

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

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Inviolable Alliance and Fraternal Friendship of Peoples of U.S.S.R. and China

On February 14, the great peace-loving peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China and together with them all progressive mankind, all honest men and women in all countries, celebrated with great joy the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

On the occasion of this significant date Comrade J. V. Stalin and Comrade Mao Tse-tung exchanged telegrams of greetings. J. V. Stalin's telegram to Mao Tse-tung reads:

"On the occasion of the second anniversary of signing the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid accept, Comrade Chairman, my heartfelt greetings and wishes for further strengthening of the alliance and co-operation between the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union in the interests of the cause of peace throughout the world".

Mao Tse-tung's telegram to J. V. Stalin reads:

"On the occasion of the second anniversary of signing the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Chinese People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics allow me, on behalf of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the Chinese people, to express to the great Soviet people, to the Soviet Government and to you personally, profound gratitude and warm greetings.

"We are grateful for the fact that in the course of the past two years the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, acting in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R., and of the agreements connected with the Treaty, rendered earnest and selfless support to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, which helped considerably in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in consolidating the State of the new China.

"We welcome the great friendship, growing stronger every day, between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The mighty alliance between China and the U.S.S.R. is an invincible force and a firm guarantee in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for defence of peace and security in the Far East, it is also the guarantee of victory in upholding the great cause of peace throughout the world.

"We live the inviolable friendship and

radical change in world history. It undermined imperialist domination also in the colonial and dependent countries, roused the downtrodden peoples of the East from their slumber, and showed them the road to liberation. The victory of people's democracy in the countries of Central and South-East Europe, the victory of the people's liberation movement in China won under the guidance of the Communist Party of China and its leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, struck another crushing blow at the entire system of imperialism. The victory of the people's revolution in China made the general crisis of capitalism even more acute, gave another powerful impulse to the deepening crisis of the colonial system of imperialism, to the further strengthening of the struggle of the peoples of Asia against imperialism.

V. I. Lenin's prophetic words are being realised: "In the last analysis, the upshot of the struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., account for the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe. And it is precisely this majority that, during the past few years, has been drawn into the struggle for emancipation with extraordinary rapidity, so that in this respect there cannot be the slightest shadow of doubt what the final outcome of the world struggle will be. In this sense, the complete victory of Socialism is fully and absolutely assured".

The precondition for the world historic victory of the Chinese people and for the steady sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism was created by the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism in the second world war, in which the decisive role was played by the peoples of the U.S.S.R. led by the Bolshevik Party, and the leader and teacher of the peoples—the great Stalin.

"That a man such as Stalin appeared in the world is fortunate, indeed", Comrade Mao Tse-tung said. "Now that there is the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, that there is Stalin, things in this world have taken a turn for the better".

Grand are the successes with which the Chinese people come to the second anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid with the U.S.S.R. The dictatorship of people's democracy has been consolidated. In the current year, agrarian reform will be completed throughout the country, with the exception of some of the national regions. Last year, the harvest of basic grain and industrial crops surpassed

the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Soviet long-term credit, reports the Chinese press, enables China to import annually from the U.S.S.R. 65 per cent more industrial equipment and machinery than was imported from the capitalist countries prior to World War II. Prices of Soviet machines and equipment are 20 per cent and more lower than prices on the capitalist market. The Soviet Union supplies China with best quality goods and without any restriction.

For the builders of the New China the Soviet Union is an inexhaustible source of experience and knowledge. Soviet specialists work in the Chinese People's Republic. Numerous Chinese delegations and working people's representatives visit the U.S.S.R. and study in its educational establishments. A stream of letters flows from China to Soviet friends. These letters meet with a wholehearted response in the hearts of Soviet people.

The powerful alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China is an invincible force and solid guarantee against imperialist aggression. This alliance, which becomes stronger every day, infuriates the enemies of democracy and peace. Small wonder, then, that Churchill, the shellbacked warmonger, regards the victory of the Chinese people as a "catastrophe", as the "greatest calamity" for imperialism since the end of the second world war.

The impotent rage and threats of the U.S.-British imperialists are easily explained. The foreign monopolies in China owned half the coal mines, three-quarters of the entire rail network and controlled water, air and land transport. Almost all the ore-workings, and the iron and steel and chemical industries of the country were in the hands of foreign capitalists. The imperialist robbers dominated the country in accordance with the principle: "divide and rule". China was a defenceless country. Every page of its past history drips blood.

The Wall Street and City billionaires seek to reverse the wheel of history. They would like to make China their colony once more. The U.S. Government has become the guardian angel of the criminal Chiang Kai-shek gang; it seized the Chinese island of Taiwan and prevents representatives of the Central People's Government of China from occupying their lawful place in Uno. The U.S.-British warmongers conduct an unrestrained slander campaign against the

PEOPLES OF COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

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Call of Congo Working People

The Belgian Congo in Africa, an important source of raw materials, above all uranium, for the U.S. warmongers, is no longer the "quiet" rear base of imperialism, it is becoming a participant in the world front of the struggle of the peoples for peace, of the struggle of the colonial peoples against imperialist enslavement. This is evident from the recent actions of Congo workers, particularly, the strike in the capital, Leopoldville.

The newspaper "Drapeau Rouge"—central organ of the Communist Party of Belgium—published a letter from a group of Negro workers in the Congo addressed to all Belgian toilers. In this letter the Congo workers call upon the working people of Belgium to help them in the struggle against the Belgian colonisers who have brought endless suffering, poverty, hunger and physical extermination to the peoples of the Congo.

The Communist Party of Belgium responded to the call on behalf of the working class. Communist deputies introduced a bill in parliament providing for abolition of the shameful system of flogging, all kinds of forced labour and for freedom of action for Congo trade unions.

Demand of Kenya Negroes

The position of Negroes in Kenya is extremely difficult. The average monthly wage of a Negro worker is a bare 38 shillings. Negroes work under extremely onerous conditions. Progressive organisations and leaders have been persecuted.

Representatives of the Union of Negroes in Kenya delivered a petition to the British Government, requesting that Negroes be granted the right to occupy and cultivate land which the British authorities hold in reserve only for colonisers.

The petition, which was signed by hundreds of thousands of Negroes, urges distribution of the land among 250,000 landless Negroes in the colony and dem-

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People of Tunisia will Win Freedom and Independence

The French colonisers have intensified the repressions against the Tunisian people fighting for their freedom and independence. Using tanks and aircraft, they carried out real terror raids in the Cape Bon, Sousse and Sahel areas, demolishing the homes of the civil population, deporting patriots and building more concentration camps. According to the official France-Presse Agency, as a result of the monstrous repressions dozens were killed, 4,700 arrested and 350 deported in the Cape Bon area alone.

But neither the bloody repressions nor the attempts to split the movement have shaken the militancy and unity of the people of Tunisia. The successful general strike on February 1 was further evidence of the depth of the patriotic movement. Strikes and demonstrations continue throughout the country. New forms of organisation appear in the process of the struggle: in Redeyef, for example, a permanent united action committee has been formed on which the Communist Party, the "Neo-Destour" Party and different trade unions are represented.

The struggle of Tunisian patriots and also the international solidarity movement enabled them to win initial victories: Dr. Sliman ben Sliman, chairman of the

peace organisation in Tunisia, has been brought back from his desert exile in Remada; in Ferryville and Sousse patriots have been released from jail.

The Communist Party of Tunisia has sent a memorandum to Uno with an indictment against the French colonisers, exposing the aggressive preparations carried out by the Atlantic bloc on the territory of Tunisia, denouncing repressions on the part of the colonisers, and demanding genuine independence. In their call to the Tunisian people the Communist Party leaders now in exile in Remada declare in part: "In the course of the struggle, the people of Tunisia are effecting national unity in order to continue their struggle until victory. The time has come to give organisational form to this unity in a broad national front of Tunisia".

The fight of the people of Tunisia for independence enjoys the sympathy of the peoples throughout the world and evokes wholehearted response in all Arab countries.

On February 8, dockers in Toulon, France, refused to load munitions on the ship "Armand Blanc" bound for Tunisia. A mass protest movement denouncing the repressions against the Tunisian national movement is growing in France.

Intensified National-Liberation Movement in Malaya

For over three years heroic Malay patriots have been waging an armed struggle for freedom and independence, against the British colonisers.

The scale of the national-liberation movement can be judged from the fact that the British Government has concentrated over 100,000 troops in Malaya. Over 500,000 Malays have been punished in one way or another for "political reasons"; 17 of every 100 people have been incarcerated in con-

ditions to convert Malaya into a war base against People's China have given a further impulse to the national-liberation movement. About 15 successful actions were fought by the People's Liberation Army and Malay partisans in the brief period December 5, 1951-January 15, 1952. Over 2,000 women in the Payar Lebar district (Singapore) categorically refused to obey a British order to quit the district where it is planned to build a run-way for jet-

the course of the past two years the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, acting in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R., and of the agreements connected with the Treaty, rendered earnest and selfless support to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, which helped considerably in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in consolidating the State of the new China.

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"Long live the inviolable friendship and unity of the peoples of China and the U.S.S.R.!"

The telegrams exchanged by J. V. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung give a profound characterisation of the international significance of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty. This Treaty has entered the annals of international relations as an expression of inviolable, eternal friendship between the great peoples comprising one-third of mankind. It cements the relations which, historically, have taken shape between them, and ensures the strengthening and deepening of relations of alliance and co-operation in the interests of the cause of peace. Its main aim is not to allow any violation of peace and repetition of aggression by Japan or by any other state which, directly or indirectly, would unite with her in acts of aggression. Alliance and friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China is the mainstay of peace in the Far East, and the greatest factor for world peace.

For all countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, for all honest people throughout the world, the inviolable friendly relations between the Soviet and Chinese peoples are living evidence of the invincibility of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp. These relations are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. They fill the hearts of all peace lovers with confidence in the inevitable victory of the peace-loving peoples over the forces of imperialism and war.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, carried out under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Party, shattered the chain of world imperialism, and marked a

decisive sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism was created by the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism in the second world war, in which the decisive role was played by the peoples of the U.S.S.R. led by the Bolshevik Party, and the leader and teacher of the peoples—the Great Stalin.

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The remarkable successes achieved by the Chinese working people in such short a time make clear to the whole world what a nation is capable of once it throws off the shackles of imperialist and feudal enslavement and begins to build the new life under the leadership of the Communist Party, armed with the invincible ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, the agreements on the Chinese Changchun railway, Port Arthur and Dalny, on granting China long-term economic credits, on establishing mixed companies for oil and coal, ferrous metals and the organisation of joint air lines, are of invaluable significance for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy and the consolidation of the State of the New China.

The U.S.-British imperialists calculated on strangling People's China by an economic blockade. But already by September 1950, the average monthly volume of trade in the Chinese People's Republic increased by 169 per cent compared with 1936 and is increasing steadily. For the first time in 70 years China has a favourable trade balance. This became possible as a result of the development of large-scale trade with

The impotent rage and threats of the U.S.-British imperialists are easily explained. The foreign monopolies in China owned half the coal mines, three-quarters of the entire rail network and controlled water, air and land transport. Almost all the ore-workings, and the iron and steel and chemical industries of the country were in the hands of foreign capitalists. The imperialist robbers dominated the country in accordance with the principle: "divide and rule". China was a defenceless country. Every page of its past history drips blood.

The Wall Street and City billionaires seek to reverse the wheel of history. They would like to make China their colony once more. The U.S. Government has become the guardian angel of the criminal Chiang Kai-shek gang; it seized the Chinese island of Taiwan and prevents representatives of the Central People's Government of China from occupying their lawful place in Uno. The U.S.-British warmongers conduct an unrestrained slander campaign against the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies and engage in desperate efforts to disrupt their peaceful construction. The American imperialists unleashed war in Korea with a view to creating there a springboard for an attack on China and other peace-loving peoples in Asia. U.S. air buccaners systematically violate the borders of the Chinese People's Republic. The U.S. Government, conspiring with British ruling circles, are concentrating Kuomintang troops on the China-Burma border, creating there another centre for war against the Chinese People's Republic. The U.S. and British imperialists have signed a separate "peace treaty" and a "security pact" with Japan and are restoring Japanese militarism, with the hope of using it for their military gambles.

The evil conspiracy of the imperialists against the camp of peace and democracy encounters ever-growing resistance on the part of the peace-loving peoples. The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic adds to the strength and might of the entire democratic, anti-imperialist camp; it is a model for the whole world of the kind of friendship that can and should prevail between peoples if they are based on a genuine striving for peace, on the principles of equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and the interests of each country.

Long live the inviolable friendship of the great peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China and may it grow stronger in the interests of all mankind!

Demand of Kenya Negroes

The position of Negroes in Kenya is extremely difficult. The average monthly wage of a Negro worker is a bare 38 shillings. Negroes work under extremely onerous conditions. Progressive organisations and leaders have been persecuted.

Representatives of the Union of Negroes in Kenya delivered a petition to the British Government, requesting that Negroes be granted the right to occupy and cultivate land which the British authorities hold in reserve only for colonisers.

The petition, which was signed by hundreds of thousands of Negroes, urges distribution of the land among 250,000 landless Negroes in the colony, and democratic elections to the Legislative Council.

The Union representatives reported that the "native compounds" created by the British Government for Negroes, were filled to overflowing. Fertile land is preserved solely for white colonisers. According to law, Negroes are banned from this land.

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The Tory Government's latest efforts to smash the struggle of the Malay people, the appointment of General Templer, former chief of the British military intelligence, as High Commissioner and the new agreement concluded between the U.S.-British war-

mongers to convert Malaya into a war base against People's China have given a further impulse to the national-liberation movement. About 15 successful actions were fought by the People's Liberation Army and Malay partisans in the brief period December 5, 1951-January 15, 1952. Over 2,000 women in the Payar Lebar district (Singapore) categorically refused to obey a British order to quit the district where it is planned to build a run-way for jet-bombers.

The just struggle of the people of Malaya for peace, freedom and independence meets with ever-growing support on the part of the advanced working people in Britain who, responding to the call issued by the British Communist Party, are campaigning to "Stop the war in Malaya!".

GERMAN PATRIOTS ACT VIGOROUSLY AGAINST ADENAUER'S WAR PLANS

Cringing before the U.S. imperialists Adenauer's Government in Bonn is strenuously carrying out a policy of preparing Western Germany for war.

The adoption by the Bonn Federal Parliament of a motion in support of war measures in Western Germany, and the "general treaty" for war preparation signify an accelerated tempo of preparation for war by West German revanchists.

Walter Ulbricht, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, speaking at a press conference, exposed the content of the "general treaty", which the Bonn authorities sought to conceal from the people. The "general treaty" is a military agreement ensuring for the Western powers the right to increase the contingents of their occupation troops and to meddle in the economic and political life of Western Germany.

The moment the schemes of the warmongers became known to the broad masses, opposition of the population in Western Germany to the anti-people's policy of the Adenauer puppet Government began to grow.

In this connection the Central Committee for the Popular Referendum against the remilitarisation of Germany, for the conclusion of a peace treaty, urges that the essence of the Adenauer Government's criminal plans be explained to all sections of the German population. "Explain, to the German youth in the first instance, why conscription inevitably leads to war! Strengthen and extend the movement of protest and resistance to the Schuman Plan, the 'general treaty' and the conscription law! Wage struggle against the war preparations by means of strikes and demonstrations! Demand the resignation of Adenauer!"—says the Manifesto of the Central Committee for the Referendum.

This call is meeting with a ready response among factory and office workers, peasants, artisans and professionals all over Western Germany. On behalf of over 10,000 organised workers, a meeting of one hundred delegates of the German Trade Union Federation in the Mannheim district demanded that all forms of trade-union struggle, including the mass strike, be brought into action against the "general

treaty", and the conscription law now being secretly prepared.

On behalf of 900,000 trade unionists, 120 delegates to the extraordinary conference of the German Trade Union Federation, in Bavaria, unanimously adopted a resolution against the new measures taken by Adenauer to remilitarise Western Germany.

The struggle of the working people in Western Germany is growing in intensity. Factory and office workers are conducting protest strikes against utilisation of Germans as cannon fodder. In Stuttgart, 5,500 workers in the Daimler-Benz plant held a token strike against compulsory military service. Iron and steel workers in Gelsenkirchen also struck work in protest against the conscription law. Token strikes took place in all industrial enterprises in Wetzlar.

The workers of the "Geiger" engineering works in Karlsruhe held a token strike under the slogan: "We demand the resignation of the Adenauer Government!". In Ludwigsburg the workers of 14 plants went on strike, in Stuttgart the workers of the well-known "Mercedes" footwear factory, and in Ebersbach 1,400 workers in the "Texma" spinning mill. The owner of the "Südrad" metal working firm in Ebersbach declared his solidarity with the workers and employees of his enterprise who walked out in protest against compulsory military service.

Rank-and-file members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany are opposed to the policy of the Bonn Government, opposed to the Right-wing Socialist leaders who support it. For example, at the annual conference of the Nuremberg organisation of the Social Democratic Party, 324 delegates demanded resolute measures against the compulsory military service law and the "general agreement" for war preparations. Several hundred Social Democratic activists in Haspe-Süd adopted a resolution against remilitarisation.

Religious circles in Western Germany are also coming out more resolutely in favour of struggle for peace. Pastor Niemöller, head of the church in Hessen, addressed a stirring appeal to all women and mothers in Germany calling on them to resist conscription in every possible way. The fight

against remilitarisation, he declared, must be waged in each family.

In their impotent rage the Bonn militarists seek to suppress the protests and resistance of the population. In order to terrorise the population and find a pretext for banning the Communist Party—an act which is now being prepared—they mobilised thousands of police and secret service agents who, without warning, raided the premises of the Communist Party of Germany and wrought chaos there. They are trying to disrupt the work of the Communist Party of Germany—the leader of the West German working people in the struggle for peace, for the unity of Germany.

Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, declared in a recent interview: "...The law on compulsory military service and the 'general treaty' will prove a fiasco. The German workers, peasants, the German citizens who are striving for peace, have proved in recent weeks that they are capable of great deeds in the struggle for peace and for the unity of our country. The Communist Party of Germany will always support all initiative, all efforts directed towards preserving peace and building a united democratic Germany, irrespective of whence or from whom they come".

The struggle of the patriots in Western Germany finds fraternal support among all working people in the German Democratic Republic. The workers and technicians of the Karl Marx coalmine in Zwickau replied to the terror against the peace organisations in Western Germany by overfulfilling the output assignment 14 per cent. In Leipzig, 200,000 citizens protested against Lehr's fascist provocations. They unanimously called for resolute struggle against the Adenauer Government, now reviving fascist methods.

All honest Germans in the East and West, irrespective of party affiliation or religious belief clearly understand that Germany must never again become the source and arena of imperialist war.

The warmongers in Western Germany will not succeed in enmeshing the popular masses in lies, in deceiving and drawing them into another world war.

Successful Anti-Fascist Strike of Paris Workers

February 12 was a big day of action by Paris workers against fascism and for their immediate demands. In response to a call by the unions of the General Confederation of Labour in the Paris district, hundreds of thousands struck work in protest against the banning of the demonstration commemorating the anti-fascist days of February 1934.

From 80 to 100 per cent of all workers in the engineering enterprises in the Paris district took part in the strike. Work came to a standstill on building sites and in

public utility enterprises. The movement embraced a large number of railwaymen, hospital personnel, printshop workers, cinema and theatre employees, workers of the food and clothing industries, municipal enterprises, civil servants, etc. 1,500 students of Sorbonne University greeted the strike.

The Government mobilised tens of thousands of soldiers of the "Republican Security Detachments" and police, equipped with tanks; hundreds of working people were arrested.

On February 12, the working people of the big Renault works gave an excellent display of courage. They successfully repelled four attacks by police who tried to occupy the works.

Numerous strikes took place in a number of places in the provinces.

Commenting on the exceptional significance of the February 12 strike, Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, wrote in "l'Humanité" that "it was the most important political strike in France since the war".

Anti-Fascist Demonstration of Vienna Working People

A big demonstration of working people took place in Vienna on February 10 to mark the 18th anniversary of the armed struggle fought by the anti-fascist workers. The first ranks of the demonstrators carried placards with the slogan: "February 1934—call for unity!". In Meidling, working-class district in Vienna, where eighteen years ago the sanguinary battle fought between the workers and fascists raged for three

days and nights, the demonstration culminated in a public meeting which was addressed by Josef Kohl, veteran of the February battles. Kohl declared that the present rulers in Vienna, reviving the forces of fascism in Austria, were taking the country onto the highway of war and destruction.

Addressing the meeting, Ernst Fischer, member of the Political Bureau of the Com-

munist Party of Austria, said that now, as in 1934, reaction, with the direct support of foreign imperialists, is conducting an offensive against the Austrian working class. Fischer called for united action by the entire working class of Austria. "If we achieve unity", said Fischer, "we will fulfil the behests of the heroes of the February battles and build a free, peace-loving and democratic Austria".

Basis of the New Programme of Communist Party of Japan

I. New Programme of Communist Party Expresses Interests of Entire People

Nearly four months have passed since the New Programme of the Communist Party of Japan was published.

The overwhelming majority of workers and peasants unanimously support our New Programme. They say: "Now for the first time we have a clear goal for wholehearted struggle".

Most people of mental labour, with the exception of a small section influenced by the Right-wing Socialists and Trotskyite elements, also warmly support this programme.

Accordingly as the war in Korea is extended, not only the working class and peasantry but also people of mental labour are subjected more and more to slavish exploitation. Strikes and peasant struggle are crushed by brute force. Repression was intensified after the San Francisco conference. Big strikes were fought recently by workers and office employees in the coal and electrical industries, on the privately owned and state railways, by post and telegraph workers, and by state and municipal employees. A feature of these strikes is that they are taking place in conditions of brutal repressions by the occupation troops and the Yoshida Government, but despite this they end, in most cases, in victory for the strikers.

Even textile workers, the bulk of whom are women, and the staffs of department stores and hotels, who, until now, have been at the mercy of the capitalists, are waging a stubborn struggle. Together with the industrial workers, people of mental labour and the intelligentsia are taking part in the struggle which, in all cases, is closely linked with the fight against the separate "peace" treaty.

Consequently, the strike movement is not only growing in scale, it is also growing politically.

Disbelieving the fraudulent promises of the Liberal Party to abolish control over rice production and consumption, the peasantry is fighting vigorously to abolish the compulsory quotas for agricultural products. At the same time, the demand for a revolutionary land reform is growing steadily.

Since the middle of 1950, the struggle for peace, fought under the slogan "Hands off Korea!", against the separate "peace" treaty, against the Japanese-American "security pact" and remilitarisation, has become a vital question in the life of the nation.

Despite the repressions, women, youth, intelligentsia and clergy are actively participating in this struggle. As a result, six million signatures have been collected to date for a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers.

The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia are taking part in the movement for peace, resolutely opposing the U.S.-dictated treaties. They support the struggle of the workers and peasants, and, in this way, play an extremely important role. For instance, in connection with the international conference of physicians and health specialists, they have been actively engaged in the struggle for peace.

of the Socialist party as well as the workers and peasants under its influence, have begun to express greater discontent with the actions of the Socialist Party. Our Programme intensified this discontent.

The left wing in the leadership of the General Council of the Trade Unions—biggest trade union amalgamation in Japan—criticised the Socialist Party in an endeavour to prevent it from becoming an anti-labour party. Despite persistent attempts by Suzuki, General Secretary of the Socialist Party who heads the so-called "left" in this Party, to reach a compromise with the Right-wing leadership, the Socialist Party, nevertheless, split. The workers insist that the Socialists dissociate themselves from support for the separate "peace" treaty and the "security pact", and are determined to withdraw their confidence from the socialists if they fail to comply with this demand.

The Right wing of the Socialist Party is a medley of rotten and corrupt politicians, who, earlier, succeeded in gaining the upper-hand in the Executive Committee of the Party. However, by actually supporting the separate "peace" treaty and the "security pact", and by adopting an obviously pro-American position, they have almost completely lost the support of the masses in the trade unions and in the peasant unions. At present they have the support of only a small number of Right elements in the leadership of these organisations. Thus, the Right wing of the Socialist Party, the leadership of which is in the hands of illegally acquitted war criminals, has become an out and out lackey of the anti-national capitalists.

In connection with the disagreement on the ratification of the separate "peace" treaty and the "security pact" plotted in the U.S., a progressive opposition group, headed by representatives of the national capitalists, also appeared in the People's Democratic Party. Several members of the People's Democratic Party in Parliament voted against ratification of the "treaty" and the "pact", and were forced to leave the Party on this account. This added to the vacillations in the People's Democratic Party.

Even in the "Liberal"-reactionary Party the influence of those with anti-American and anti-Yoshida sentiments is gradually making itself felt. These sentiments became more pronounced after the local government elections in the spring of 1951. A number of people decided to leave the Liberal Party. Among the prominent figures now openly expressing discontent with Yoshida's policy are Fusanosuke Kuhara, a big monopolist who was Minister of Communications in the Tanaka Cabinet, and Tanzan Ishibashi, ex-Minister of Finance in the Yoshida Cabinet.

Recently in the Kochi prefecture—birthplace of Yoshida and stronghold of the Liberal Party—the candidate nominated by the anti-American and anti-Yoshida groups

As mentioned above, the content of the so-called administration agreement concerning conditions for implementation of the "security pact" has not yet been published. nevertheless, it is already being put into effect. This is evident from the following facts:

U.S. air force bases are being built at 32 places in the country, the largest being the base at Tatikawa, suburb of Tokyo. These bases are being built in pockets—from three to six main installations in one area, with the surrounding zone used entirely for the needs of the military base. For example, the area of the base centred in Tatikawa stretches South-West to Yokohama and Yokosuka, South-East to Kisarazu, and North-West to Yokota. In addition to the old Tokyo, practically the entire territory of the Tokyo prefecture is used for the needs of this base. An oil-pipe line is being laid from Yokohama to Yokota through Tatikawa. Between Yokosuka and Yokota stores, ports, dwellings, repair-assembly military shops, etc. are being built and a wide highway for transporting equipment to all these installations is under construction. In this way a vast area of the country is used for this military base.

Moreover, at 14 points in the country, old naval bases, in the first instance Yokosuka, Kure and Sasebo along with such important ports and convenient harbours as Kobe, Yokohama and others, have been taken over for use as naval bases. Altogether, these bases are three times greater than the number of former naval bases in Japan. As for bases for ground forces, they are being built by Americans at their discretion in different parts of the country. Military manoeuvres are held wherever the Americans please. Because of these American army manoeuvres and as a result of the war in Korea, the population is suffering heavy losses for which there is no compensation.

Actually, the U.S. occupation army uses, exclusively for its own purposes, from 70 to 80 per cent of the state railways, the state post, telegraph and telephone communication system, and also such vital branches of industry as the electrical, iron and steel, oil, coal, chemical, and others. The occupation army freely uses the main highways, hotels, etc.

For the purpose of maintaining and using these huge military bases, U.S. army control over Japan's economy is being increased. Recently, this control has been extended to monopoly enterprises and finances, which are now in a state of complete dependence on the Americans.

Even big capitalists working on orders for the American occupation army, suffer losses because of the reduced prices for the goods supplied by them. Only a small group of the monopolists acting contrary to the interests of the nation, makes huge profits from fulfilling orders for the occupation army. The main burden of the situation, however, is placed, in the first instance, on the shoulders of the working class. The number of accidents in industry has increased sharply; the health of the workers is breaking down. The recent

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Kyuichi Tokuda
General Secretary,
Communist Party of Japan
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openly its fascist features, loyally serves the United States of America. The anti-national reactionary forces in Japan which cling to power only with the help of the U.S. are pursuing an extremely anti-national policy, aimed at securing their own interests. These anti-national actions inevitably reduce the nation to a state of slavery, as clearly seen from the example of Greece, Western Germany, the Latin-American countries and even Britain, France and other West European countries.

This is vividly borne out by the Japanese-American "security pact", the first point of which refers to "assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down large-scale internal riots and disturbances in Japan caused through instigation or intervention by an outside Power or Powers".

Such "assistance" will be a pretext for continual and direct interference by the American army in Japan's home affairs. These facts show quite clearly the real "free world" that the U.S. talks about, and the nature of the "peace treaty" fabricated by it. In reality, this is the highway leading to a most severe and destructive war. Such is the essence of U.S. monopoly capital which is ready to sacrifice the entire world for the sake of profits.

It is now absolutely indisputable that Japan has been turned into a country completely dependent on America.

What is the fundamental standpoint from which the Communist Parties approach the problems of the revolutionary movement in the colonial and dependent countries? Replying to this question, Comrade Stalin said in his report to the Joint Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the C.P.S.U. (B) on August 1, 1927:

"It is a strict differentiation between revolution in imperialist countries, countries that oppress other peoples, and revolution in colonial and dependent countries, countries that suffer from the imperialist oppression of other states. Revolution in imperialist countries is one thing: in those countries the bourgeoisie is the oppressor of other peoples; it is counter-revolutionary in all stages of the revolution; the national element, as an element in the struggle for emancipation, is absent in these countries. Revolution in colonial and dependent countries is another thing: in these countries the oppression exercised by the imperialism of other states is one of the factors of revolution; this oppression cannot but affect the national bourgeoisie also; the national bourgeoisie, at a certain stage and for a certain period, may support the revolutionary movement of its country against imperialism, and the national element, as an element in the struggle for emancipation, is a revolutionary factor.

Not to make this differentiation, not to understand this difference and to identify

completely fitted out and equipped by the U.S. They are being trained and commanded by American officers. Thus, the Yoshida Government, revealing more and more

now is that agriculture, in present-day conditions, is unprofitable and that capital investment in agriculture is extremely inadequate. They consider it correct to leave the forests in the hands of the Government. Hence, their argument that agrarian reform is no longer necessary. In point of fact, the unbearable financial burden placed on the shoulders of the poor and middle peasants is the result of this pseudo "agrarian reform". The peasants have been reduced to a position which leads inevitably to loss of their land. At present the landlords are, in effect, reviving the semi-feudal system of land ownership. Utilising the feudal survivals, the American imperialists and the anti-national reactionary forces seek to turn the peasants into their slaves and the countryside into a major source of cannon-fodder.

Thus, the viewpoint of the Right-wing Social Democrats expresses the interests of the landlords and, in essence, differs not one iota from that of the present Government.

The aim which we intend to realise as a result of agrarian reform is the abolition of the different aspects of feudal survivals in the life of the people, and, on this basis, to develop agriculture and raise the standard of living of the peasants. Consequently, this is not a question confined to arable land but also of mountain-forest areas and wastelands, irrigation and other agricultural undertakings as well as obligatory delivery of agricultural products, taxes, etc. The Soviet Union, the countries in Eastern Europe and the New China are a living example of how, as a result of abolishing feudal survivals, the peasants in the new countryside, displaying remarkable creative energy in all respects, achieve an enormous development of agricultural production. This can be obtained only on the basis of a revolutionary land reform which would give the peasants all land belonging to landlords without compensation.

The mountain-forest areas, vital for agriculture, must be divided among the peasants. Sectors which can be cultivated should be converted into fields. Melioration work should be carried out on sectors which can be turned into meadows and pastures. Tree planting should be done by the peasants themselves and improvement and irrigation should result from the joint effort of peasant organisations.

IV. Under Banner of Peace and Democracy

Until recently the struggle for independence, freedom and peace in our country was not developed with sufficient vigour. Among some sections of our people there were those who in one way or another acted as lackeys to the Americans. They regarded the policy of U.S. imperialism, aimed at establishing world domination, as being so strong that resistance to it was impossible. The facts show, however, that American imperialism is in the nature of a paper tiger. When, in October 1950, the Chinese people's volunteers rallied to the aid of Korea, and all Chinese democratic organisations, headed by the Communist Party, declared that American imperialism was a paper tiger, and boldly rose in struggle against it, many did not believe in the success of this struggle. But the further

Large-scale agricultural production and, on this basis, a higher standard of life for the peasants can be obtained only if the Government supports the efforts of the peasants and renders them every possible aid.

Without such a revolutionary land reform radical improvement in the situation of the peasantry is impossible. Without this the steady development of agriculture is impossible, and, consequently, improvement in the life of the working class and a radical change in the life of the entire people is, likewise, impossible. But this cannot be achieved without overthrowing the reactionary forces in Japan and changing the state system, that is, without abolishing the emperor system and establishing a democratic republic.

Our Programme clearly defines also the demands on the problem of the working class. The Programme demands the abolition of semi-feudal exploitation of labour, freedom for trade union organisations of the working class and a serious improvement of the material conditions of the workers.

New Programme attaches serious significance to the agrarian question and to the abolition of feudal relations in the countryside. Consequently, we must correctly define the actual demands of the peasantry and achieve their realisation.

Arising from this, the Programme of our Party clearly shows that the realisation of these tasks, realisation of revolutionary democratic transformations in Japan, realisation of the national-liberation democratic revolution, are possible only with the forces of a broad, united, national-liberation democratic front. The base of this front is the alliance of the workers and peasants—the main force of the liberation struggle of the Japanese people. They will be joined by artisans and small traders, the small and medium factory owners and also by a considerable part of the industrialists and merchants suffering from the occupation regime and the reactionary laws of the Yoshida Government. Opportunists like Yamakawa advocate revolution solely with the forces of the working class, put the interests of the peasantry on a par with those of the landlords and kulaks and ignore the national capitalists. Clearly, such a policy means dividing the people and isolating the working class; it serves the interests of the imperialists and the anti-national reactionary forces and is designed to strangle the revolution.

more openly, express discontent with the policy of the Government.

The international situation shows most clearly that the international peace camp is a powerful ally of our national liberation democratic front. Most harmful for us at present is fear of the threats of the occupation troops, the illusions about the "free world" and the attempt to maintain a position of neutrality.

Any attempt to rely on American imperialism would be fatal for Japan. This is evident from the past experience of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini.

The situation in People's China shows that in the new conditions even capitalists can participate in the national-liberation movement. The Japanese capitalists, too, are

the Liberal Party to abolish control over production and consumption, the peasantry is fighting vigorously to abolish the compulsory quotas for agricultural products. At the same time, the demand for a revolutionary land reform is growing steadily.

Since the middle of 1950, the struggle for peace, fought under the slogan "Hands off Korea!", against the separate "peace" treaty, against the Japanese-American "security pact" and remilitarisation, has become a vital question in the life of the nation.

Despite the repressions, women, youth, intelligentsia and clergy are actively participating in this struggle. As a result, six million signatures have been collected to date for a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers.

The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia are taking part in the movement for peace, resolutely opposing the U.S.-dictated treaties. They support the struggle of the workers and peasants, and, in this way, play an extremely important role. For instance, in connection with the international conference of physicians and health specialists, scheduled for Rome, veteran personalities and specialists in the sphere of medicine and public health in Japan have decided to take part in the work of the conference preparatory committee.

There are, too, among the small and medium manufacturers and national capitalists many who express readiness to support the Programme of our Party. Small and medium manufacturers who constitute the bulk of the Japanese capitalists, are opposed to the policy of ruining civilian industry and expanding war industry. They are categorically opposed to U.S. interference in the guise of so-called defence of the free world, and are beginning to speak more and more insistently for establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the new China, and with all countries in Asia.

These sentiments even affect certain sections of the big capitalists for whom trade with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic is at present a matter of the greatest significance. As a result, representatives of these circles, too, express a desire to take part in the international economic conference to be held in Moscow.

These circumstances facilitate the broadening of the united national-liberation democratic front and, naturally, have considerable influence on all political parties. The split in the Socialist Party is most indicative in this respect.

Different factors gave rise to the inevitable split in the Socialist Party. But the main reason is that arising from the ratification of the separate "peace" treaty and the "security pact", foisted on Japan by the United States of America, the rank-and-file

Democratic Party. Several members of the People's Democratic Party in Parliament voted against ratification of the "treaty" and the "pact", and were forced to leave the Party on this account. This added to the vacillations in the People's Democratic Party.

Even in the "Liberal"-reactionary Party the influence of those with anti-American and anti-Yoshida sentiments is gradually making itself felt. These sentiments became more pronounced after the local government elections in the spring of 1951. A number of people decided to leave the Liberal Party. Among the prominent figures now openly expressing discontent with Yoshida's policy are Fusanosuke Kuhara, a big monopolist who was Minister of Communications in the Tanaka Cabinet, and Tanzan Ishibashi, ex-Minister of Finance in the Yoshida Cabinet.

Recently in the Kochi prefecture—birthplace of Yoshida and stronghold of the Liberal Party—the candidate nominated by the anti-American and anti-Yoshida groups was elected Governor. Thus, since the ratification of the "treaty" and "pact", anti-American and anti-Yoshida sentiments have grown steadily among the people.

As a result of the sharply growing isolation of the anti-national and pro-American elements headed by Yoshida, Vice-President of the U.S. Barkley, Dulles, Counsellor of the State Secretary, Rusk, Assistant State Secretary, and Dodge, Economic Counsellor, who came to Japan to speed up the conclusion of the so-called administration agreement concerning the presence of U.S. troops in Japan and its rearmament, had to return without definite results. The popular protests prevent the Yoshida clique from openly embarking on rearmament and force it to deceit, to rearmament in the guise of strengthening the police forces.

Our New Programme is, in practice, becoming the programme of the whole people.

The Right-wing Social-Democrats fiercely attack our Programme seeking to defame it and weaken its effect on the masses. The treachery of the Right-wing Social-Democrats and other groupings hostile to the working class is that, in their activity, they secretly help the U.S. occupation army and the Yoshida Government in their brutal repressions against our Party. Briefly, in vilifying our Party, they seek to conceal their anti-national, counter-revolutionary actions and to deceive the masses. We must expose their slander and direct all our efforts towards deepening the class and political consciousness of the entire people, towards further strengthening the revolutionary forces and consolidating the united national-liberation democratic front.

II. Why We Define the Revolution as a National-Liberation Democratic Revolution

As pointed out in the New Programme, at present the most serious question for the Japanese nation is the fact that the U.S. occupation brings suffering to the Japanese people, that the Yoshida Government is the moral-political pillar of the occupation regime.

These questions are elucidated in the New Programme with the utmost clarity. Precisely for this reason the New Programme has the support of the majority of the people, with the workers and peasants in the fore. The already difficult

position of our nation was further aggravated by signing in San Francisco the separate "peace" treaty and the "security pact", and also by the open transformation of Japan into a military base for the U.S. which is preparing aggression against the Soviet Union, new China and the countries of Asia. The American imperialists assert over and over again that they are acting on the basis of "equality" and "respect for sovereignty", in the "interests of peace". Clearly, there is nothing of the kind in their actions.

to 80 per cent of the state post, telegraph and telephone communication system, and also such vital branches of industry as the electrical, iron and steel, oil, coal, chemical, and others. The occupation army freely uses the main highways, hotels, etc.

For the purpose of maintaining and using these huge military bases, U.S. army control over Japan's economy is being increased. Recently, this control has been extended to monopoly enterprises and finances, which are now in a state of complete dependence on the Americans.

Even big capitalists working on orders for the American occupation army, suffer losses because of the reduced prices for the goods supplied by them. Only a small group of the monopolists acting contrary to the interests of the nation, makes huge profits from fulfilling orders for the occupation army. The main burden of the situation, however, is placed, in the first instance, on the shoulders of the working class. The number of accidents in industry has increased sharply; the health of the workers is breaking down. The recent period has seen a rapid increase in the number of lung disease cases; at present nearly 30 per cent of all workers suffer from lung trouble.

At the same time peasant impoverishment is on the increase due to the fact that on the vast territory taken over for military bases the land of the peasants is being confiscated and cultivation curtailed.

Thus, there is taking place on an enormous scale the ruin of the entire nation.

To attain its military aims, the U.S. occupationists not only impose a definite economic policy for Japan, they resort also to veritable fascist methods of crushing the resistance of the people, restricting freedom of speech, assembly and organisation and establishing control over education.

Despite the signing of the "peace" treaty, the American occupation regime, far from becoming milder, has, on the contrary, become even more brutal. This is evident, for example, from the fact that orders issued by Dodge sufficed to get next year's budget completely altered. The Yoshida Government has released nearly all the war criminals. It intends to submit legislation providing for control over organisations, and an anti-strike law. The cult of emperor worship is being revived. The reserve police corps and the naval guard, due to be converted into a huge army and for which enormous funds will be spent, are being

III. Why does the Programme Attach Serious Significance to Agrarian Question and Abolition of Feudal Relations in Countryside

The New Programme sets the aim of a national-liberation democratic revolution.

This revolution aims at doing away with the feudal survivals in Japanese society. Since in present-day Japan the democratic revolution will be closely linked with national liberation, it will, undoubtedly, develop on a large scale.

The New Programme reads: "Speaking of the Yoshida Government we have in mind those reactionary and anti-national forces in Japan which support and inspire the 'liberal'-reactionary Party and the Yoshida Government. These forces include the Emperor of Japan, the old reactionary military clique, the privileged bureaucracy, landlords and capitalist monopolies, that is, all who exploit or foster the

in colonial and dependent countries that suffer from the imperialist oppression of other states. Revolution in imperialist countries is one thing: in those countries the bourgeoisie is the oppressor of other peoples; it is counter-revolutionary in all stages of the revolution; the national element, as an element in the struggle for emancipation, is absent in these countries. Revolution in colonial and dependent countries is another thing: in these countries the oppression exercised by the imperialism of other states is one of the factors of revolution; this oppression cannot but affect the national bourgeoisie also; the national bourgeoisie, at a certain stage and for a certain period, may support the revolutionary movement of its country against imperialism, and the national element, as an element in the struggle for emancipation, is a revolutionary factor.

Not to make this differentiation, not to understand this difference and to identify revolution in imperialist countries with revolution in colonial countries, is to depart from the road of Marxism, from the road of Leninism, and adopt the road of those who support the Second International".

This is the theoretical basis of the New Programme of our Party.

Our Party defines the future revolution in Japan as a national-liberation democratic revolution. Corresponding to the character of the revolution our Party advances the aim of overthrowing the Yoshida "liberal"-reactionary Government and of creating a coalition government which would represent the interests of all the progressive and liberation forces in the country. From this there follows the necessity and possibility of expanding the revolutionary forces to the maximum, of forming a broad, united, national-liberation democratic front.

We think that, in the external and internal political situation that has taken shape in Japan as a result of its occupation by the American imperialists, it is not excluded that many capitalists will support the struggle for a free and independent Japan living its independent economic, political and cultural life, others will maintain a friendly neutrality in this struggle.

Now, for the first time, we have been able to clear up this basic question which, hitherto, was not properly understood by us. This enabled us to publish our New Programme with the greatest confidence.

These reactionary forces are either the landowners whose land is subject to confiscation or those whose interests are linked with those of the landowners. The Programme stresses that the "first and decisive step along the path of liberating Japan from the occupation regime" is to overthrow all these forces and deprive the U.S. occupation regime of its pillar.

The Right-wing Social Democrats and "left" adventurers attack the policy of our Party in respect to the peasantry, alleging that we know nothing about the position of the peasants. They assert that the land has already been divided among the peasants as a result of the "agrarian reform" carried out after the war under the U.S. occupation army, and that the question

effort of peasant organisations

IV. Under Banner of Peace and Democracy

Until recently the struggle for independence, freedom and peace in our country was not developed with sufficient vigour. Among some sections of our people there were those who in one way or another acted as lackeys to the Americans. They regarded the policy of U.S. imperialism, aimed at establishing world domination, as being so strong that resistance to it was impossible. The facts show, however, that American imperialism is in the nature of a paper tiger. When, in October 1950, the Chinese people's volunteers rallied to the aid of Korea, and all Chinese democratic organisations, headed by the Communist Party, declared that American imperialism was a paper tiger, and boldly rose in struggle against it, many did not believe in the success of this struggle. But the further course of the war in Korea clearly revealed the weakness of U.S. imperialism.

Following the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the people's revolution in China, the peoples of South-East Asia and of Viet Nam in the first instance, rose in struggle against imperialist intervention and for independence. This national-liberation movement has already won success that no imperialists can obliterate. Its influence has spread to the Near and Middle East and also to the peoples of North Africa. The liberation struggle in these countries has developed into an unprecedented force. The aggressive policy of American imperialism against the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, quite clearly is suffering defeat even in capitalist Europe. The so-called "aid" of U.S. imperialists signifies running the economy of the countries receiving it, intervention in their internal affairs, turning them into dependent countries and establishing a "European army" for aggression against the camp of peace. At present, in all these countries, the financial system and the economy are breaking down and impoverishment is growing every day. As a result a tendency is making itself felt to reject participation in the mercenary troops of the U.S. imperialists. Consequently, their plans for creating huge war bases are obviously also doomed to failure.

The entire course of history since the birth of the Soviet Union as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, testifies to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, led by the standard-bearer of peace, leader and teacher of the working people—J. V. Stalin. It was precisely this policy which served as a base for building the present world-wide peace camp. On the contrary, we see with our own eyes, that the U.S. imperialists are always seeking war. Even in America the man in the street understands that the monopoly capitalists advocating world domination, and their political henchmen, are but a clique of gangsters. As a result, a situation has been created when people who do not belong to this gangster clique, cannot count on a place in the civil service unless they show "loyalty" towards fascism under supervision of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At present U.S. workers are resorting more and more frequently to strike action, despite the orders of the capitalists and the ban on strikes, soldiers are losing their fighting quality and rank-and-file citizens, ever

more openly, express discontent with the policy of the Government.

The international situation shows most clearly that the international peace camp is a powerful ally of our national liberation democratic front. Most harmful for us at present is fear of the threats of the occupation troops, the illusions about the "free world" and the attempt to maintain a position of neutrality.

Any attempt to rely on American imperialism would be fatal for Japan. This is evident from the past experience of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini.

The situation in People's China shows that in the new conditions even capitalists can participate in the national-liberation movement. Consequently, the capitalists in our country must also change their way of thinking.

If we weaken the spirit of resistance to the American occupation troops and the anti-national Yoshida Government, then the repressions will, without doubt, become even more brutal. They have already trampled underfoot the Potsdam and Cairo declarations, the Yalta agreement and the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, which define occupation policy. They are engaged in various enterprises designed to use the Japanese armed forces, now being rebuilt, in the military operations of U.S. troops in Korea, disregarding the fact that this leads to loss of life and destruction of property. They refuse compensation for damage caused by air accidents and accidental bomb explosions, to say nothing of other everyday losses. We must resolutely organise the people's revolutionary struggle against the reactionary forces in Japan, for the overthrow of the reactionary Yoshida Government which is the moral-political pillar of the occupation regime; we must combat the unlawful actions of the U.S. imperialists. If we wage such a resolute struggle, the U.S. imperialists will be forced to retreat and we shall achieve victory.

Our programme clearly shows that its basis is struggle for an independent, democratic and peace-loving Japan. This struggle will not be successful unless it is linked with the struggle for the everyday political and economic demands of the working class, the peasantry and the entire people. This struggle will be successful only if it develops on the basis of a close alliance of the workers and peasants who constitute the vast majority of the population of Japan.

The successful struggle of the various sections of the people is bound to develop on the basis of this alliance. Proof of this fact is, incidentally, the appeal of the intelligentsia for struggle against the separate "peace" treaty concocted by America, and against the so-called "security pact".

We resolutely reject the swindling policy of the adventurers who ignore the interests of the workers and peasants. Only by following the course outlined in the Programme will we be able to effect our national-liberation democratic revolution.

The Communist Party of Japan calls, first of all, on the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and also on the small and medium manufacturers and other capitalists to take a most active part in the united, national-liberation democratic front and to fight resolutely under the banner of peace and democracy.

December 20, 1951.

From Press of Communist and Workers' Parties

For Closer Link-Up of Party Education and Tasks of Building Socialism

("Rude Pravo", central organ of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; "Propagandista", journal of Central Propaganda and Agitation Department).

Intensified educational work to train members and probationer members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism is being conducted in the local organisations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. About 85 per cent of the members and probationers are studying in the Party educational network in the current academic

year. Far more members are attending the classes on Marxism-Leninism—the second phase of Party education—than was the case last year. There are over 61,000 groups of the basic course, which, in addition to Party members, are also attended by nearly 100,000 non-party people. There are more than 33,000 classes for Marxism-Leninism. Twenty-five thousand Party activists undergo training in 614 district evening schools; 5,000 members are studying Marxism-Leninism independently. About 100,000 members are engaged in the responsible work of propagandists.

In recent articles, "Rude Pravo" and the journal "Propagandista" stress the need to do everything to raise the ideological and theoretical level of the members, criticise manifestations in the direction of cramming, displayed by many tutors, and the fact that many lectures are not related to the vital tasks of the Party.

"Propagandista", for example, writes: "The lecture, 'Superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system', delivered in one of the district evening schools in Benesov-on-Ploucnici, was not related to the concrete political and economic tasks of building Socialism. The lecturer... did not explain certain economic terms and did not quote examples testifying to the successes of our economy and to the superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist system. The lecture was not understood by the audience."

"Propagandista" has opened a special column headed "From the Experience of Our Tutors". Comrade Kolarik, head of the seminar in No. 3 District, Prague, for tutors of the Marxism-Leninism classes, writes that his first seminar was not successful because he failed to help students link the subject with the present-day tasks of the Party. At the second seminar, devoted to some of the chapters in J. V. Stalin's "Foundations of

Leninism", Comrade Kalarik, benefiting from his previous lesson, gave the necessary help to a student preparing his report. As a result, the report was concrete and to the point.

"The reporter tackled the basic points of the subject. He dwelt on the historical roots of Leninism, illustrated the different



methods of struggle of the Bolsheviks and social democracy and concluded by dealing with questions of strategy and tactics. In speaking about methods of struggle, for instance, he recalled the opportunism of the social democrats in our

country and described how today the social democratic parties in the capitalist countries are bourgeois agencies inside the working-class movement... This evoked a lively discussion."

"Rude Pravo" featured an article on exchange of experience in instruction given in the evening schools organised by the Prague regional committee of the Party. The meeting for exchange of instruction experience, held in the Amalgamated Steel plants in Kladno, resulted in a decision by the district Party committee to improve the content of the lectures and to ensure help for students in preparing for classes. Every lecture is submitted for preliminary discussion by all the tutors of the school. A plan for consultations has been elaborated in accordance with which each student consults at least once a month with the leader of the school or group. Early in February the regional Party committee organised a seminar for leaders and tutors of the district evening schools.

A basic task of all Party committees is to provide everyday guidance for Marxist-Leninist education.

"It is necessary", writes "Rude Pravo", "to discuss the progress of Party education at all annual meetings and in everyday activity, and with the view, above all, of giving help to tutors in order that the education is made more effective, that it contributes to raising the militancy of the Party, rallies the members and probationers around Comrade Gottwald for fulfilment of the great tasks of building Socialism in our country and for the struggle for peace throughout the world".

Group Agitation in Hungarian Countryside

Agitation work has been extended considerably in the Hungarian countryside. In most villages combined agitation groups of the Hungarian Working People's Party have been formed. These groups unite Communists and non-party people, leading workers, the best activists of the mass organisations and leading members of the organisations. Altogether there are 130,000

etc. Group reading of newspapers and listening to radio are also effective methods of agitation. Whenever there is a need to discuss more important matters, the Party organisations hold small meetings. Experience of group agitation shows that the speech of the agitator is, as a rule, followed by lively discussion. Most of the working

International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Regime

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Enrico Berlinguer
Chairman, World Federation
of Democratic Youth
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This struggle caused panic and confusion in the camp of imperialists and delivered a serious blow to their plans for war and world domination. The youth movement proved itself a serious force in the struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East. All are aware, for example, of the contribution made by the youth and students of Iran and Egypt to the cause of the national liberation of the peoples, to the cause of peace. They have always been in the front ranks of the mass demonstrations, the first to protest against any attempt by the reactionary forces in these countries to surrender to the united front of the imperialist oppressors, against the attempts to betray the cause of their peoples.

The development of the great liberation struggle in the Near and Middle East and in North Africa and also the accelerated awakening of the other colonial peoples on the African continent show with all clarity that repressions and treachery can no longer halt the onward march of the tens of millions of men and women who are becoming conscious of their rights and of their strength and who are supported in their struggle by the mighty movement for peace throughout the world.

The colonial peoples are becoming more and more conscious that the American, British and French imperialists are their deadly enemies; that the champions of their national independence are the peoples of the Soviet Union who have always fought, and who fight now in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and national equality, and who were the first to free themselves from all national, social and racial oppression; that their champions are the peoples of the Chinese People's Republic who won an historic victory, liberating themselves from the yoke and exploitation of foreign imperialists and Chinese reactionaries; that their champions are the peoples of the countries of people's democracy who are building a new, socialist society.

The peoples and the youth in the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries are beginning to realise ever more clearly that their ally is the movement of the peoples for peace throughout the world and they are linking, more and more closely, their struggle for independence with the world-wide struggle for peace. The large number of signatures collected in the colonial and dependent countries to the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact shows that the colonial peoples know that the victory of the forces fighting for world peace and the signing of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers will create conditions which will enable these peoples to win independence, and finally, to decide their destiny freely.

The youth and students' movement in the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries made a pronounced advance in the course of the past year. Unity among the youth was extended and consolidated. More youth and students' organisations were formed. Additional masses of the youth took their place in the struggle, and their militancy increased. We can

Iran, Syria and in other countries of Asia and Africa collected millions of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. Democratic organisations such as the Iran League of Democratic Youth gained considerably in strength; more youth organisations have been formed in India.

The key to success in the struggle of the advanced youth in the colonial and dependent countries is contained in still wider and mass participation of youth in the countries under the imperialist yoke in the struggle for national liberation and for peace, in developing the initiative of the youth and students' organisations in these countries, in the struggle for the economic, social and cultural rights of the worker, peasant and student youth, and in a broader policy of unity of all youth forces and organisations of all political trends or religious conviction.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, on its part, will do all in its power to demonstrate its solidarity with the struggle of the youth in the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries.

In the World Federation of Democratic Youth, together with the youth of the colonial countries and at the head of the youth fighting for a stable and lasting peace, there work and struggle the heroic Soviet youth—the happy youth of the first country in the world to abolish all forms of oppression, to ensure for all nationalities of the former Russia complete freedom, equality and the possibility for developing their national culture.

Fighting in the ranks of the World Federation of Democratic Youth are the glorious Chinese youth, who, together with their people, actively participated in the struggle for national liberation and who are now fighting to build the new life in China.

Fighting in the ranks of the World Federation of Democratic Youth are the heroic youth of Korea, and working and battling in its ranks are the youth of the People's Democracies for whom socialist construction opens up bright prospects for progress and a new life. In the World Federation of Democratic Youth, along with the colonial youth, there works and struggles the progressive youth in capitalist countries, and particularly of those whose governments oppress colonial peoples but the peoples and youth of which are courageously fighting for democratic rights and for the colonial peoples, for their freedom and independence.

The heroic example of Henri Martin, the young French seaman who was sentenced to five years imprisonment for opposing the war in Viet Nam unleashed by the French colonisers, the example of Piet Steveren, a young Dutchman jailed by the Netherlands government for protesting against its aggression in Indonesia, and many other examples, testify that the best of the youth in the metropolitan countries are aware of their duty and are acting in solidarity with the youth of the oppressed countries. They understand that improving their own conditions is linked with ending the colonial and aggressive wars which absorb enormous means that could be utilised for raising the standard of living and for youth education. The youth understand that in fighting for the independence of the colonial peoples, they are, at the same time, fighting for the freedom and independence of their own people. They remember the immortal words of

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL CHOIBALSAN

On February 9, the people of Mongolia paid a last tribute to Marshal Choibalsan, their loyal son, outstanding leader, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Thirty thousand people attended the memorial meeting on Suhe-Bator Square (Ulan-Bator). In a farewell address on behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the entire people of Mongolia, Y. Tsendenbal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Deputy Prime Minister, vowed to strengthen as never before the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the Party—leader and organiser of the Mongolian people—to strengthen still more the people's democratic state, to develop and strengthen in every way the inviolable friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic, to preserve the great and boundless faith in, the love for, and fidelity to, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and Comrade Stalin.

The meeting was addressed by M. P. Tarasov, head of the government delegation of the U.S.S.R. and Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Noting the immense service rendered by Marshal Choibalsan to the Mongolian people, M. P. Tarasov said: "The death of Comrade Choibalsan is a heavy loss for the people of Mongolia. The peoples of the Soviet Union mourn this heavy loss together with the Mongolian people. They will cherish for all time the bright memory of the great friend of the Soviet Union".

An address was also delivered by Ne Jung Chen, head of the government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, member of the Central People's Government Council of China and acting Chief of Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The meeting was also addressed by S. M. Budenny, member of the Soviet government delegation and Marshal of the Soviet Union. The bright memory of the leader of the Mongolian people, outstanding statesman and military leader, said S. M. Budenny, shall always live in the hearts of the working people of the Soviet Union and the soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The coffin with the body of Marshal Choibalsan was laid in a specially erected tomb near the Government tribune, facing the House of the Government of the Republic. After the funeral wreaths were laid, units of the Ulan-Bator garrison paid the last military honours to their leader.

Forest Shelter Belts in China

Following the example of the Soviet Union the Chinese people are embarking on a giant shelter belt project to transform nature and subordinate it to the will of man.

According to the plan, a great belt of pine, fir, cedar and other soft woods will be planted in the western part of North-East China to protect fields from sand encroachment, drought, floods and dry winds. Extending southward from Fuyou to the

Neo-Fascism in Austria

In many places in the Anglo-American occupation zone in Austria the Hitlerite "heil!" is heard again. "Associations" of incorrigible landsknechts brooding about a third world war, are being formed. Strategic highways are being built, and simultaneously the psychology of the people is slanted in the direction of war and catastrophe... Gendarmerie, in full marching order, take part in the U.S. and British manoeuvres, marching in closed columns within the "Atlantic army" units. And when attention is drawn to the brown rats running about all over Austria, some Government spokesmen declare: "You're imagining things", while others assert that any talk about fascist intrigue in Austria is tantamount to betrayal of the homeland, since neo-fascism is an integral part of Government policy dictated by the American masters.

The re-appearance of fascist groupings in Austria is an indisputable fact. The threads of these groups lead to a common centre—the C.I.C., American espionage organisation. These groupings consist of a section of the bourgeoisie which, having become rich at breakneck speed, is not planted firmly on its own feet; they consist of ex-officers and non-commissioned officers whose preference is for issuing commands rather than doing any work; they consist of petty-bourgeois elements, mainly in the provinces—lawyers, innkeepers, cattle-dealers, butchers, bakers, etc.; sons of landowners and kulaks, of declassed elements and of numerous "displaced persons" who fled from the People's Democracies, who dream of revenge and a crusade against these countries and who give a ready ear to the criminal U.S. propaganda which promises them war and return to the homeland.

All kinds of bankrupt politicians act as ideologists of fascism in Austria. Among them one finds hardened Heimwehr fascists, those who at one time rallied behind Dollfuss, Schuschnigg and Starhemberg and who today, more and more, set the fashion in the Austrian People's Party. They also include arch-Hitlerites who act more and more blatantly and shamelessly, some of whom have settled down in the leadership of the "Independents Union", while others operate behind the scenes in the People's Party. Among the latter are monarchist elements pledged to the swashbuckling adventurer Otto Hapsburg and who look to a third world war for restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy under American aegis. Here, finally, one can discern all kinds of adventurers who, in all circumstances, bank on an American war, preferring universal chaos to normal life.

In their intimate circles the Austrian fascists dilate unblushingly about their fascist aims. But in public they use ambiguous, vague language. They expatiate on the "positive aspects" of Nazism; that the Hitler party, allegedly, "was after the right thing", and perished only because of certain exaggerations and minor shortcomings; or they laud Dollfuss and Schuschnigg as "Austrian patriots" who failed to realise their "creative" and "humane" ideas only because of the radicalism of the working class. They talk about the "Western principle of order", the "Western man" and the "European community of fates" within the

★
Ernst Fischer
Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Communist
Party of Austria
★ ★

not enjoy, in point of fact, the assistance of the coalition Government. Moreover, the fascists succeeded in capturing the decisive positions in the People's Party—the strongest party in the Government coalition—and in putting paid to the democratic elements there. Julius Raab, the new leader of the People's Party, was notorious as a Heimwehr leader. This unprincipled policy-maker is ready to collaborate with anybody so long as the collaboration buttresses his power and strengthens the rule of capital; not bound by any definite political line, he has once again joined the fascist wing in his Party. Ferdinand Graf, Secretary of State of the Ministry of the Interior, is another "powerful figure" in the People's Party. According to his own statement, Graf considers it an honour to be called a fascist. He turns the gendarmerie into regular troops, designed for war, and revives Heimwehr traditions in the countryside. He has threatened more than once to use force against the neighbouring countries of people's democracy.

Shamelessly marching side by side with the diehard Heimwehr fascists such as Brunner, People's Party deputy, are such "leaders" as Gorbach, the third vice-chairman of Parliament, and Maleta, General Secretary of the People's Party, who in the first instance, resumed contact with the former Nazi chiefs and who based their programme on the concentration of all fascist elements inside the People's Party. Due to their efforts there was formed the so-called "youth front"—an avowed fascist organisation inside the People's Party. True, differences arose with Count Strachwitz, leader of this organisation, due to the fact that this scoundrel was too self-opinionated and too crude. Strachwitz announced his withdrawal from the People's Party, and is now seeking, in collaboration with the "Independents Union", to bring together the fascist forces, so far, outside the People's Party.

The "Independents Union" is a fascist group outside the People's Party. This Union was initiated by the American occupation authorities who need not only government parties but also a neo-fascist party of their own, firstly, in order to have a political reserve, secondly, in order to exert constant pressure on government figures, and thirdly, with the aid of organisations in the mask of "opposition", to spread their influence among the broad sections of the population profoundly indignant at Government's policy.

The "Independents Union" was formed with the active support of the Right-wing Socialist Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer. Apart from the fact that this was in keeping with the wishes of the Americans, the leadership of the Socialist Party hoped by means of the "Independents Union" not only to deflect opposition voters from the left bloc, but also to improve their own position in relation to the Austrian People's Party. In this they miscalculated: the leaders of the "Independents Union" headed by Herbert Krauss, a Hitler journalist who was an active collaborator of the German intelligence services,

close collaboration among all fascist groups. It is not fortuitous that "Salzburger Nachrichten" published Otto Hapsburg's appeal for unity of reaction and for war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The fascist wing of the Catholic church headed by the papal nuncio, and also co-adjutor Jachim, assistant of Cardinal Innitzer and actual head of the church, represents another dangerous force. The church is now organising groups of conspirators who have been given the task of forming a subversive underground organisation in the event of war or any change in Austria. And finally we must not forget that a small clique of the leadership of the Socialist Party, above all the leaders of "Arbeiter Zeitung" (central organ of the Socialist Party of Austria) collaborate with the illegal groups of fascist thugs selected for terrorist acts against active functionaries of the Left-wing bloc.

It follows, therefore, that the numerous fascist groups in Austria are not fused into a single organisation. But this organisational difference, like the show of discord among the different groups, does not conceal the fact that all these groups are subordinate to American imperialism, that although for various reasons they go their way separately, all pursue one and the same aim: psychological and political preparation for war and for training mercenaries for the Atlantic bloc.

But the fascist trends in Austria encounter formidable obstacles: boundless hatred of fascism on the part of the workers—not Communists alone, but Socialists and non-party as well—who are ready to unite for active struggle against fascist intrigues. The production council elections, held throughout Austria in the course of the past few months, were convincing testimony of the anti-fascist mood of the Austrian working class. In many enterprises joint struggle by the workers—Socialists and Communists—prevented the fascist "Independents Union" from participating in the election, and advanced their own lists. In most enterprises where the "Independents Union" did succeed in nominating candidates, it suffered heavy defeat. The majority of the workers who only a year before were misled by the "Independents Union" (this refers mainly to workers who came to Austria as "displaced persons") have discovered from personal experience the reactionary nature of the "Independents Union"; some of them voted for the worker unity list and the remainder for the list of the Socialist Party. The "Independents Union" has lost all its positions in the working class.

Just how deeply anti-fascism is rooted in the working population of Austria was best revealed when, on the initiative of Heimwehr circles attached to the Party of the Chancellor Figl, the court ordered the return of all the castles and possessions to Starhemberg—murderer of the workers and traitor to the country. A brief general strike was the first response to this insolent provocation. Broad sections of the population demonstrated their solidarity with the strikers and their hatred of Heimwehr fascism. Hundreds of worker delegations from factories in all parts of the country demanded an immediate session of parliament in order to annul, by a legislative act, the decision of the court and to dismiss the fascist ministers from the government, above all Secretary of State Graf. Neither the hue and cry of the leaders of the

Stay the Hand of Butcher Franco!

A military tribunal in Barcelona has passed a monstrous sentence on the leaders of the general strike and popular demonstrations which took place last spring in the capital of Catalonia. Nine patriots have been sentenced to death; two—to 20 years imprisonment; four—to 13 years imprisonment and another five, including a woman, received sentences ranging from 6 months to 4 years in prison.

The sentence passed on the Barcelona strike leaders has shocked world public opinion. The press in the People's Democracies, commenting on the monstrous sentence passed by the Barcelona court, expresses the wrathful indignation of the masses who demand that the hand of the butcher Franco be stayed.

To save the lives of the nine Barcelona patriots and to secure the release of all the victims of this trial—this is the duty of progressive people throughout the world, of all people to whom peace and democracy are dear.

Patriotic Movement of Hungarian Miners

On the splendid initiative of Arpad Loy, miner, a broad movement has developed in Hungarian coalmines under the slogan: "Produce more today than yesterday". At production meetings miners discuss the significance of the movement and how they can best meet industry's growing demands for coal. At a number of mines plans have been worked out to do away with stoppages and also to ensure better technical leadership. Every day the personnel of more and more mines join the movement for higher productivity of labour.

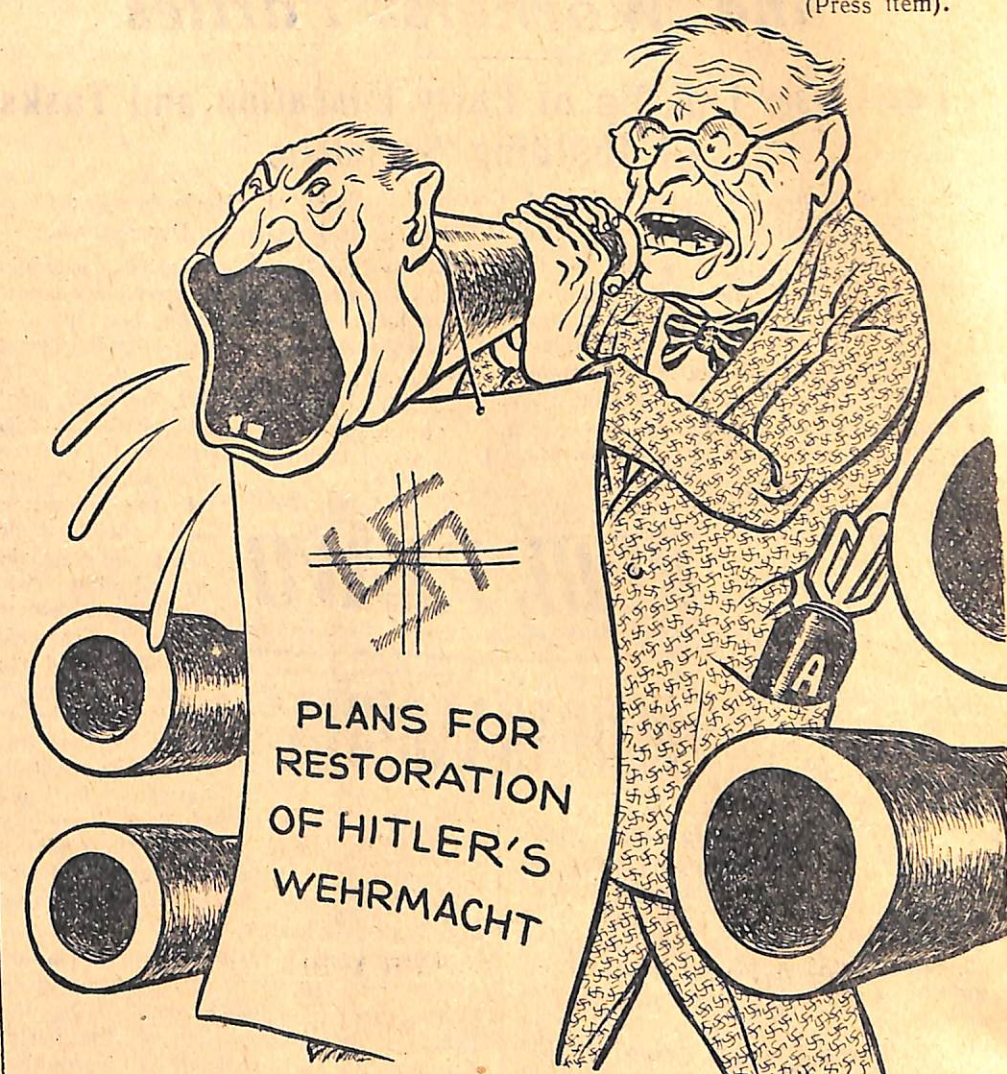
The patriotic movement is not confined to the coal industry alone. It is being joined by workers in other industries, particularly iron and steel workers in Ozd and Salgotarjan. At their meetings the workers undertake to overfulfil the daily norms.

Centenary of I. L. Caragiale

The Rumanian people are widely marking the centenary of their great writer, Ion Luca Caragiale. Among the Rumanian classics Caragiale ranked as the most talented and merciless critic of the bourgeois-landlord regime. He laid bare the entire hypocrisy of the rotten political system of the bourgeois-landlord oligarchy, the mercenary essence of its state apparatus, the falseness of the liberal demagogy of the parasitic classes, and trenchantly condemned their cosmopolitanism and bourgeois nationalism. At the same time I. L. Caragiale's literary works are imbued with profound love for the people.

The old Rumanian bourgeois-landlord Academy of Science declared Caragiale's works "inimical to the nation and the country". Only now, under the people's democratic system, have they been given full recognition and become the property of the people. A jubilee edition of Caragiale's works was published in 364,500 copies. In 1948, Caragiale was posthumously elected honorary member of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic. By decrees of the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic, named after I. L. Caragiale are: the National Theatre in Bucharest, his native village in the Prahova district and two public squares.

U.S. ruling circles cannot conceal the irrefutable fact that they are the main inspirers of the demands of the Bonn revanchists, headed by Adenauer, for incorporation of Western Germany into the aggressive Atlantic bloc, return of the Saar and revival of the Hitler Wehrmacht. (Press item).



WALL STREET MOUTHPIECE

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Washington Orders and French Rulers Act...

It is common knowledge that the U.S. warmakers delegate their dirtiest work most of all to the rulers of France. After all, they can be relied upon to do their best! On the guilty conscience of these American lackeys lies the sentence on Henri Martin—loyal son of the French people and valiant "seaman of peace"—and the hounding of the wellknown French patriot Raymond Dien. On their conscience lies the shameful police terror against the Spanish political emigrants, the ban on the activity in France of the World Peace Council and other international democratic organisations.

Now, following instructions from Washington, a frame-up against the wellknown French progressive writers, Renaud de Jouvenel and André Wurmser, has opened in Paris.

What is the charge against these men?

A second edition of Renaud de Jouvenel's book, "The Traitors' International", was published in Paris in 1949 with a foreword by André Wurmser. It contained many facts and documents laying bare the subversive, anti-people's activity carried out in the People's Democracies by American and British spies and saboteurs, traitors to their people.

Renaud de Jouvenel ripped the mask from these despicable enemies of the peace-loving peoples. He named them. They are: Mikolajczyk, enemy of the people of Poland; Abas Kupi, Albanian fascist; Constantinescu and Dianu, Rumanian provocateurs; Dimitrov (Gemeto), American spy in Bulgaria; Ferenc Nagy, Hungarian traitor, and others. Renaud de Jouvenel disclosed whom they served in the past and whom they serve now.

The exposed traitors began to howl, saying that Renaud de Jouvenel had "slandered" and "insulted" them, "stained their honour", etc. Washington immediately issued orders for its proteges to lodge a claim with a French court, and simultaneously, ordered the French rulers to accept the "case". The French Government of national betrayal obediently followed Washington's orders. The machine was set in motion and the hearing scheduled for April 24, 1950.

But the French rulers and their American bosses failed to take one thing into account—the will of the masses. The working masses of France resolutely protested, denounced the violence planned against the progressive writer. The trial was postponed "indefinitely".

The U.S. ...

whom have settled down in the "Independents Union", while others operate behind the scenes in the People's Party. Among the latter are monarchist elements pledged to the swashbuckling adventurer Otto Hapsburg and who look to a third world war for restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy under American aegis. Here, finally, one can discern all kinds of adventurers who, in all circumstances, bank on an American war, preferring universal chaos to normal life.

In their intimate circles the Austrian fascists dilate unblushingly about their fascist aims. But in public they use ambiguous, vague language. They expatiate on the "positive aspects" of Nazism; that the Hitler party, allegedly, "was after the right thing", and perished only because of certain exaggerations and minor shortcomings; or they laud Dollfuss and Schuschnigg, as "Austrian patriots" who failed to realise their "creative" and "humane" ideas only because of the radicalism of the working class. They talk about the "Western principle of order", the "Western man" and the "European community of fates" within the framework of which, they allege, Austrian "Germanism" will realise, in a new form, the old "anschluss" with Germany. They swear endlessly that they are the best of democrats, the only genuine democrats, and that they have no other aim than that of ensuring ideal democracy—a conglomerate of "values" strikingly embodied in the activity of the Un-American Committee and in the sanguinary brigandage of the U.S. invaders in Korea. The Austrian fascists manage quite easily with this type of foul camouflage, since in the main it is borrowed from the Government parties and only supplemented by some additions of their own. This is the common language of bellicose anti-Communism, the pottage of U.S. propaganda which presents aggressive war in the watery sauce of "Western civilisation".

The matter is not only of political community of the language of fascists and the Government parties; it is much more serious than that: the Austrian fascists would not be a serious danger did they

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There are in Austria also other sources of the fascist plague besides the "People's Party" and the neo-fascist "Independents Union". Take, for example, Dr. Canaval—chief editor of the U.S. supported "Salzburger Nachrichten" and hardened Heimwehr adherent—and his group which is not affiliated to either the People's Party or to the "Independents Union" but seeks

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Just how deeply anti-fascism is rooted in the working population of Austria was best revealed when, on the initiative of Heimwehr circles attached to the Party of the Chancellor Figl, the court ordered the return of all the castles and possessions to Starhemberg—murderer of the workers and traitor to the country. A brief general strike was the first response to this insolent provocation. Broad sections of the population demonstrated their solidarity with the strikers and their hatred of Heimwehr fascism. Hundreds of worker delegations from factories in all parts of the country demanded an immediate session of parliament in order to annul, by a legislative act, the decision of the court and to dismiss the fascist ministers from the government, above all Secretary of State Graf. Neither the hue and cry of the leaders of the People's Party nor the manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the leadership of the Socialist Party could weaken the profound indignation of the working people. Many Socialists, ordinary workers and activists have become conscious of the threat of reaction; relations between the workers—Socialists and Communists—have become closer and more friendly. The fascist provocations led to a result the fascists did not anticipate: a growing will for unity and struggle among the workers.

The revival of fascist tendencies in Austria calls for the greatest vigilance on the part of all democratic forces. The fascist adventurers will not stop at rioting but they have no chance of repeating the game they played successfully in 1933-34. Thanks to the world historic victories of the Soviet Union not only has the international situation changed radically but in Austria itself the anti-fascist forces are stronger than ever before. The Communist Party of Austria is faced with the great task—the task of rallying all the progressive forces of the people for bold and resolute struggle against the fascist danger.

regime. He laid bare the essence of the rotten political system of the bourgeois-landlord oligarchy, the mercenary essence of its state apparatus, the falseness of the liberal demagoguery of the parasitic classes, and trenchantly condemned their cosmopolitanism and bourgeois nationalism. At the same time I. L. Caragiale's literary works are imbued with profound love for the people.

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Visitors from the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark attended the jubilee celebrations in Bucharest.

Jubilee of Newspaper of British Working Class

A public demonstration took place in London on February 10 on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the "Daily Worker", newspaper of the British working class.

The gathering was addressed by Palme Dutt, Deputy Chairman of the Communist Party; John Campbell, editor of the "Daily Worker", and John Gollan, assistant editor. The speakers stressed the important role played by the newspaper in the struggle to unite the ranks of the British working class, for peace, and against the aggressive plans of the Washington atom-maniacs and their accomplices in Britain.

The audience warmly applauded a letter of greetings from Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Britain, who urged the unity of all forces in the struggle for peace, and against the instigators of a new war, and outlined the next tasks of the "Daily Worker".

FACTS EXPOSE...

Aid of Grave-Diggers The number of bank-ruptcies in France is on the increase. In 1951 their number increased fourfold compared with 1947. During the same period the number of industrial and trading enterprises that went into liquidation increased 5.5 times.

Hence, U.S. "aid" to French industry is more in the nature of the help of... grave-diggers.

Brazilian Reality In some states in Brazil, 80 of every 100 children die before one year; one of every 50 citizens suffers from tuberculosis. Over 70 per cent of the population of Brazil is illiterate.

The present rulers of Brazil remember the people only when they receive orders for cannon fodder from their American masters. At present, they are busy forming an expeditionary corps, 25,000-strong, to be sent to Korea under command of American generals. The lion's share of the current budget—9,000 million cruzeiros—is earmarked for military expenditure.

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What is the charge against these men? A second edition of Renaud de Jouvenel's book, "The Traitors' International", was published in Paris in 1949 with a foreword by André Wurmser. It contained many facts and documents laying bare the subversive, anti-people's activity carried out in the People's Democracies by American and British spies and saboteurs, traitors to their peoples,—formerly direct agents of the Hitler intelligence service.

Filled with bestial hatred for the peoples of their countries who consigned them to the dustbin of history, these degenerates, acting in line with Wall Street designs, tried to engage in sabotage and subversion, tried to assassinate and provoke in the People's Democracies, in spying and plotting against the people. Some of these political adventurers succeeded, with the help of their transatlantic masters, in escaping the just tribunal of the peoples. Now they are active in the U.S., Britain and France, establishing "friendly contact" with the fascist Tito gang and conducting foul subversive work against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies and calling for war against the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Not so long ago they even approached Uno with a "request" to act against the countries of people's democracy "with the same vigour as in Korea", in other words, to begin imperialist intervention against them.

2. Whom de Gasperi Government Serves

Addressing the U.S. House of Representatives in October last year, General Olmsted, director of the Office of Military Assistance in the U.S. Defence Department, declared that Italy ought to spend a billion dollars, or 625,000 million lire, on rearmament. This statement produced ironical smiles among the audience. The Congressmen shook their heads credulously as if to say: "the General has overshot himself".

The Congressmen had serious grounds for their misgivings. They calculated thus: Italy's military allocation for the next 3 years amounts to 250,000 million lire; the budget deficit in 1951 rose to 500,000 million lire... "Surely, the General has overshot the mark!"

In vain, however, were the Congressmen's doubts. At a press conference for foreign journalists de Gasperi declared that the Government had set aside the sum of 612,000 million lire for military expenditure during the current year. He added: "This sum is not sufficient, it does not as yet fully correspond to the wishes and requests of our American allies". He promised to spend much more on rearmament.

What would this money do were it used for the urgent needs of the people? It would suffice to abolish unemployment completely, i.e., to provide work for two and a half million unemployed workers. It would suffice to build five million apartments and 100,000 schools, which are badly needed by the population. It would suffice to provide immediate aid for 180,000 people and to rehabilitate the regions stricken by floods. Finally, it would suffice to industri-

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But the French rulers and their American bosses failed to take one thing into account—the will of the masses. The working masses of France resolutely protested, denounced the violence planned against the progressive writer. The trial was postponed "indefinitely".

The U.S. warmongers now consider that the time is ripe. Having suffered a heavy moral and political defeat at the recent session of the Uno General Assembly where the delegations of the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries exposed the conspiracy of the U.S., British and French imperialists against peace and democracy, the American politicians decided to stage a "come-back" and to use the Renaud de Jouvenel case for redoubling their vile slander against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, for whipping up war hysteria.

In vain are the efforts of the American warmongers and of the French Government cringing before them. They will never rehabilitate in the eyes of world public opinion the vile traitors and betrayers of their peoples. The Paris trial simply indicates the weakness of the positions of the warmongers who regard a handful of base spies and liars as their important pillar. It will but add to the exposure of the base designs of the provocateurs of war.

alise the south of Italy which is backward in this respect.

But is de Gasperi worried by all this? The only thing that interests him is how best to fulfil the role of American lackey. And he makes no secret of this. Speaking about the basis of this policy, de Gasperi declared: "There is no other alternative: either military alliance with the U.S., or give up everything!"

Where does the de Gasperi Government intend to obtain the means for this criminal, frantic military expenditure? Certainly not from the swollen profits of the Italian monopolists. Suffice it to say that 25,000 big industrialists and landlords in Italy pay taxes on only three per cent of their income, while 5,000,000 small owners—on 60 per cent. While this data, taken from the capitalist press, favours the capitalists the actual robbery of the people of Italy is even more scandalous.

The Italian working people have unfolded an all-out struggle for higher wages, for an improvement in the standard of living, for saving their country from economic collapse. Aware that increased expenditure for the arms drive signifies further impoverishment, the working people of Italy indignantly demand that the policy of war be abandoned and insist on the establishment in Italy of a peace government, a government that will uphold the national interests of the people of Italy. Only such a government will have the full support of all democratic sections in the country.

Jan MAREK

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Election Successes of People's Democratic Front in India

Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the states and to the central parliament are drawing to an end in India. The election campaign revealed that the ruling Indian National Congress has exposed itself in the eyes of the people and suffered serious defeat. In most states the opposition candidates polled more votes than the Congress candidates. In Travancore-Cochin the Congress Party polled but 1,195,000 of the 3,341,000 votes cast in the election to the state Legislative Assembly and 1,181,000 of the 3,000,000 votes to the central parliament. However, the anti-democratic electoral system ensured it a majority of seats in many states. In Bombay state, for example, where the Congress party polled less than half the total vote, it managed to get 80 per cent of the seats in the Legislative Assembly. In many districts the ruling party got seats due to the disruptive activity of the Right-wing Socialists.

About half the electorate failed to participate in the "free and fair" elections.

The Communist Party which heads the United People's Democratic Front, is the strongest opposition party in the country. In Madras, 62 Communists were elected to the

Legislative Assembly, in West Bengal—26, including Jioti Basu, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; in Hyderabad—more than 50 candidates of the United People's Democratic Front were elected. In the Nalgonda district the candidates of the United People's Democratic Front won all 14 seats in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly and two seats in the central parliament.

A number of leaders of the ruling party sustained defeat. In Madras state several ministers, including Madhava Menon, Minister of Police and the Prime Minister of the state, were defeated. In the Andhra district of the same state, the United People's Democratic Front candidates defeated all the ministers standing for election. Seven ministers suffered defeat in West Bengal. Procash Roy, Communist, defeated the Minister of Public Works.

According to preliminary data, altogether, 38 candidates of the United People's Democratic Front, including 27 Communists, have been elected to the central parliament. They include Gopalan, leading member of the Communist Party, the poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Hiren Mukerjee, active Communist Party member in Calcutta and Ella Reddy, one of the leaders of the peasant movement in Telengana.

At present, in Madras state, the Communist Party is negotiating with the opposition parties about forming a coalition government for the state without the National Congress. There, according to preliminary data, the ruling party got only 151 of the 375 seats. At a public demonstration, attended by 100,000 people, the electors demanded the resignation of the Government and the formation of a coalition government.

National Congress leaders are attempting, by slandering the Communist Party, to camouflage the real reasons for the defeat of the ruling party. Thus, with the seriousness of an idiot, the Prime Minister of Madras state explains the Congress defeat as being due to the fact that the people... want the abolition of the anti-alcohol law.

Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, denounced the anti-Communist slander spread by reaction alleging that the Communists seek chaos in the country. "The Communists wanted the defeat of the Congress...", he declared, "not to create chaos but to form an alternate government of people's unity to solve the problem of the people".