictions and social classes. Even Christian Democratic Senators in Italy, French bishops, and representatives of the ruling circles of a number of countries in Latin America were forced, under pressure of the popular masses, to join this movement. And even such notorious accomplices of Franco-ism as the leaders of the “Socialist” International were compelled

to resort to hypocritical verbiage in defence of the prisoners.

The unanimous protest of progressive mankind reached its peak when the Soviet delegation and the delegations from the People's Democracies raised the matter at the Paris session of the United Nations General Assembly. Simultaneously, the movement in defence of Lopez Raimundo and his comrades gained momentum throughout Spain.

And so the Franco government was forced to retreat.

Changing the wording of the indictment the Francoites tried to kill two birds with one stone: on the one hand, to split the broad solidarity movement, force the vacillating sections to abandon this movement and to create more favourable conditions for doing away with Lopez Raimundo without facing the consequences, and on the other, to deprive the Communist Party of its prestige as leader of the strike movement of the working people.

It must be said that, in counting on certain "democrats", the Francoites were not quite mistaken. Thus, the leaders of the "Socialist" International who at first, under pressure of the working people, were compelled to come out in defence of the leaders of the Barcelona strike, lapsed into silence all of a sudden.

However, the world solidarity campaign continued. An International Committee for defence of Lopez Raimundo and his comrades was set up in Paris, which included prominent public figures. This Committee called on democrats throughout the world to support the idea of sending to Spain a commission of lawyers and public figures to participate in the defence of the prisoners. The World Federation of Trade Unions

addressed a letter to all its organisations calling on them to intensify the solidarity movement with their Barcelona brothers.

In France, the campaign assumed enormous dimensions. Dockers in Bordeaux refused to unload a Franco ship. In other French ports working people boarded Franco ships and handed the captains resolutions demanding that the Franco authorities release the Barcelona prisoners. Dockers in Oran held a five-minute strike. The Confederation of Christian Workers sent a protest telegram to the Barcelona military tribunal, A-resolution in defence of Lopez Raimundo was adopted in Lille at a joint meeting of the General Confederation of Labour, "Force Ouvrière" and Christian Trade Unions. In April the working people of the 8th district of Paris held a day of solidarity with the heroes of Barcelona, Workers in the 14th district followed suit a few days later. Hundreds of workers' deputations called at the Franco Embassy and delivered their protests. Some 500 French scientists, workers of art and literature and public figures addressed a letter to Lopez Raimundo.

In Italy, the solidarity campaign developed on a big scale. In Austria, working people in many enterprises in Vienna and Lower Austria held ten-minute solidarity strikes. A mass rally in New York was followed by a demonstration outside the Franco Embassy. Meetings and rallies took place in Britain, Belgium, Norway and other countries.

Millions of democrats in all the Latin American republics and the big Spanish colonies residing in these countries raised their voice in defence of the Barcelona heroes. The Mexican General Heriberto Jara, International Stalin Peace Prize Winner, sent a protest

telegram to the military tribunal which is to try Lopez Raimundo. Similar action has been taken by hundreds of political figures and representatives of the intelligentsia in Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and in other countries of Latin America. The Confederation of Working People of Latin America, the Chilean trade unions, the Confederation of Working People of Brazil and other trade union centres and trade unions in Central and South America also raised their voice in defence of the Barcelona strike leaders.

The solidarity campaign also embraced the Arab countries. The arrival of the Franco Minister for Foreign Affairs in Beirut evoked an anti-Franco demonstration there.

The broad movement of international solidarity and the struggle of the Spanish people have prevented Franco from realising his criminal designs. In a letter to Dolores Ibarruri from Barcelona Prison, Comrade Raimundo expressed his personal gratitude and the gratitude of his comrades for this fraternal solidarity.

“The inspiration and aid of the working people of Catalonia and of all Spain and the abundant proof of the great struggle waged in other countries for our release”, wrote Lopez Raimundo, “penetrate the iron bars and prison walls. It is difficult to express our emotion upon hearing these numerous expressions of solidarity, and how this solidarity strengthens our confidence in the imminent end of the Franco regime, in the victory of democracy in our beloved country”.

The fight to save Lopez Raimundo and his comrades must be intensified especially now in view of the fact that the Spanish fascists have brought the Barcelona heroes before a military tribunal behind closed doors.



The Spanish Communist Party calls on its entire membership, heroically fighting in the underground, to step up mobilisation of the masses in Spain in defence of the Barcelona heroes. The general strikes and demonstrations of 1951 involved hundreds of thousands of anti-Francoites of all political convictions. Unity engendered in this struggle must today, too, aim at defence of the strike leaders.

Our Party also urges world democratic public opinion to intensify the struggle in defence of Lopez Raimundo and of all imprisoned anti-Francoites. To save the life of Lopez Raimundo, courageous fighter for peace and democracy, and the lives of the 26 heroes of Barcelona, means helping the Spanish people in their struggle for liberation against the fascist yoke.

## **PROGRAMME FOR UNITY OF PATRIOTS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

The call issued by the Popular-Socialist Party of the Dominican Republic for unity of all patriots in the struggle for peace and national independence, against the tyranny of Trujillo and the occupation of the country by the U.S. imperialists is meeting with a wide response among the different groups of the population.

As a basis for unity of action the Popular-Socialist Party advanced a programme which calls for struggle for peace, against the U.S. aggressive policy supported by Trujillo, for a Peace Pact between the five demands for free elections, restoration of democratic rights and freedoms, an end to the terror and persecution against democrats and calls for struggle for a government of national unity.

The newspaper "Orientacion", organ of the Popular-Socialist Party, publishes numerous letters from Dominican emigrants of all political trends supporting the programme—emigrants who fled from Government persecution.

The democratic youth of the Dominican Republic support the call of the Popular-Socialist Party.

## COMMUNIST JOHN GATES ACCUSES

The so-called Senate “Subversive Activities Control Board” is hearing evidence the purpose of which is to lend support to the allegation that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. “is controlled from abroad”. This foul farce, “the Communist Party of the United States on trial”, has been staged for 13 months.

Before the Board there paraded, as “prosecution witnesses”, a dreary procession of provocateurs, professional spies and mercenary informers—a procession of the evil forces propping up the rotten essence of American bourgeois “democracy”. Responding to the bait of leading questions, giving confused evidence and contradicting themselves, they dish out the most fantastic nonsense, larded with slanderous charges—all prompted by their experience as provocateurs and plain criminals.

The provocateurs tried to prove to their masters that the dollars lavished on their upkeep were not wasted. It is an open secret that every move of the Board is closely watched by the Senate Committee headed by fascist MacCarran—the Committee which, in the words of U.S. progressive newspapers, holds a pistol over the heads of the Board members threatening them with an immediate dismissal should they prove “unsuccessful” in substantiating the case against the Communist Party.

The “Subversive Activities Control Board”, set up for the purpose of carrying out the fascist MacCarran Act, was assigned the task of “proving” that the Communist Party of the U.S. “is controlled from abroad”, and, on this pretext, of securing the outlawing of the

Communist Party and afterwards. of unloosing of an all-out pogrom against all labour and progressive organisations, against all who oppose the preparation for war and fascisation of the country; against all who uphold and fight for the democratic rights of the American people.

Following the Smith Act conviction of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party dozens of Federal and state laws were enacted in the U.S., all of them directed against democratic organisations; framed trials of working class leaders are staged, and all that is honest and progressive bitterly persecuted.

But these repressions fail to satisfy the American warmongers. They seek to befuddle the American people and put their best representatives out of the way. The warmongers dream of a total “comb-out”. Dependent on the outcome of this Senate Committee hearing, is, as the journal “New Republic” admits, “the fate of thousands of groups and individuals whom the Attorney General must then cite to the Beard ds part of the ‘Communist front’”.

However, despite the servile zeal of the agents of Wall Street, despite the foul provocations of their henchmen, the mountains-of monstrous lies collapsed under the first testimony given by members of the Communist Party.

Late in June the Board heard the testimony of John Gates, editor of the “Daily Worker” who is now in prison. The testimony given by John Gates constituted a damning indictment of U.S. reaction. Gates threw full fight on the essence and interconnection of the home and foreign policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles—the policy of war and fascism, Gates showed how the capitalist system was doomed.

Telling the Board how he, one of the generation of the depressions and crises of American capitalism, joined the ranks of the Communist movement, John Gates described the fate of millions and millions of Americans who live under the constant threat of unemployment and poverty.

“I could not understand”, said Gates, “how it was that in the greatest and richest country in the world we could have poverty in the midst of plenty. People were losing all hope, and I began looking around for an answer. I could not accept the tale that prosperity was just around the corner or that sunspots caused depressions and crises. I began to read and study”.

“The Communist Manifesto”, V. I. Lenin’s book “Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism”, F. Engels’ work “Socialism, Utopian and Scientific” and other works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism opened his eyes. and enabled him to understand the events taking place in the U.S. and in the other countries of the world. As a young worker he saw that the 1929 economic crisis was not “just an accident” but one of the economic crises to which the capitalist system is subject.

“I realised”, said Gates, “that the capitalist system was destined to be superseded by a higher form of society—Socialism—and that Socialism had already come into being in one country”.

The rise of Hitler to power in Germany was the main reason which compelled him to join the Communist Party. “This impressed me with the seriousness of the threat to democratic rights throughout the world and I felt that the Communist Party alone had a program to meet this new danger”.

The desire to save the world from the threat of fascism drew thousands of selfless fighters to the ranks of the U.S. Communist Party. The cause of the working class, the interests of the American people and world peace had become the aim of their life.

The Government attorney went to great pains in an effort to discredit Gate's testimony. One by one the procession of provocateurs and secret police agents repeated the lie that the Communists were "agents of a foreign power", enemies of the U.S.A. Boldly and fearlessly Gates hurled in the teeth of the Government attorney and the members of the Board the devastating truth: the enemies of the American, people and of the peoples of the world are the U.S. monopolies making millions of dollars out of wars and the sufferings of the peoples.

Gates convincingly proved that the Communists are not "foreign agents" but representatives of the American working class, representatives of all the people of America whose immediate and vital interests they defend; that the internationalism of the Communists is the internationalism of the working class which unites in the struggle for a common cause the peoples of all lands, irrespective of religious beliefs and colour of skin, all who long for peace and uphold peace; that the internationalism of Communists has nothing in common with the "internationalism" of the monopolies and cartels whose agents chase around the globe, engage in espionage and undermining activity and openly organise coups and counter-revolutionary revolts. The anti-people's nature of the capitalist class is such that there are in fact two nations: "a nation of rich and a nation of poor".

“Nor does liberty and justice exist for all”, Gates said, “there is one justice for the rich and another justice for the poor. There is one law for the white and another law for the Negro. But when ultimately Socialism prevails in our country then we will truly have liberty and justice for all, one law for all, and without antagonistic classes we shall indeed have one nation indivisible”.

Warm love for the great Stalin, the leader of all working people, for the Soviet Union and the Bolshevik Party resounded in Gates’ reply to the attacks by the Government attorney in connection with a message of greetings sent by the Communist Party of the U.S.A. to Comrade Stalin on the occasion of his 70th birthday and greetings received by the 15th Convention of the U.S. Communist Party from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

“The telegram to Premier Stalin”, Gates said, “reflected our deep affection, our great respect, and our heartfelt gratitude, as Americans, for the outstanding contribution he has made to human progress and to the welfare and progress of the American people. We especially singled out the fact that as a result of his brilliant military leadership of the Soviet forces in World War II the guts of the Nazi army had been torn out and the victory against the fascists guaranteed... As for the Soviet Communist Party greetings, we were very proud to receive them from the largest Communist Party in the world, and a Party that had pioneered in the establishment of Socialism”.

Referring to the tasks and aims of the Communist Party Gates said that the “central and chief aim of the Communist Party of the United States is never to deviate from the true national interests of the American

people. That is the standard by which we operate. That is the straight line we try to walk, and from which we try not to deviate. It is true that in many instances, especially in the matter of world affairs, the views of the American Communists coincide with the Soviet view. That only goes to show that there is no conflict between the national interests of the American people and the national interests of the people of the Soviet Union, or for that matter, between the peoples of the world. It is our position that the national interests of all peoples on earth are identical”.

Gates pointed out that when two or more organisations or political parties or governments base themselves on the true national interests of their people, their policies are similar or even identical. “It is not surprising when adherents of a certain science may independently, simultaneously in various parts of the world come to the same conclusions. And that is so because science is universal”.

“The views and policies of the Communist Party of the U.S.”, John Gates pointed out, “are not similar in many respects to the views and policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, because different situations exist in the two countries”. He said that in the U.S. they had the capitalists in power and the Communist Party of the U.S. has developed a program of struggle against capitalism, for Socialism, whereas in the Soviet Union, capitalism has been abolished and Socialism realised and the problems are very different, especially with respect to domestic affairs.

In vain did the interrogators seek to confuse Gates or wrest from him words that could be interpreted as a denial of the theses of Communism. “The Communist Party of the U.S. has often agreed with Soviet views on



peace, arriving at its conclusion on the basis of its own independent analysis and not as a result of ‘foreign domination’”, he said, “We have agreed with these policies because we believed they pointed the way to world peace, to prevention of World War III. We believed them to be in the interests of the American people, because peace is in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the American people”.

In an effort to discredit Gates’ testimony which demobilised the monstrous lies and fantastic rubbish about the nature and activities of the U.S. Communist Party, the Government attorney demanded that Gates inform him of the whereabouts of the three leaders of the Communist Party—Henry Winston, Robert Thompson and Gilbert Green, who last year did not report for their prison terms following the illegal sentence imposed on the 11 Communist leaders. “I’ll tell you where they are”, he said, “they are making their contribution to the advancement of the interests of the American people, wherever they are, and they are serving the people with the same devotion symbolised in the heroic action of Thompson which won him the Distinguished Service Cross”.

Gates, the Communist, pilloried bourgeois justice which brags of alleged “impartiality” but which in fact acts the role of the henchman of the secret police. He indignantly exposed the Government attorney: “If you are looking for stoolpigeons, Mr. Paisley, apply to J. Edgar Hoover. He is the keeper of the rats. You could, lynch me legally, Justice Department style, or you could lynch me Mississippi style, and you still wouldn’t get such information from me”.

Then in provocative fashion the Government attorney asked him if it were true that with the

exception of four years in the armed forces of the United States he had done nothing except to “agitate” for the Communist Party.

“No,” he said, “since my college days and except for my four years and one month in the United States Army, it is not true that I have done nothing except ‘agitate’ for the Communist Party. The two years I spent in Spain were spent fighting on behalf of the Spanish Republican Government—not ‘agitating’ but fighting with my life against fascism. And I can say that I personally accounted for quite a few fascists—so there were fewer fascists for our boys to fight in World War II.”

The boundless confidence in the justness of his noble cause, unbending will for victory in the struggle against the warmongers resounded in the concluding words of John Gates. “Every moment of my active life as a member of the Communist Party, he said, “has been devoted to employing every bit of energy of which I am capable to improving the welfare of the American people, the fight for peace, for the rights of the Negro people, the preservation of all democratic rights and for Socialism”.

The fearless testimony given by John Gates before the lynchers of the “Subversive Activities Control Board” shows that the reactionaries will never succeed in intimidating the American Communists—courageous fighters for peace and freedom. Like a vow resounds the statement of the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party made in connection with the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders: “We, Communists, are going to stand firm. We are going to resist the attempt to drive us underground. We are going to fight for our own rights, and for the rights of all the people—Negro and white... We will make full use of

every opportunity to function as a legal political party, and strive to regain the rights of which we and the people have been deprived. We will not capitulate to the book-burners. We will continue to study and teach the working class science of social progress, of Marxism-Leninism, and to apply it in the interests of our class, our people, our country". "We Communists will not yield to the warmakers. We will continue to rally millions of people to effective struggle for world peace".

**P. KUTSOBIN**

## **BELGIAN MINERS' STRIKES**

As a result of brutal exploitation of miners, organised on the U.S. model, and owing to lack of essential safety measures, accidents incapacitating and killing many miners are frequent in Belgian coalmines.

According to the Belgian press, fatal pit accidents have been almost a daily occurrence in the past two weeks. This is giving rise to growing indignation among the miners who demand that the mine-owners and the Government provide better labour conditions and security measures and also punish those responsible for the accidents.

The newspaper “Drapeau Rouge” reports that 25,000 miners are on strike in the Borinage area and in other parts of Hainaut province, insisting on satisfaction of their demands.

## FRUITS OF MILITARISATION IN NORWAY

Life in present-day Norway is hard indeed for the ordinary worker. A meeting of communal representatives in the Norrland province pointed out that the population of the province was in dire need of schools and hospitals. A recent meeting in the Troms province reported a similar situation there. About 32.5 per cent of the teachers of the province lacked special education. Many schools were in such an appalling state that the chief medical inspector for the province declared that a number of them ought to be closed at once.

The situation in rural areas in Northern Norway is incredibly bad. Peasants in the Os province cultivated but half the prewar acreage. Many peasant cottages are dilapidated and falling to pieces. Aid to so-called new settlers has been out to 1/5 of prewar.

Where then do the finances of country go?

At its last meeting, prior to the summer recess, the Storting approved the final sum of the state budget for 1952-53 in revenue and expenditure. to the amount of 4,325 million crowns. This is a large sum, 618 million crowns in excess of the preliminary budget and the previous budget adopted by the Storting. But the additional increase in budgetary expenditure, as testified by the figures, is, in the main, connected with extra expenditure for military purposes (approximately 400 million crowns) while total military expenditure for the current fiscal year amounts to 1.3 billion crowns. This increased expenditure will be covered, mainly, by higher taxes and levies.

Depriving the ordinary toilers of their last crust of bread, the rulers of Norway, docilely fulfilling the orders of their transatlantic masters, are feverishly militarising the country.

## **SECOND CONGRESS, UNION OF WORKING YOUTH OF ALBANIA**

The Second Congress of the Union of Working Youth of Albania opened in Tirana on June 29. The Congress is attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hodja, General Secretary of the Party, members of the Government, by representatives of mass organisations and foreign delegations.

Addressing the Congress Comrade Enver Hodja pointed to the considerable contribution made by Albanian youth in the struggle for peace and in laying the foundations of Socialism in the country and dwelt in detail on the next tasks of the Union in carrying out the first Five-Year Plan. To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause Enver Hodja presented Congress with a banner from the Albanian Party of Labour. A report on the work of the Central Committee of the Union since the Inaugural Congress in 1949 and on the tasks of the youth in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan was delivered by Tyamil Budjely, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union.

Congress was greeted by Tumanova, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol of the Soviet Union, and by leaders of the delegations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Students Union and by Tsu Liang—head of the delegation of the New Democratic Youth Union of China.

## **FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN- SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**

On June 30 public opinion in the German Democratic Republic celebrated the fifth anniversary of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

The Society which began as separate circles of intellectuals is now one of the biggest mass organisations in the Republic with a membership of over 2 million.

The German-Soviet Friendship Society carries out immense work disseminating information about the Soviet Union and its peace policy, about the successes of the Soviet people in building a Communist society. It popularises the experience of Soviet innovators and leading agricultural workers, and the achievements of Soviet culture. Thousands of circles for studying Soviet methods of labour are functioning in enterprises in the German Democratic Republic. In the countryside there are 2,070 Michurin circles in which peasants become acquainted with the achievements of Soviet agronomy. The Society publishes large editions of Soviet literary works in German translation.

All the activity of the Society is aimed at strengthening indestructible friendship between the German and great Soviet peoples—the basis for the further flowering of the German Democratic Republic and for a happy future for all German people.



## **AGAINST AMERICANISATION OF CANADIAN CULTURE**

In his report to a national cultural conference held recently in Toronto by the Labour Progressive Party, John Stewart Secretary, National Cultural Commission of the Party, stated that of late a broad movement of intellectuals had begun against the Americanisation of Canadian culture. It is necessary, he said, to unite and organise this resistance which is part of the struggle of all Canadians for independence and for a Canadian democratic culture. This concerns the culture of French Canada as well as of English-speaking Canada.

The resolutions adopted by the conference contain concrete measures for building up a united front of resistance to the Americanisation of Canadian culture.

The conference also adopted a resolution addressed to the writers, artists and scientists of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and People's China, which says in particular: "Our struggle to achieve a truly democratic Canadian culture gains inspiration from the accomplishments of your artists, writers, musicians and scientists".

## **UPSURGE OF POPULAR MOVEMENT IN CHILE**

Of late, a considerable upsurge of the popular movement has been observed in Chile. Big strikes and mass demonstrations have been held in defence of peace, democratic freedoms, for the immediate demands of the working people, for abrogation of the anti-labour laws and against the plunder by U.S. concerns of the wealth of the country. These demonstrations and strikes embraced workers employed in the nitrate pits, copper mines and coal mines, workers in various branches of industry, teachers, office employees, municipal and bank employees, etc.

In a number of branches of industry the working people registered substantial gains. For example, the workers in the nitrate and copper enterprises in Northern Chile won a considerable wage increase. A wage increase and certain trade union guarantees were also obtained by the working people in a number of other trades.

The working masses recently won two big victories: they prevented the signing of the so-called "education agreement" between Chile and the U.S. which subjected public education to U.S. control; they also obtained annulment of the Chile-U.S. agreement relating to export and sale of copper, an agreement detrimental to the national interests of Chile.

The National Front, which includes the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and Independents, is conducting a big campaign in support of Allende, the anti-imperialist candidate for the Presidency. At the same time the masses are waging a resolute struggle

against ratification of the military pact signed between Chile and the U.S. A Committee of Struggle, formed by numerous patriotic workers' and public organisations against the military pact, organised a series of big meetings. Anti-imperialist demonstrations against the ratification of this pact took place in many towns.

## FORTHCOMING MEETING OF FASCIST BUTCHERS. Drawing by N. Cobar

*According to the Agency France Press, Tito, head of the Belgrade fascist clique, and Premier Plastiras, murderer of Beloyannis, will meet shortly in Belgrade.*

*(Press item)*



## POLITICAL NOTES

### A Truman Majdanek at Foot of Statue of Liberty

On Ellis Island in New York harbour, within a stone's throw of the Statue of Liberty, a big wired cage holds about a thousand men and women threatened with deportation from the U.S.A. The inmates of this Hitler-like concentration camp are but the first contingent of the 14 million foreign-born residents in the United States who, as a direct consequence of the fascist Smith and McCarran Acts, live under the constant threat of being torn from families and loved ones and either held indefinitely in this camp and in other concentration camps, or of being deported from the country which American propaganda tried to make them believe was "the land of the free".

Take, for example, the case of Martin Young, one of the victims of the McCarran Act. Martin Young came to the United States as a boy nearly 40 years ago. His wife is an American citizen and he has two American born sons. Arrested by Hoover's gestapo on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1951. Young has languished in the cage at the foot of the Statue of Liberty ever since. On February 13, 1952, the Court of Appeal upheld the charge levelled against Young by the Attorney General of the United States that he "was a danger to public safety" and so he is held in the cage in solitary confinement, with special guards posted at the door day and night.

In the eyes of the U.S. rulers Young has committed two deadly sins: he has distinguished himself as a militant trade unionist, as a staunch fighter against

exploitation, for decent conditions for his fellow workers; besides, he is the author of pamphlets truthfully describing life in the U.S.S.R. and advocating peace and friendship between the people of the United States and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Naturally, a man who actively fights for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union is “dangerous” for the Trumans and Achesons. And so Hitler’s American successors tore Young from his family and imprisoned him in the Ellis Island concentration camp.

Some weeks ago, in a letter addressed to a group of Americans courageously fighting for his release, Young described the fearful horrors of this camp in these words: “people commit suicide, go completely insane, are refused medical aid, beaten with blackjacks, thrown into solitary confinement and other such human degradation which would revolt the sensibilities of the most indifferent of the American people”.

As can be seen from this inside description, the horrors of Ellis, Island concentration camp resemble the horrors of Hitler’s Majdanek and Dachau. But while the Hitler racists filled their death camps with people drawn mainly from the countries of Europe, their American successors have filled the Ellis Island concentration camp with people drawn from every country in the world.

The 1,000 inmates of the Truman Majdanek include Greeks, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Italians, Hindus, Egyptians, Turks, Nigerians, Latin Americans and representatives of numerous other nationalities.

There are 55 Greek seamen, including Nicholas Kaloudis, President of the Greek Maritime Union, among the prisoners. Many of these men are former partisans who fought against the occupation of their country by

the Hitler fascists. Kaloudis, for example, is accused of “treason” by the fascist puppets in Athens. And the Trumans and Achesons, according to press reports, want to deport Kaloudis and his comrades and put them in the hands of the Athens butchers who executed the hero of the Greek people, Nikos Beloyannis.

Another of the victims of American racism is Abdel Hamouda, a young Egyptian engineer. The “crime” of this young man who was studying oil engineering in Colorado when Hoover’s gestapo arrested him, was that he, as a patriot, expressed the view that the British imperialists should be made to withdraw their troops from Egypt. One of the gestapo guards, a sadist named Smith, punished the Egyptian with solitary confinement merely for asking that his personal money be released piece for the purpose of buying a little extra food to supplement the starvation diet for the camp.

Then there is Chazim, a student, son of a Turkish army officer, arrested and taken to the camp for the sole reason that an informer reported that he had signed the appeal calling for prohibition of the atom bomb.

Many of the prisoners in this Truman Majdanek don’t even know why they were arrested. They were just picked up, as “suspicious elements” at the arbitrary whim of the American secret police.

Not even the dead are immune from humiliation at the hands of Hoover’s gestapo. Mrs. Ida Brogin of Los Angeles, widow of Morris Brogin who died ten years ago, received a notice from them demanding her husband’s “immigration status and all other available information”. Nor was it of any avail when the woman pointed out that her husband had been in his grave for ten years, the gestapo men replied that they were quite

well aware of the fact but... still they wanted the information.

The Truman Majdanek on Ellis Istana where Police sadists torture honest American Citizens and drive them to insanity and suicide, is to be the model for the series of bigger concentration camps now hastily being prepared in different places in the United States.

For example, on January 30th, 1952, the “National Guardian” reported that work had commenced on four such camps—one in Florida, one in Oklahoma, two in Arizona. These camps, said the Newspaper, will accommodate 300,000 prisoners, and Mr. Truman has already requested a financial allocation for guards to man the camps.

On June 26 a Senate Appropriations Committee officially reported that six concentration camps were being prepared to his “hold Americans during war”. In addition to the camps listed by the “National Guardian”, the Senate Committee mentioned one in California and another in Pennsylvania. It is to be anticipated that very soon each of the 48 states will have its concentration camps or, as American democrats call them, “Hitlervilles”.

This concentration camp construction is still further evidence of the fascisation o the political regime now taking place in the U.S., still further proof of the intensified drive for a new war on the part of the imperialists; it also testifies to the panic fear of the American people on the part of the U.S. rulers, to their fear of the future.

A Majdanek at the foot of the Statue of Liberty—such is “American democracy”!

**Jan MAREK**



## **FACTS EXPOSE...**

### **British Pupils of U.S. Racists**

According to a statement by Paul Rose, Vice-President of the London League of Young Liberals, the Parks Committee of the London County Council has denied students of the black and yellow races the right to visit parks or use public swimming pools. The hospitals Committee of the Hackney (London) Borough Council refuses to employ such students for office work. One of the local organs of the Ministry of Social Insurance has refused to employ them as clerks.

As is evident, the British obscurantists are following in the footsteps of their “senior colleagues”—the U.S. racists.

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