

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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GRAND DAY OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

May Day—the day of the International solidarity of the working people, the day of fraternity of the workers in all countries is celebrated this year in conditions of growing struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for strengthening friendship among the peoples.

The ideas of peace are increasingly gripping the minds of the masses all over the world. Growing too is their readiness and their determination to uphold the cause of peace to the end. The ranks of the peace fighters are multiplying and becoming more and more consolidated. The working class—the most advanced and progressive force of modern society—holds aloft the banner of its national and international solidarity, the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The great camp of democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union greets May Day with magnificent successes on the front of peaceful creative labour. All the countries belonging to this camp are wrapped in the scaffolding of countless construction projects. From China and Korea for Czechoslovakia and Hungary the peoples who have thrown off the yoke of the parasitic classes and who have become the masters of their fate are changing the contours of their

countries, erecting factories and power stations, schools and universities, building irrigation systems, canals and new cities—and all in the name of peace, in the name of life, in the name of a bright future for all mankind.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, closely rallied around the Communist Party and The Soviet Government, are straining every effort and giving all their creative energy to the great cause of Communist construction. The workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia of the Soviet Union are working might and main for the realisation of the policy elaborated by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. In the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people there is contained the source of the invincibility of the cause of Communism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded, reared and tempered by Lenin and Stalin, embodies in itself the mind, honour and conscience of our epoch. Rallied together by of will and of will and unity of action the C.P.S.U is the treasury of the revolutionary experience of the working class. It brings together and directs towards a common aim—the building of Communism—all the effort of the Soviet people, illumining with the bright light of Marxism-Leninism their historic tasks, indefatigably deepening their consciousness, enhancing their organisation and ensuring the sway of socialist ideology among the popular masses.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the tried and universally-recognised leader of the building of Communism in the U.S.S.R. inspirer and organiser of the revolutionary creative endeavour of the working people of the Soviet Union. By its selfless service in the interests of the Soviet people, its heroic struggle for world peace and friendship between the nations, and its unbearable bonds with the masses, the C.P.S.U. has won the greatest prestige among the working people of the world.

The policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, directed towards strengthening the might of the Soviet power and ensuring steady improvement in the well-being of the people, has been verified by tens of year of struggle and work. It was precisely this policy that ensured for the Soviet people their world-historic victories. It suffices to say that in the course of the 35 years of Soviet power the national income in the U.S.S.R. grew, at the very least twelvefold. Industrial output increased 39 times. In 1952 the gross yield of grain amounted to 8,000 million poods, which is nearly twice the amount grown in pre-revolutionary Russia. The material well-being of the working people has improved. In 1952 the real income of factory and office workers per one working person surpassed the 1940 level by approximately 68 per cent, while the real income of the peasants increased by 73 per cent. New dwellings with a total floor space of 155 million square metres have been built during the seven postwar years in towns and workers' settlements; another 3.8 million dwellings were built in the countryside during the same period.

In the Soviet Union all the good things of life, all the achievements of science and technique are placed in the service of man—the builder of Communism. The fifth Five-Year Plan, which signifies a further big stride by the Soviet people along the pathway to Communist society, is being successfully carried out on the basis of nation-wide socialist emulation.

The people of China, under the tried leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and relying on the experience of the U.S.S.R. and on his friendship, are marching forward along the pathway of great social-economic transformations. By the end of 1952 the people of China had completed, in the main, the restoration of the national economy. The great agrarian reform has been completed on an area inhabited by 450 million people. Industrial and agricultural production not only reached the prewar level, for a

number of items it surpassed this level. Wide-scale economic construction has been launched on the basis of the first Five-Year Plan. The necessary conditions enabling China to pass over to industrialisation of the country and ensuring its steady advance towards Socialism have been created.

The working people of the countries of people's democracy successfully building Socialism, led by the Communist and Workers' Parties, are confidently marching along the pathway of progress and prosperity. Further successes have been registered in developing industry, agriculture and culture in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Hundreds of new enterprises were commissioned during 1952 alone. Industrial output in the first quarter of this year exceeded the figures for the first quarter last year as follows: 15 per cent in Poland; 9.8 per cent in Czechoslovakia; 8.2 per cent in Hungary; 23.1 per cent in Rumania and 15 per cent in Bulgaria. Overall output of agriculture also increased. On a strictly voluntary basis, millions of peasants are taking the path of co-operative construction and collective labour. The material and cultural standards of the working people are steadily rising, their thirst for knowledge and their desire actively to participate in re-building life on a new, socialist basis are growing.

Substantial achievements in developing the national economy and culture were registered by the working people in the German Democratic Republic.

May Day is celebrated by the working people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries in other, altogether different conditions. The deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, from which the imperialists seek a way out in preparing for a new war, the arms drive and the militarisation of the economy—all lead to further absolute and relative impoverishment of the working class, to ruin for the working peasants, the growth of unemployment, hunger and suffering

for millions of people. Today 32 million workers are fully unemployed and working short time in the capitalist countries, including 5 million fully unemployed in the countries of Western Europe. The exploitation and plunder of the popular masses assume monstrous dimensions. Taxes are soaring. In the U.S.A., for instance, direct taxes in the 1952–53 fiscal year were 12 times the prewar level; 2.6 times greater in France and twice as high in Britain. Due to inflation and the steady rise in prices, real wages of the working people are falling, cost of living is going up and consumption and the purchasing power of the population falling.

In these conditions the struggle for peace and independence, for the democratic rights of the people is combined in these countries with the struggle against capitalist exploitation, hunger and poverty. A powerful strike movement is rocking the capitalist world. In the U.S., for example, even according to official data, there were 5,117 strikes last year with over three and a half million workers participating; in January and February this year there were 700 strikes. In the postwar period there have been 3-4 times more strikes annually in Britain than in prewar. In the past two years millions of factory and office workers downed tools in Italy. In France the number of strikers doubled compared with the previous year. More and more frequently the economic battles waged by the working class grow into political battles against the governments of national betrayal, against the threat of fascism, against subordination to the diktat of aggressive U.S. imperialism.

The people of democratic Korea are waging a heroic struggle against the armed aggression of the imperialists.

On the upsurge, too, is the national-liberation struggle in the colonial and dependent countries. With arms in hand fighting for their freedom are the peoples of Viet Nam, Pathet Lao, Malaya and the Philippines, The peoples of Africa of the

Near and Middle East South-East Asia and Latin America are rising against the imperialist yoke, for national independence.

In the struggle for peace, national independence and democratic rights, the working people of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are inspired by the unswerving policy of preserving and strengthening peace, the policy of struggle against preparation and unleashing of a new war, by the policy of international co-operation and development of business relations with all countries, consistently and persistently pursued by the Soviet Union and by all the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism. This policy stems from the Lenin-Stalin thesis about the possibility of long-term co-existence and peaceful competition of the two systems—the socialist and capitalist systems. This is a most correct, essential and just foreign policy, one that corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples. The Soviet Union is the main bulwark and standard-bearer of world peace. The peace-loving foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is the decisive obstacle in the way of unleashing a new war by the imperialists.

In the light of this policy the “Pravda” article, “Concerning President Eisenhower’s Speech” expressing the most profound desire of the Soviet people for strengthening universal peace, acquires the significance of a vital international document of tremendous weight. This article met with a most lively and favourable response in all countries of the world.

Also of exceptional importance for the cause of peace are the replies of the Soviet Government and the Government of the Chinese People’s Republic to the Commission of the Peoples Congress in Defence of Peace, in which the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and China solidarise themselves with the Appeal of the Congress and with the suggestion contained therein for the opening of negotiations for the purpose of signing a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. In these replies the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and China

reaffirm their conviction that there are no controversial or outstanding questions which cannot be solved by peaceful means on the basis of agreement among the interested countries, and declare their constant readiness to co-operate with the governments of other countries in achieving the noble aim of strengthening universal peace and international security.

The extremely clear, precise and effective statements contained in these documents provide a concrete basis for solving the vital international problems. The facts shows, however, that the rulers of the capitalist countries are carefully bypassing these vital questions. The policy of the arms drive and conspiracy against peace continues. This is strikingly evident in the results of the session of the Council of North-Atlantic bloc, which ended on April 25. These results are in crying contradiction to the peace declarations of the leaders of this bloc.

The imperialists and their agents—the Right-wing Socialist leaders and the Tito fascists—are in mortal fear of the idea of peace and of the international solidarity of the working people in the struggle for peace which permeates the current May Day celebrations.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, the pride and hope of progressive mankind, equipped with the all-conquering leadership of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, are marching at the head of the popular struggle for peace.

All that is best and noble in the working class and in the working people finds expression in the political and moral countenance of the Communists. Honest and straightforward, equipped ideologically, tempered politically, morally pure and incorruptible, boundlessly devoted to their people and selflessly defending their interests—this is the type of man and woman trained by the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries and whom they lead in the struggle for the interests of the people.

Long live May Day, the great day of international
solidarity of the working people!

Raise higher the banner of proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace among nations!

IN HONOUR OF MAY DAY

The peoples of the **Soviet Union** are displaying great political and labour enthusiasm in preparing for May Day.

Streets, squares and buildings are gaily decorated with scarlet bunting, posters and banners bearing the May Day calls of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. May Day meetings have been held everywhere.

May Day emulation is widespread throughout the country. The workers and office employees of enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and in other industrial centres have responded to the calls of the C.P.S.U. with new labour successes and increased socialist emulation obligations.

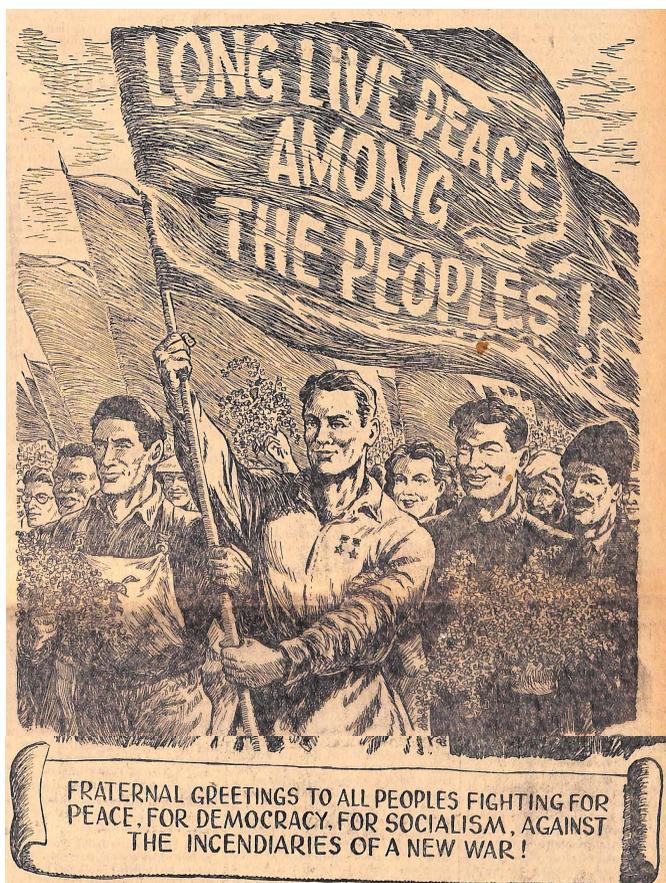
The May Day calls of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. met with wholehearted response among workers in agriculture. Collective farmers and machine operators are striving to complete spring sowing in shorter time and for a further advance of the publicly-owned economy.

The working people in the enterprises in Poland report pre-schedule fulfilment of the May Day pledges. The workers in the metallurgical industry completed the month's smelting assignment by April 28. Expressing sentiments of friendship and fraternity the working people are addressing letters to working people in the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and also to workers in the capitalist countries.

May Day preparations in **Hungary** coincide with preparations for another important event in the life of the country—the forthcoming elections to the State Assembly, which will be held on May 17. The metallurgical combinat in Diosgyör has been named after V. I. Lenin at the request of the workers. Responding to the initiative of the workers of the Gheorghiu-Dej shipyard in Budapest, who challenged working

people in the works and mills of the country to “peace emulation” in honour of the elections, the majority of the enterprises as well as machine and tractor stations, state farms, producer co-operatives and individual working peasants have joined the emulation.

**FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO ALL
PEOPLES FIGHTING FOR PEACE, FOR
DEMOCRACY, FOR SOCIALISM,
AGAINST THE INCENDIARIES OF A NEW
WAR!**



FOR PACT OF PEACE!

Soviet Government Replies To Letter From Commission of People's Congress in Defence of Peace

On April 27 **V. M. Molotov**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. sent to Paris the reply of the Soviet Government to the Commission of the Peoples' Congress in Defence of Peace which approached the Governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S., Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France with the suggestion to begin negotiations for that purpose of concluding a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers.

The reply of the Soviet Government reads:

“Honourable gentlemen,

“The Soviet Government is in receipt of the telegram dated March 27, sent on behalf of the Commission by Dr. Josef Wirth, Pietro Nenni, Frederic Joliot-Curie and containing the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress in Defence of Peace suggesting the conclusion of a Peace Pact among the Soviet Union the United States of America, Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

“Adhering to its policy of strengthening peace and co-operation among the nations, the Government of the U.S.S.R. solidarises itself with the Congress Appeal and with the proposal contained therein.

“The Soviet Government is convinced that there is no controversial or outstanding question which cannot be solved

by peaceful means on the basis of agreement among the interested countries. In view of this the Soviet Government declares its constant readiness to co-operate with the Governments of other states in achieving the noble aims of strengthening universal peace and international security”.

Reply By Government Of Chinese People's Republic to Letter Of Commission Of People's Congress In Defence Of Peace

On April 28 **Chou En-lai**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic, replied to the letter addressed to Chairman Mao Tse-tung by the Commission of the Peoples' Congress in Defence of Peace. The reply reads:

“Honourable gentlemen,

“The Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic confirms receipt of the message dated March 30, sent on behalf of the Commission by Dr. Josef Wirth, Mr. Pietro Nenni and Mr. Frederic Joliot-Curie, containing the Appeal adopted in Vienna in December 1952 by the Peoples' Congress in Defence of Peace suggesting that the Governments of the U.S., the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France should begin negotiations for concluding a Peace Pact.

“In conformity with the policy of peace to which it consistently adheres, and convinced that countries with different systems can peacefully co-exist, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic is of the opinion that the above-mentioned suggestion and the views outlined in the appeal of the Peoples' Congress fully correspond to the common demands of all people in the world striving for peace. Accordingly, I am authorised to declare on behalf of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic that it is in complete agreement with the suggestion and firmly supports it.

“The Government of the Chinese People's Republic is convinced that, given a genuine desire for peace, any controversial issue between the countries can and must be solved by means of peaceful negotiations. In this respect the Government of the Chinese People's Republic has already

displayed its sincere desire and it will adhere to the noble principle that international controversies must be solved by means of mutual discussion and negotiations. Together with all peace-loving peoples of the world, the people of China will continue to fight to the end against war, for the preservation of peace and for a peaceful settlement of controversial questions”.

Bulgaria Supports Initiative for Concluding Peace Pact

The Presidium of the People’s Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Permanent Bureau of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria have adopted a statement in connection with the letter sent by the Commission of the People’s Congress In Defence of Peace.

The statement says that the suggestion for signing a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers fully corresponds to the policy pursued by the Bulgarian Government, the policy of peace and friendly relations with all nations, of peaceful co-operation based on equality and mutual respect for the national independence and state sovereignty of all countries.

CONCERNING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SPEECH

Eight years have passed since the victory of the Allies—the U.S.S.R., the United States, Britain and France—over Hitler fascism and the end of the second world war. The Soviet people bore the brunt of the great fight. They did this in order to defend freedom and independence of their homeland, to help the enslaved peoples of Europe liberate themselves from the fascist yoke and to ensure lasting peace and international security after the end of the war.

Steadfastly defending the cause of peace among the nations the Soviet Union seeks, as it has all along, to promote international co-operation. The Soviet people's unflinching will to strengthen world peace was expressed in the speeches delivered by G. Malenkov, L. P. Beria and V. M. Molotov on March 9, 1953.

On April 16 the United States President Eisenhower spoke on international affairs before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. His speech was in the nature of a reply to the Soviet Government's recent statements concerning the possibility of a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

It is precisely this circumstance that explains the interest shown in the President's speech by the broad public, in all countries who awaited the reaction of the leaders of the Anglo-American bloc to the Soviet Union's latest expression of its peace-loving aspirations.

A favourable response met President Eisenhower's words: "We seek throughout Asia, as throughout the world, a peace

that is true and total as well as his statement that none of those issues, great or small, is insoluble—given only the will to respect the rights of all nations”.

But the President’s words about peace and the as assertion that not a single controversial issue is insoluble, contradict the other statements made in the same speech.

Those who look for a real desire for peace, in Eisenhower’s speech cannot but ask: Why did the President, in a speech appealing for peace, threaten in unmistakable terms the possibility of “atomic war”? Can such kind of argument add conviction to the President’s speech about peace? In any case, arguments of this kind or, speaking more plainly, threats of this kind, have never achieved and never will achieve their purpose with regard to the Soviet Union.

In his speech the United States President touched upon a number of international problems varying in degree of importance. In the final count however he devoted his speech mainly to the question of relations with the Soviet Union. He said: “I know of only one question upon which progress waits. It is this: what is the Soviet Union ready to do?”. And he added to this: “The test of truth is simple. There can be no persuasion but by deeds”.

Well, one cannot but agree: deeds mean more than words.

So let us turn to the vital international problems on the correct settlement of which the strengthening of peace depends.

First of all—the Korean question.

Can it be denied that in recent years issues like the Korean war and the restoration of the national unity of Korea have been in the centre of attention of international circles? On these questions, as is known, the foreign policy of many states has been put to the test in these years.

The Soviet people have invariably supported all steps towards the conclusion of a just armistice in Korea. The recent proposal of the Governments of the Chinese People’s Republic

and the Korean People's Democratic Republic opening up fresh possibilities of going over from words to deeds and the prospect of ending the Korean war was immediately supported by the Soviet Government.

Those who seek concrete answers—not words but deeds—directed towards settling urgent matters of international relations, can appreciate the significance of the abovementioned fact.

Let us consider other international problems.

Who can forget, for instance, the German question, or gloss over with general talk such an important international problem as restoration of the national unity of Germany on a democratic and peaceful basis? Who—not only in Germany but outside it—can be satisfied with an approach to this question by one state or another when, say, the Western part of Germany is merely regarded as an instrument in its “dynamic” foreign policy in Europe without taking into account the reactions of certain European peoples, primarily the French people, who more than once have been the victim of a militarist Germany.

Surely it is clear that in settling the German issue the vital interests of all Germany's neighbours and the interests of the consolidation of peace in Europe, and above all, the national aspirations of the German people must be taken into account.

President Eisenhower's speech does not provide any basis for a settlement of this question. He ignores the existence of the Four-Power Potsdam agreements on the German problem. That was how the former Government of the United States acted too. But if one recognises the need for a sound settlement of the German problem in the spirit of consolidating peace in Europe for which the Soviet Union is constantly striving—then one cannot forget those important international agreements, which bear the signatures of both our states, as well as of Great Britain, and of France which later adhered to the agreements.

If the Anglo-American bloc ignores this and continues

along the road it has laid down, rendering national unification of Germany impossible and turning the Western part of the country into a militarist state with power remaining in the hands of the revanchists—a fatal blunder will be made and in the first place a blunder will with regard to the German people. At the same time, such a stand with regard to the German question is incompatible with the interests of all peace-loving states in Europe and of all progressive mankind.

The question is to conclude—and as quickly as possible—a peace treaty with Germany which would make it possible for the German people to re-unite in a single state and take their rightful place in the community of peace-loving peoples, and afterwards to ensure the withdrawal from Germany of the occupation forces, the maintenance of which places an additional burden on the German people.

The United States President's speech, which touches upon a wide range of international questions, says nothing about the Chinese People's Republic, about restoring China's national rights in the United Nations and likewise about China's lawful territorial rights, including the Island of Taiwan. Is not this an urgent international problem of our day? Yet it is a fact that in this long speech the question of China was not discussed. And in relation to China this means stubborn pursuit of a policy that is prompted by the desire to reverse the irrevocable development of events although anybody with eyes, can see that such a policy is inevitably doomed to failure.

In his speech Eisenhower formulates five “precepts” which, in his words, govern United States “conduct in world affairs”. These “precepts” say that “all humanity shares the common hunger for peace, and fellowship, and justice” and, that “any nation's right to a form of government and an economic system of its own choosing is inalienable” and that “any nation's attempt to dictate to other nations their form of government is indefensible”, etc.

If these principles really determined the policy of the United States, if they were not merely general declarations, this should have manifested itself with regard to the Korean question, with regard to Germany and with regard to China. The crux of the matter is that these declarations are not fortified by deeds, that United States policy has hitherto taken very little account of declarations of this kind in the solution of these and many other international problems.

Particular attention was paid to the peoples of Eastern Europe in the President's speech. It follows from his words that the form of government in the countries of Eastern Europe has allegedly been foisted on them from outside, although this contradicts the generally known facts and the real situation in these countries.

The facts show that the peoples of Eastern Europe arrived at their present people's-democratic form of government only in stubborn struggle for their rights and that only under the new conditions did they succeed in ensuring rapid economic and cultural development in their states. It would be strange to expect the Soviet Union to interfere for the purpose of restoring the reactionary regimes that these peoples have overthrown.

At the same time the President actually sins against the generally known laws governing the development of history when he "appeals" to the leadership of the Soviet Union "to use its decisive influence in the Communist world" in order to check the liberation movement of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples of Asia against the countries, old oppression and enslavement. It is difficult to expect a correct understanding of international problems as long as the national-liberation movement is regarded as inspired by certain "evil-intentioned" people.

And altogether incomprehensive is the President's statement about allowing "other nations, including those of Eastern Europe", the right to associate freely with other nations

in “a worldwide community of law”. Everybody knows just who it is that is hindering the admission of certain people’s-democratic countries to the United Nations and who it is that hinders restoring to great China her lawful rights in the United Nations. Did not the representatives of the Soviet Union submit a proposal for the admission to the United Nations of 14 countries, a proposal which was rejected by the votes of the Anglo-American bloc?

As for the Austrian treaty, it can be repealed that here too there are no questions that cannot be settled on the basis of earlier agreement, given genuine observance of the democratic rights of the Austrian people.

Concerning’ the United Nations.

In his speech the President expressed the desire to turn the United Nations into an institution which could effectively safeguard peace and the security of all nations.

It is not the Soviet Union’s fault that this organisation is not fulfilling its tasks now. It is not late, however, even now to enhance the significance of its activities particularly in the consolidation of peace and international security which was the main purpose of founding this organisation.

For this it is necessary, first of all, that all members of the United Nations should observe its principles, that the very foundations of its Charter should not be violated. For this it is necessary that no government should seek to convert the United Nations into a subsidiary organ of its own foreign policy, because this is incompatible with the United Nations principles and with the aims of defending the interests of normal international co-operation and the consolidation of peace.

Why, one may ask, did all sixty members of the United Nations, sign its Charter, a vital part of which is the rule of unanimity of the five Great Powers When the Security Council examines matters of ensuring peace? Certainly not in order that

this rule, recognised by all countries, should be ignored in practice by certain states! And certainly not in order that this international principle be regarded as a burden or an obstacle to the activities of the United Nations and the Security Council.

Finally, who can consider it as being normal that the biggest country in the world, China, is prevented from taking part in the work of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and when, instead of this, some kind of Kuomintang scarecrow hangs around in the United Nations bodies.

Can such a situation really strengthen the prestige of the United Nations? Can one really expect under such conditions the normal development of United Nations activities and the fulfilment of its duties will regard to the consolidation of peace and international security?

At any rate solution of this question as well as a number of other international problems which have now matured, cannot be evaded. If all of us strive for less words and more deeds, then, clearly, the road can also be found to the solution of such problems.

The President had good reason in his speech for tying up the question of reducing armaments with the need for paying greater attention to economic problems, the problems of fighting poverty and need. However, it is hardly likely that anyone will be satisfied if this is reduced to the formation of some kind of a "fund for world aid" which was mentioned in this speech.

But a high-sounding name for such a "fund" is not enough.

Different results will be achieved if the approach to this problem is based on really extensive and democratic co-operation between countries with full respect for the sovereign rights of nations and without imposing political conditions on the countries receiving aid.

At the moment the impression one gets from the President's words about a "fund for world aid" is that we have

here another variation of the “Marshall Plan” which has not justified itself, as well as the continuation, under another name, of the unpopular “Truman’s Point Four” which sought by giving paltry sops to one or another weak state, to subordinate the budget and economy of certain countries and colonial territories—which means the countries and the territories themselves—to the so-called “dynamic” aims of United States foreign policy. It appears that the intention now is to go still farther among the same road.

One cannot ignore the fact that of late things have gone as far as outright refusal to accept American economic “aid”, as is seen from the example of Burma and certain ether states.

It is also known that of late definite statements have been made by a number of Governments that they are interested not so much in so-called United States “aid” as that the United States should not put up more and more obstacles to the development of normal trade between states, to the expansion of international trade.

Matters have gone so far that even in countries belonging to the bloc led by the United States, and primarily in Britain, louder and louder grumbling is heard against restrictions on trade with the countries of the democratic camp, restrictions dictated by the United States.

The appeals for peace contained in the President’s speech will of course meet with due support on our part. However, it is difficult to overlook the fact that the foreign policy of the United States Administration is, at the moment, a long way from those peace appeals. This is graphically confirmed, for instance, by the comments on the President’s speech made only two days later by such an authoritative person as Dulles, United States Secretary of State.

One cannot but agree with the former Minister in the British Labour Government Strachey who characterised Dulles’ speech as an attempt to convert Eisenhower’s speech “into an

act of war”.

To a certain extent Dulles threw light on the fact which amazed everybody, namely, that in his speech Eisenhower kept silent about China. It appears that the United States Administration is worried about the fate of so-called “national” China, i.e. of the Chiang Kai-shek renegades who were thrown out of the country by the Chinese people as a result of triumphant struggle. As regards the real national China with its sole lawful people’s democratic Government, Dulles even praises the United States Administration for instituting the political and economic blockade of the Chinese People’s Republic.

Dulles’ belligerency is known of old. Maybe his speech is a somewhat free interpretation of the President’s speech. But one cannot ignore the fact that he heads the United States Department of State and that, willy-nilly, his words are associated with the official viewpoint of the Administration headed by Eisenhower.

That is why we cannot pass by in silence Dulles’ allegation that the Soviet leader appeal for a peaceful settlement of controversial questions was made under pressure of the so-called tough policy of the United States. The whole world knows, however, that the Soviet leaders determine their actions not by considerations of the “toughness” or “softness” of the policy of this or that country with respect to the U.S.S.R., but proceed from the fundamental interests of the Soviet people, from the interests of peace and international security.

Although the bellicose pose which Dulles loves to assume may possibly impress some people, it, however, will hardly achieve its aims, especially in the sphere of diplomacy. By combining the possibility for the United States to make peaceful proposals with the formation of the so-called “European Defence Community”, with plans for the organisation of a “unified military force, including French and

German”, i.e., with the continuation of the armaments drive, Dulles, perhaps unwittingly, gave away the real meaning of United States policy. But if the real meaning of Eisenhower’s speech is that represented in the even longer speech delivered by Dulles after the President, in the same auditorium and before the same audience, it cannot yield positive results from the standpoint of strengthening peace.

In view of such statements by official spokesmen of the United States it is difficult to judge what is the actual foreign policy line of the United States at the present time. Is it intended to pursue the policy of easing the tension in international relations and settling controversial issues on the basis of respect for the rights of other nations, or is it intended to continue the former policy of the armaments drive.

In the opinion of the Soviet leaders, proposals really directed towards peace can serve as a basis for improving international relations. This however does not mean that the Soviet leaders are prepared to accept as such proposals new variations of old methods.

In his speech President Eisenhower referred to the results of the postwar period beginning with the moment when “in the spring of victory the soldiers of the Western Allies met the soldiers of Russia in the centre of Europe”.

Speaking of these results Eisenhower stressed that after the war the countries of the world divided and followed two different paths. In this way Eisenhower, in complete contradiction to the facts, presents matters as though the countries of the Anglo-American bloc set themselves the aim of strengthening peace and international security, while the Soviet Union and the countries friendly to it did not desire to follow that path. He might even be understood in the sense that the rehabilitation of the war-wrecked economy and the consolidation of the economic might of the Soviet Union in the postwar period, represents a “new danger of aggression”.

Resorting to such assertions about the U.S.S.R. means, to say the least, losing the sense of objectivity, means disregarding the generally known facts, which with the utmost clarity testify, not only to the peace-loving aims of our country but also to the fact that the Soviet Union was and remains the chief mainstay and basic factor of maintaining and strengthening general peace.

The President evidently made such statements with the object of presenting the policy of the Anglo-American bloc in a somewhat peaceful light. The facts and figures he himself cited regarding the exceedingly inflated military expenditure of the United States, which are mounting year by year, prove the contrary.

These facts attest to the unprecedented militarisation of the entire national economy of the United States, to a burden of military expenditure that is unbearable for the people, and show that the armaments drive in the United States has engendered an atmosphere of fear and extreme tension in the country. This policy of the United States, which contributes to spreading the war hysteria, also impels a definite group of countries to follow the same path.

Eisenhower spoke of the huge expenditures of the American Government on guns and rocket shells, on bombers and fighter planes, on destroyers and other warships, not forgetting at the same time to extol the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. Yet it is known that the policy inspired by the North Atlantic Pact signifies more and more colossal military expenditure. Suffice it to mention the tremendous waste of money, collected from American tax-payers, entailed by the building and maintenance of military bases many thousands of kilometres away from the United States, especially on territories which are intended to be used for aggressive ends against the U.S.S.R.

The President adduced calculations showing the cost of

building a destroyer, fighter, bomber and so on, and how many bushels of wheat and tons of cotton could be saved or how many schools and hospitals built by giving up the production of such war items. Quite a number of instructive figures was cited at that. What the President said, however, is entirely inadequate. Had the President of the United States related what the American people have to pay for the stockpiling of atom bombs and the building of many hundreds of military bases far beyond the borders of the United States—and all this having nothing in common with any interests of the defence of the United States—the picture would have been much closer to reality and much more instructive. But evidently it is considered that to speak openly and explicitly on this point is “inconvenient” or “disadvantageous”. Nevertheless, even, so the real meaning of such facts is clear. They are an expression of a foreign-policy line that pursues the unattainable aims of world domination, which arouses the growing resistance of broad circles in many countries.

As for our country, it is a matter of record that the Soviet Union, undeviatingly working for the postwar rehabilitation and development of its national economy, did not take the path of armaments drive. Fair from following this path, the Soviet Union repeatedly made concrete proposals to the effect that the Great Powers, together with other countries, should take resolute measures to limit armaments, immediately to reduce the armed forces and military expenditure and, at the same time, reach agreement on the prohibition of the atomic weapon with the establishment of effective international control over the implementation of all these measures, which would preclude the possibility of the violation of these decisions by any country.

In his speech Eisenhower also deals with reduction of armaments and, correspondingly, devotes five points to this matter. The Soviet side, naturally, has no objections to the

proposals outlined in these points. All these proposals, however, are of too general a nature, and by no means can they set in motion the urgent matter of armaments reduction.

According to Eisenhower, it turns out that the United States Administration has always favoured a reduction of armaments while the Soviet Union has held the opposite view and has all but hindered its realisation.

This shows attempts to put on the Soviet Union the blame for the armaments drive conducted in the countries of the Anglo-American bloc in recent years. These attempts, however, are utterly groundless and merely represent a desire to put the blame where it does not belong.

Indeed, is it in the Soviet Union that the war in Korea and the armaments drive are boosted as Cl lucrative “business”, as the best means of ensuring business activity and full employment for the population? Is it in the Soviet Union that the so-called “fear of peace” exists, where quotations on the Stock Exchange drop at news of the easing of tension in international relations? All this is taking place not in the Soviet Union, but in the United States of America. What, then, has all this to do with the Soviet Union, which has no need of the armaments drive, which has always stood and stands now for a durable lasting peace and has no fear of peace.

Of course, Eisenhower is right when he says that after victory over Hitler Germany the paths of the U.S.S.R. and the United States diverged. But in Eisenhower’s speech of April 16 this fact was presented in an incorrect, one might even say, distorted light.

If one sticks to facts, then all vagueness in this matter disappears completely. Indeed it is impossible to ignore the fact that immediately after the last world war the countries of the Anglo-American bloc, who were the Soviet Union’s allies in that war, changed the course of their policy. In many respects they reverted to the old, prewar path when their altitude

towards the Soviet Union could in no way be called friendly and when their policy usually headed in the opposite direction.

We have no intention of entering into a discussion with the President about his very strange assertion concerning some kind of end of a definite era in Soviet policy. But we cannot help being surprised at his conclusion to the effect that the Government of the U.S.S.R. must desist from continuing a foreign policy the correctness of which has been proved by the entire course of international development.

If the beginning or the end of an era be linked with the appearance of new persons at the head of a state then there would be more reason to speak of the end of an era in United States policy in view of the Eisenhower Administration's advent to power. But for some reason or other the new United States President unreservedly takes up the entire policy of his predecessor, a policy which on former occasions, particularly during the election campaign, he criticised in many respects and not without good reason.

In his speech the President declared that he would "welcome every honest act of peace". At the same time he asked: what is the Soviet Union ready to do?

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has always been willing to discuss in a friendly manner and settle urgent international problems on the condition that the proposals for the settlement of such questions, no matter who makes them, are in some degree acceptable and do not run counter either to the vital interests of the Soviet people or the interests of other peace-loving nations.

In his speech the United States President for some reason or other considered it possible to link his proposals concerning peace with a series of preliminary demands which he submitted to the Soviet Union although the claims in his speech are not backed by corresponding commitments on the part of the United States.

This attitude has already met with a just rebuff in most diverse international circles. This attitude could not but surprise people capable of realistically appraising both the substance of urgent international problems and the real correlation of the forces and factors that determine the international situation. The British newspaper "Times" justly remarked that "no country whether it is the Soviet Union or the United States or Great Britain would be induced to consider a peace move on peremptory terms".

It is known that the Soviet leaders do not link their appeal for a peaceful settlement of international problems with any preliminary demands on the United States or other countries whether they adhere or do not adhere to the Anglo-American bloc. Does this mean that the Soviet side has no claims of any kind? Of course, not. Nevertheless, the Soviet leaders will welcome any step by the United States Government or the Government of any other country if it is aimed at the friendly settlement of controversial issues. This attests to the Soviet side's readiness for a serious business-like discussion of the given problems both through direct negotiations and when necessary, within the framework of the United Nations.

The President said in his speech that for solution of controversial international issues "the United States is ready to assume its just part". There was nothing to back this statement in any way in Eisenhower's speech of April 16. Yet it needs to be backed.

As for the U.S.S.R., there are no grounds whatever to doubt its readiness to assume an appropriate part in the settlement of controversial international issues. The Soviet Union has proved this more than once in serious international matters.

Such is the international situation as it looks today.

The policy pursued by the Soviet Union cannot contradict the interests of other peace-loving states. It corresponds to the

aspirations of all states, whatever their social system, wishing to promote international co-operation. This policy of the U.S.S.R., embodies, at the same time the most cherished aspirations of our people for the consolidation of universal peace.

(“ Pravda”, April 25).

CALL OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The session of the Executive Bureau of the W.F.T.U., held in Vienna on April 20-22, issued a call to all trade unions, to all workers of hand and brain, to working men and women of the world, to all working youth. The call says:

Millions of working people, seeking a way out of their difficulties, rely on effective aid from the trade unions.

You want that international ties with the working people in all countries should be developed and consolidated since such ties powerfully facilitate the cause of improving the lot of the working people in the conditions of realising democratic liberties which are the firmest guarantee of preserving peace and friendship between nations.

You ask, in what way you can participate in the great international assembly which will be attended by representatives of the working people of all countries.

The Third World Congress of Trade Unions, scheduled to take place in Vienna over October 10-21, will be such a great international assembly.

We are one in our conviction, says the call, that every man and woman should have the right to work. We are one in our conviction that the standard of living of the working people in the capitalist and colonial countries is declining and that we must fight to improve them.

We are one in our conviction that social legislation, wherever it exists, must be improved, and must be won where it does not obtain.

We are one in our conviction that it is necessary to put an end to the super-exploitation, that race, colour, sex and age discrimination must be abolished. We are one in our conviction

that the health service should be improved and education extended. We are one in our conviction that no one has the right to ban the lawful activity of trade unions, that no one can deprive the individual of the elementary and sacred democratic rights and freedoms. Finally, we are one in our conviction that peace can be preserved, that war is not inevitable.

Hence we have a broad base for unity. If we want to win victory in our struggle we must convert this unity of aims and interests into unity of action. Where the working people are united success is ensured.

The three main questions on the Congress agenda are:

1. Report on the activity of the W.F.T.U. and further tasks of the trade unions in strengthening united action of the working people in the struggle for a higher living standard, for peace.

2. Tasks facing the trade unions in the struggle for economic and social development, in defence of national independence and democratic freedoms in the capitalist and colonial countries.

3. Development of the trade union movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

These are questions of vital significance for the working people in all countries.

Working people!

Send to the Third World Trade Union Congress your best representatives irrespective of their opinions, race, sex and religious convictions, irrespective of trade union affiliation!

Elect and mandate your delegates in a democratic way!

The call says:

Widely popularise the aims and tasks of this Congress, organise meetings of working people, local and national conferences for elaboration of your proposals. In the course of preparation for the Third World Trade Union Congress consolidate your trade unions, recruit new members and form

trade unions where they do not exist.

U.S. PROGRESSIVES SEND MESSAGE TO LATIN AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CULTURE CONGRESS

Forty progressive American writers, painters, actors and other personalities in the realm of culture sent a message of greetings to the Latin American Continental Culture Congress in Santiago, Chile.

Sent on behalf of writers, scientists, artists and prominent people of the tree professions, the message says that they wholeheartedly support the aims of the Continental Culture Congress. The message states further that they are doing this because they have faith in the basic truth expressed in the appeal convening this congress, namely: that the anxiety and confusion which have gripped the sober-minded part of humanity and also the problems affecting the U.S. continent, require, on the part of the people of good will, unified effort in the fight for life, based on understanding and trust... The message goes on to say that unfortunately, they, who most of all need exchange in the realm of culture are at present least able to achieve if.

The authors write that in this period of American history their own government regards with disfavour the possibility of free exchange of ideas. They say that many men of culture cannot attend international conferences such as the present one since the government refuses to grant visas... For this reason many who ardently desire to attend the Congress will be unable to do so. But, say the authors, our hearts are with you, in our hearts we shall co-operate with you and support your aims.

**GREAT FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES' OF
CAMP OF DEMOCRACY AND
SOCIALISM. Chu Teh, Member. Political
Bureau, Central Committee,
Communist Party of China**



The most important legacy bequeathed to mankind by the immortal Stalin is the great friendship between the peoples of the democratic and socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. In this brotherly friendship the peoples of all countries see a new kind of international relations unprecedented in human history, guaranteeing world peace and bright prospects of future universal harmony.

In his “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”, J. V. Stalin gives a classical analysis of the friendly, co-operative relations between the peoples of the various countries in the socialist camp: “The experience of this co-operation”, said Stalin, “shows that not a single capitalist country could have rendered such effective and technically competent assistance to the People’s Democracies as the Soviet Union is rendering them. The point is not only that this assistance is the cheapest possible and technically superb. The chief point is that

at the bottom of this co-operation lies a sincere desire to help one another and to promote the economic progress of all.

The result is a fast pace of industrial development in these countries”.

The Soviet Union has granted loans to the People’s Democracies on the most favourable terms, has developed equal and mutually beneficial trade and has given them superb scientific and technical assistance, and, as a result, these countries have all made rapid advances in their economic development. Taking the prewar level as 100, the industrial output of the different People’s Democracies for 1952 is: Poland, 346.6; Czechoslovakia, 200.6; Bulgaria, 542.8; Hungary, 309; Rumania, 233.7; Albania, 750; the German Democratic Republic, 136.

Industrial output in the Chinese People’s Republic in 1952 also exceeded the pre-liberation peak; and this achievement, too, is inseparable from the aid of the Soviet Union. The sum of 300 million dollars lent to China by the Soviet Union for a period of five years, in accordance with the Sino-Soviet Agreement of 1950 on granting of credit to the People’s Republic of China, are for use by China to purchase machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union. The bulk of the goods imported by China from the Soviet Union consists of different kinds of machinery and industrial equipment. Moreover, prices of this machinery and industrial equipment are, on the average, from 20 to 30 per cent lower than current British and American prices.

In addition to machinery and industrial equipment the Soviet Union has generously advanced scientific and technical assistance. Large numbers of Soviet experts and technicians have been sent to China. They have come with the noble aim of helping the Chinese people in their industrialisation. As they did in their own country, they spare no pains to promote economy in use of capital, foreign exchange, equipment and

materials and try, by every means, to develop potential industrial capacity. They restore to life Chinese machines long fallen into disuse, renovate old-type machines and turn them into modern ones and teach Chinese workers how to use these machines in accordance with advanced Soviet methods. To enable China to proceed successfully with her first Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people are rendering China extensive economic and technical aid on an unprecedented scale.

The countries of the democratic and socialist camp have formed a new world market which is becoming increasingly powerful and prosperous and counterposed to the capitalist world market.

In 1952 the trade of the Soviet Union with the People's Democracies amounted to 80 per cent of its total foreign trade; China's trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies accounted for 72 per cent of her total foreign trade.

In total volume the trade of the Soviet Union with the People's Democracies in 1952 was 22 per cent more than in 1951. In the same year, China's total volume of trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies rose by 187.64 per cent compared with 1950. Beyond question, the rapid industrial development of the countries in the democratic and socialist camp will soon confirm Stalin's forecast that "these countries will not only be in no need of imports from capitalist countries, but will themselves feel the necessity of finding an outside market for their surplus products.

Daily increasing cultural exchange has followed development of economic co-operation between the countries of the democratic and socialist camp. In the three years from 1949-1952, China sent twenty-two delegations to the Soviet Union and eighteen delegations came to China from the Soviet Union. China sent in all 57 delegations to the People's

Democracies, and from these countries 47 delegations came to China. China also sent seven art groups to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, while 10 art groups came to China from these countries. Over 43,700 exhibitions, both large and small, popularising the Soviet Union, have been held in China, with more than 124,370,000 visitors. Thirty-seven exhibitions popularising the European People's Democracies have been held with some 4,249,000 visitors. Translations of one another's books and the presentation of one another's films and works of art have become indispensable factors in the cultural life of the peoples.

Bound by their common interests and ideals, the peoples of the democratic and socialist camp are in complete political unity and accord. The glorious path travelled by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of Lenin and Stalin, is an example and inspiring force for all in the People's Democracies. The generous and disinterested assistance rendered by the Soviet Union is an indispensable condition for the victories of the people's Democracies and for their further advance.

The relations between the land of Socialism and the People's Democracies and peoples of all lands, relations of mutual confidence, mutual respect and mutual assistance are in complete contrast to the relations between capitalist countries, which in relation to one another, are full of conflict, deceit, plunder and aggression.

The heroic struggle of the glorious Soviet Army greatly contributed to the cause of liberation of the peoples of the various countries in Europe and Asia, and the heroic fight of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the war against aggression in Korea are monuments to this noble friendship, which is imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice prevailing between the peoples of the countries in the democratic and socialist camp. The peoples of the democratic and socialist camp hold the

same views on the basic issues of world politics, that is, they stand for lasting peace and are opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and to the threat of a new war. The peoples of the democratic and socialist camp fervently support the struggle in defence of peace and are doing their utmost to ensure a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and other international disputes.

These friendly international relations, which are harmonious and congenial in all respects, are, as Comrade G. Malenkov pointed out, “an example of completely new relations among states, relations such as have never been witnessed in history”. This noble friendship is a vivid expression of the spirit of internationalism of the victorious working people of these countries. The interests of the working people of all countries are one, and the interests of the victorious working people of these countries correspond to the interests of all humanity. Consequently, the friendship of the peoples of the democratic and socialist camp is invincible and no force can break it. Without doubt the warmongers, who know only how to enslave and rob the people’s of other countries, who know only how to prepare and carry out aggressive wars for securing the maximum capitalist profit, are incapable of understanding this friendship just as they are incapable of destroying this friendship among us.

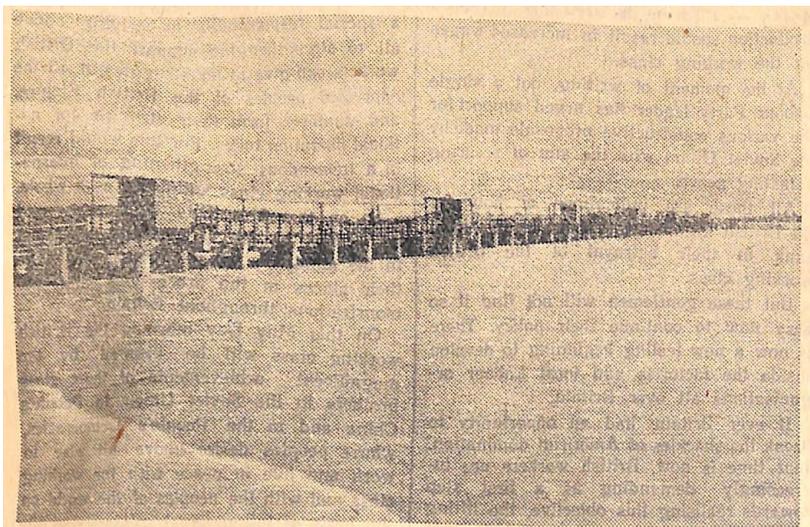
Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his article “A Great Friendship” said: “The great friendship of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union is unshakable because it is based on the great principles of internationalism of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and those of the People’s Democracies, the friendship between the peace-loving democratic and just peoples of the whole world is also based on these great principles of internationalism and therefore it, too, is unshakeable”.

Let us raise, still higher the banner of this great proletarian

internationalism!

May the great friendship of the peoples of the democratic and socialist camp nurtured by Stalin grow and endure forever!

VIEW OF THE JENHOCHI SLUICE GATES



View of the Jenhochi Sluice Gates, one of the giant hydro-technical undertakings of the People's Republic of China on the Huai River.

View of the Jenchochi Sluice Gates, one of the giant hydro-technical undertakings of the People's Republic of China on the Huai River.

STEADY ADVANCE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN BULGARIA

The Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has published the results of the fulfilment of the national-economic plan for the first quarter of the current year. The plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 101.9 per cent. The output plan for industry under republican authority was fulfilled 102.4 per cent, by local industry—100.7 per cent and by co-operative industry 99.2 per cent.

Industrial output in the first quarter of the current year rose 15 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. There was a considerable increase in a number of important branches of industry. For example, generation of electric energy rose 21 per cent, coal output—20 per cent, extraction of ores—37 per cent; production of boilers increased

67 per cent, tractor-drawn cultivators—55 per cent, cement—12 per cent, tanning extracts—50 per cent, cotton and woollen fabrics—22 per cent, footwear—30 per cent, etc.

The agricultural producer co-operatives, machine and tractor depots and state farms began spring work better organised and with better technical equipment than in the previous year. Spring sowing was completed in a shorter period than was the case last spring. The area sown to rye increased by 18.9 per cent, barley—32.1 per cent, oats—23.8 per cent. The publicly-owned animal husbandry continued to make progress.

The plan for rail freight carriage was fulfilled 101.7 per cent.

Trade turnover increased 4.2 per cent compared with the corresponding period for the previous year. Three hundred and twelve additional state and co-operative shops and one hundred and ninety-two public dining rooms were opened. Prices for a number of items of produce sold by the producer co-operatives and their members and by individual peasants fell.

The number of workers and employees in industry, transport, building and trade rose by 70,775 compared with the first quarter for 1952. Labour productivity increased 7 per cent and there was a significant rise in average wages.

DETERIORATION IN LIVING STANDARD OF WORKING PEOPLE IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

By the middle of 1952 real wages in the U.S. dropped 30 per cent compared with prewar. The share of wages in the national income fell from 51.1 per cent in 1929 to 41.9 per cent in 1951. Hence, absolute and relative pauperisation of the working class increased in the course of a short period. The impoverishment of the working farmers is also increasing: the debt of the U.S. farmers has risen more than 60 per cent in the postwar. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand farmers were ruined between 1945 and 1950.



Between 1950-52 the price of wheat in Western Germany, rose 33 per cent; potatoes 53 per cent; flour 43 per cent and bread 29 per cent.

A large part of the working man's budget is swallowed by taxes which go for war preparations and for the upkeep of the occupation forces of the Western Powers. According to "Neues Deutschland", compared with 1951 real wages of working people in the two seaports—Hamburg and Bremen—declined on the average by 30 per cent.



The Danish "Social Demokrater", published a table showing the rise in prices for a number of items of consumer goods in **Denmark**. According to the newspaper, during the period from October 1950 until January 1953, butter went up 19.3 per cent; cheese 16 per cent; eggs 19 per cent; beef 9.1 per cent; veal 14 per cent; pork 20 per cent; sausages 14-17 per cent; sugar 82 per cent.

The new budget, while allocating huge sums for war purposes, envisages a further rise in taxation and consumer-goods prices, including food. Danish newspapers report that beginning with July 1 the price of milk will rise 70 per cent, black bread 12 per cent, etc.

In **Brazil** according to the newspaper "Diario de Sao Paulo" the price of a sack of rice has risen from 181 cruzeiro in February 1952 to 336 cruzeiro in February 1953, a sack of beans, from 202 to 489 cruzeiro, while the price of potatoes has doubled.

Hunger is rife in the country: "Never before have the people of Brazil been in such a plight as they are today", writes the newspaper "O Popular".



In **Uruguay**, according to the newspaper “La mañana!” the price of meat and milk has doubled since March 1, 1952.



In **Paraguay** the cost of living rose more than fourfold during the period of the functioning of Truman’s Point Four Programme, (December 1950 until December 1952) for “aid” to under-developed countries.



In an article headed where are we going the Turkish newspaper “Istanbul” writes that the cost of living in **Turkey** is constantly rising. According to the newspaper in the past 6 months the price of coffee went up 45.7 per cent; cheese 91 per cent; eggs 128.5 per cent; meat 50 per cent, etc.



A steady rise in food prices and prices of manufactured goods is taking place in **Afghanistan**. According to press reports the price of wheat on the Kabul market rose during January-February, compared with the corresponding period for 1952, from 18 to 36 per sir (roughly 7 kg); rice from 40 to 44 afghani, mutton from 64 to 114 afghani.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party

This year the traditional May Day celebration is of exceptional significance in France; it represents an important stage in the development of the struggle of the working class and the popular masses for their immediate demand in defence of democratic rights, for the restoration of national independence and for saving peace.

It is indisputable that at the present moment there is taking

place throughout France a growing struggle of the working class both for the immediate demands and against the Government repressions, and in very many cases the two aims are closely interwoven.

Discontent is growing among the working people because of the bad conditions brought about by the policy of Marshallisation, the policy pursued since 1947 on the initiative of the Right-wing Socialist leaders.

The Marshallisation policy which, as Maurice Thorez expressed it, represents an encroachment on national sovereignty, has placed France on the rails of a war economy.

The economic situation in France is characterised by expansion of the war industry in conditions of growing dependence on the United States and curtailment of civilian industry.

This results in growing unemployment which even the authorities can no longer conceal. At the moment there are 600,000 fully unemployed and 2,500,000 on short-time.

Working class conditions are steadily deteriorating.

Compared with 1937 real wages per hour have declined by 45 per cent; between December 1951 and December 1952 the total wage fund declined to 10 per cent. While in 1938 wages amounted to 45 per cent of the national income, their share dropped in 1948 to 40 per cent, and to 30 per cent in 1952. At the same time the share of capitalist profits rose to 35, 40 and 52 per cent correspondingly.

With the deepening of the economic crisis reduction in working hours means lower wages. In these conditions the demand of the General Confederation of Labour for maintaining wages at the level of the 48-hour week while working 40 hours is of special significance.

Speculating on the low wages the capitalists launched a campaign for increased labour productivity a la Americaine, aimed at increasing output and leading to more dismissals.

In the light of Comrade Stalin's classical work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." this unrestrained striving on the part of the capitalists for maximum increase of labour productivity by further intensified exploitation of the workers most graphically emphasizes the difference between the basic economic law of Socialism aimed at "the securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society" and the basic economic law of modern capitalism aimed at "the securing of the maximum capitalist profit".

As Comrade Malenkov pointed out in his report to the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "the Soviet worker is directly interested in higher productivity of labour". An altogether different situation prevails in France. Here is just one example: in the period 1946-51 the number of worker employed in the enterprises of the 'Citroen' firm increased by 43 per cent; the firm's output in the same period rose 313 per cent, its profits 1,000 per cent.



The sixth successive price reduction in the U.S.S.R. and the non-stop rise in prices in France show that the price changes for items of prime necessity in these countries are diametrically opposed.

In the period 1949-53 the price of bread in the U.S.S.R. has fallen 55.3 per cent, while in France, on the contrary, it has risen 108 per cent; the price of sugar in the U.S.S.R. has been cut 28 per cent, while in France it has gone up 108 per cent; the price of meat in the U.S.S.R. has been cut 56.2 per cent, while in France it went up 80 per cent; the price of butter in the U.S.S.R. dropped 59 per cent, in France it soared 95 per cent.

The class policy of the reactionary bourgeoisie is displayed brutally and cynically in all spheres. In regard to the tax

system, the indirect taxes on consumption, leading to a rise in the cost of living, amounted in 1946 to 55.8 per cent of the total tax revenue, to 61.1 per cent in 1950 and to 64.3 in 1952. At the same time taxes on capital were reduced from 21.9 per cent to 5.1 per cent.

At the same time, despite the enormous tax burden the budget deficit remains and shows a tendency to grow, since the economic crisis brings with it a fall in the revenue derived from taxation.

On the day of his departure to Washington Rene Mayer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, managed to get his bill through, whereby the Bank of France provides the state with a loan of 80 billion francs, on the condition that it be repaid by May 31. But, as is recognised by the Government itself, this sum cannot be repaid. And so immediately after the municipal elections Rene Mayer intends to raise rail fares, petrol prices, electricity and gas charges and prices on tobacco and matches.

These measures will still further reduce the already low wages, while capitalist profits will as heretofore, grow fabulously.

Data about the profits of 623 capitalist companies show that in 1946-51 the average annual increase in net profits amounted in metallurgy to 10.9 per cent, and to 11.2 per cent in the building industry, in the wood-processing industry and in the public works sector; for the automobile industry the figure was 13.4 per cent and for firms with interests in Indo-China—26 per cent.

Half the state income is spent on war purposes. This explains the budget deficit which, according to preliminary calculations, will exceed 800 billion francs in 1953; the Government intends placing this unbearable burden on the shoulders of the working class and the popular masses.

These figures illustrate, in particular, the close links between war production, militarisation of the economy,

colonial wars and the maximum profits of the capitalists.

The Government knows of the growth of indignation among the working class and the popular masses as a result of its policy of poverty; which. is a consequence of continuing the war in Viet Nam and of the preparation for war in Europe.



Striving to intimidate the working class and the working masses and to prevent the development of popular protest against its reactionary and anti-national policy, the Government recently switched to the next stage in the conspiracy organised by it in October 1952 when it arrested Alain Le Leap, Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour, Guy Ducolone, Secretary of the Republican Youth Union and member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and other youth leaders, including Louis Baillot, Paul Laurent and Jean Meunier.

On March 24 the Government resorted to another fascist provocation against the Communist Party and the General Confederation of Labour by arresting Andre Stil, "Chief Editor of "l'Humanite" and member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, Lucien Molino, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) and Andre Tollet, Secretary of the Amalgamation of Trade Unions in the Seine Department affiliated to the C.G.T. Orders were also issued for the arrest of Marcel Dufriche, member of the Administrative Commission of the C.G.T. and Benoit Frachon, its Secretary-General.

The Government resorted to these fascist methods on the day Rene Mayer and Bidault left Paris for Washington and when they in confirmation of their servility sought to please Eisenhower with news of the arrest of active members of the Communist Party and of the trade unions. By its attacks on the

Communist Party and the C.G.T. the Government simultaneously threatens the entire working class, the trade unions and democratic rights.

The workers have realised this. This explains why a powerful protest movement has developed throughout France, a movement which takes on the most varied forms and which constantly worries the Government and employers.

The actions of the workers and the popular protests forced the Government to release Andre toilet and Jean Meunier. This shows that new success can be and will be won by means of intensified struggle by the working people against the conspiracy and by raising the level of this struggle.

A feature of the situation is that the action in defence of immediate demands is becoming more and more closely linked with the political slogans of the struggle against the conspiracy.

The bourgeoisie are at pains to spread the "no politics" slogan. But their propaganda evokes an ever feebler response among the working class.

The varied forms of the ceaseless action by the working class in no way suggest that they are not in need of co-ordination. These actions are not only important in themselves, they are important also as elements of the preparation for a powerful movement which will bring into the struggle the working people of different industries and will assume a scale which will force the Government to retreat.

The development of the struggle of the working class creates favourable conditions for rallying all the democratic and patriotic forces in the country against the Government policy: peasants, intelligentsia and those sections of the bourgeoisie who are against the enslavement of France by U.S. imperialism.



Every day the working class proves by its actions that it is fully determined to fight for its demands, that it is acquiring an increasingly better understanding of the political aspects of its struggle, and that it is determined to achieve unity in the struggle and for the struggle.

The recent actions—the strike of the Paris transport workers, the tramway workers' strikes in Toulon, Marseilles and Toulouse, and the strikes in the munitions plants—have shown that the desire for unity is extending to ever greater numbers of workers.

So strong is the striving for unity that unions belonging to the Confederation of Christian Workers and of the "Force ouvriere" were forced to join the struggle of the workers for their demands.

The desire for unity is revealed also among railway workers who were subjected to severe repressions and who recently held a national conference at which a large number of working people from the "Force ouvriere" and the Confederation of Christian Workers were present. In this way greater opportunities were revealed for extending the struggle of the railway workers and the leaders of the Confederation of Christian Workers will have to take these into account.

The personnel of the Renault works like-wise are becoming more and more conscious of the need for united action. During the recent strikes the works' management resorted to numerous sackings in an attempt to strike a mortal blow at the C.G.T. union. But this trade union now plays the decisive role in organising the struggle of the Renault workers, in which the other unions also decided to take part—a fact testifying to the strong determination of the working people to fight and their desire for unity.

The activity of the Party members in the Renault works is of enormous help in developing the movement for satisfaction of immediate demands and helps the workers better to

understand that this movement must be combined with the struggle in defence of the trade union and democratic rights threatened by the Government conspirators.

Moreover, the latest events revealed the real essence of the Government repressions.

The moment unity was achieved in the Renault works between the trade unions affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour, Confederation of Christian Workers, "Force ouvriere" and the Independent Trade Union the Government ordered the arrest of three General Confederation of Labour Secretaries, Comrades Apostolo, Lacaze, Houe.

Thus the working people have evidence which shows that the Government policy or fascisation aims at depriving them of the right to defend themselves from the exploiters.

The workers in the metal-processing industry fought numerous actions in defence of immediate demands and against the conspiracy and there is every reason to anticipate further development of united action by the metal workers.

On April 15 the working people in the building industry organised a "National Spring Day" when the struggle against the conspiracy was combined with the fight for immediate demands the "Day" was prepared by a number of successful actions resulting in increases ranging from 5 to 25 francs an hour.

The "National Day of Action against the Conspiracy and for Immediate Demands" prepared and held on April 1st by the working people of the utility enterprises, was a big success.



It follows from the analysis of the facts testifying to the conditions of the workers, that the development of powerful action in defence of their economic and political demands can be predicted.

The working people can and must be victorious. And they will triumph provided that they do not forget that in the future struggle, to, unity is the main weapon, unity in struggle which can be achieved only by mercilessly exposing the criminal machinations of the enemies of unity—that is, the break-away trade union leaders and the Right-wing Socialist leaders.

It was in these conditions of developing struggle by the working class that the municipal election took place on April 26.

The Government believed that its policy of intimidation and repression would be a grave blow to the Communist Party; there were conjectures that the Communist Party would lose 10 per cent of its vote. But the Communist Party won first place in Paris, polling 27.5 per cent of the vote with 28 seats in the City Council against the 25 previously held.

It holds first place also in Marseilles where it polled an extra 3,000 votes, receiving 33,000 votes more than the list headed by Minister Bergasse. The Communist Party also holds first place in the communes of the Seine Department where it polled 390,076 votes, 15,000 more than in the previous municipal election. Similar results were obtained in communes with population exceeding 9,000 in the Seine et Oise Department where the Communist Party polled 124,436 votes, that is, 9,000 votes more than in the previous election.

In the country as a whole the Communist Party retains its position as first party in France. In addition to improving and consolidating the positions of the Communist Party the election of April 26 signified an extension of the base of the popular opposition to the Government policy.

The movement for unity now developing in the ranks of the working class made itself felt for the first time in the election. This explain why the hirelings of reaction and fascism are alarmed; they realise that serious changes in the moods of the masses are now in the making. In connection with the

municipal elections and their results the Socialist working people cannot but become conscious of that which they sense increasingly, day by day, while fighting for their immediate demands, namely, of the need for unity of action which is obstructed all the time by their leaders playing into the hands of reaction.

Consequently, taking into account the development of the movement for unity of action among the working people, the French Communist Party calls on its sections to submit proposals to the sections of the Socialist Party “with a view to reaching agreement, as the statement issued by the Communist Party on April 27 says, on the basis of the minimum programme which, in connection with the municipal election, would result in the alliance of the working people—Communists and Socialists—being successfully counterposed to the avowed advocates of the Government policy of poverty, fascism and war”.

These proposals will, undoubtedly, facilitate the further progress of the great idea of unity of action of the working class, which occupies an important place in the preparation for May Day.

May Day 1953 is a vital date in the history of the French working class movement, which is waging struggle for essential improvements in the life of the workers, in defence of freedom, for thwarting the Government policy of war and betrayal of national independence.

The May Day demonstrations will enable the French proletariat to review its forces. It will do so fully conscious of its strength, confident that it has in its hands everything needed for victory; it will do this imbued with the profound feeling of international solidarity, with its eyes turned with confidence and gratitude to the new world—the world of Socialism, to the U.S.S.R.

The French working people led by the French Communist

Party—the Party of Maurice Thorez—know that day by day the conditions of their brothers in the U.S.S.R. and in the other countries of the camp of Socialism and peace get better and better.

Together with all French patriots they welcome the steps taken by the U.S.S.R., People's China and the Korean People's Democratic Republic to save peace, for the triumph of the policy of ensuring the peaceful co-existence of the different social systems. Meanwhile, the imperialist warmongers cannot conceal their fear of peaceful competition between the capitalist and the socialist systems, nor their fear of peace; the cherished desire of the peoples who are determined to uphold it.

Fully conscious of the importance of their sector in the great battle of the peoples against war, the working people of France celebrate May Day 1953 as a great day, as a day confirming their unshakable resolve to fight still more resolutely for their immediate demands, in defence of the democratic freedoms, for the restoration of national independence, for peace and for progress along the road towards Socialism.

**ALONG GREAT PATH OF SOCIALIST
CONSTRUCTION. Antonin Novotny,
Member of Presidium of Central
Committee, Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**



The working people of Czechoslovakia, led by their Communist Party, are unwaveringly building Socialism in their country. This has become possible because the Soviet Army, the army of the first socialist state in the world, liberated Czechoslovakia 8 years ago and enabled our people to build their life on their own soil in their own way; it has become possible because the Soviet Union gives daily fraternal and selfless help to the Czechoslovak people in their creative efforts; because the Czechoslovak people are led by the Communist Party which relies on the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, on the great and inexhaustible experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Right from the very inception of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Lenin and Stalin helped it to become conscious of its tasks. We shall never forget the help given to the young Communist Party of Czechoslovakia by the great leaders of the international revolutionary movement.

The decisive step in the matter of building the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as a Party of the Lenin-Stalin type was made in 1928-29 when Klement Gottwald, loyal pupil and comrade-in-arms of the great Stalin, took over leadership of the Party.

Way back in 1925 Comrade Gottwald explained to the Party the meaning of bolshevisation: "Bolshevisation signifies evaluation of the experience and assimilation of the methods

which enabled the Communist Party in Russia to defeat the bourgeoisie, and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat". In its daily struggle the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Klement Gottwald and the Gottwald Central Committee, stepped out along the victorious pathway of assimilating the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against the opportunist, and traitors in its ranks was one of the main lessons for Our Party. Klement Gottwald profoundly mastered the Stalin thesis that the Party becomes stronger by ridding itself of opportunist elements. In 1929, at the V Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, he succeeded in defeating the opportunists and traitors of the Ilek and Bolen brand and in exposing the hostile and opportunist theories disseminated in the Party by these traitors. Basing himself on the experience of the C.P.S.U. Klement Gottwald succeeded in exposing and in organising the smashing of the anti-state conspiracy headed by Slansky. With firm hand Klement Gottwald rooted out this enemy weed and showed the Party how to overcome in the shortest possible time the damage caused to the Party and the state by these criminals. The discovery of the conspirators helped considerably in strengthening the Party ranks and in whetting the vigilance of the Party members.

The basis of the success of the Communist Parties is their close contact with the masses. Already in the early thirties Klement Gottwald, in the spirit of the Stalin teaching, enunciated the slogan for our Party: "Every Communist must be the spokesman of the masses, must daily uphold their interests must supply the answer to every question posed by the masses, must be able to orientate himself in every situation and must be able correctly to answer the worker in every situation".

In this way Klement Gottwald taught our Party to head the struggle waged by workers, by the unemployed and the

peasants for their economic and political demands. This especially raised the prestige of the Party among the masses and equipped it for the next great battles and enabled it to achieve big success in establishing the united people's front against fascism. Only the Party that had been tempered in these battles could have taken the lead of the national-liberation struggle and, after the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, become the leading force of the Czechoslovak people. One of the main prerequisites for the successes of our Party in building Socialism in our homeland is the constant strengthening of contact with the masses.

The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows that the selection of cadres and verification of how the decisions are carried out guarantee the success of Party work. This experience shows that correct and the very best decisions are worthless if they are not backed by deed, if they are not carried out by people who are called upon every day to watch over their fulfilment and remove the obstacles on the way to the goal. The collegiate system in preparing and adopting decisions is the guarantee of their political correctness; the correct selection of cadres and verification of the carrying out of decisions guarantee their correct execution. Klement Gottwald always reminded the Party of this great experience of the Soviet Communists. At a meeting of the Central Committee in September 1951 he said: "We know—we have learnt this from Comrades Lenin and Stalin and have experienced it in our daily political work—that the Communist Party must take care to have not only a correct political line and a correct general trend in its policy, it must, simultaneously with establishing a correct trend in its general policy, thoroughly ensure the realisation of its definite political aims. Further, we know—because we have learnt this also from Lenin and Stalin and have experienced it in our daily political work—that the prerequisite for this is, firstly, correct selection

of cadres and their correct allocation, secondly, correct organisation of their work and correct methods of work. We also know—because this too we were taught by Lenin and Stalin and learnt it from our own experience—that at times the correctly fixed political goal is not reached unless it is ensured by people, or as we say, by means of cadres and organisation. And finally, we know from the Lenin and Stalin teaching and from our own experience that when the correct political line is defined, in the final analysis it is the people to whom we entrust its realisation and the organisational methods of our work and of their work that decide the success or failure of this line, in other words, after the political line is defined the decisive factor is the selection of people and organisation of its realisation”.

Of tremendous help for our Party are the new rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted by the IX Congress. Our Central Committee has also drafted, on the model of the rules of the C.P.S.U., new rules for the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which in the main points are in complete harmony with the Rule of the C.P.S.U. This draft has been widely discussed by the members. The discussion testified that the members unanimously welcomed the draft and expressed full approval of it.

This testifies that our Party is inspired by the indomitable striving to come as close as possible to its model—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, —to transform our Party, politically, ideologically and organisationally, into a Party as united as the C.P.S.U. is, because our Party understands that therein lies the guarantee of success on the road to Socialism.

By its great transforming work, by its loyalty to the interests of the popular masses the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has gained unquestioned prestige and has won the respect and ardent love of all working people, all

Communist and Workers' Parties. It is the guiding force of the international working-class movement. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the most advanced and experienced working-class party in the world. It was and is the model for the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries.

At present our Party faces the task of translating the new Rules into life, of using them in everyday work. The new Rules are one of the great measures on which the great leader of our people Klement Gottwald worked before his untimely death. Hence, our Party understands that one of the most important behests of Klement Gottwald is strictly to observe the new Party Rules.

Of great help to our Party for an entire long period ahead is J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and the materials of the XIX Congress. Concerning J. V. Stalin's work and the XIX Congress materials Klement Gottwald said that they "will be for us too an inexhaustible source of experience in our daily work, in our daily struggle for construction and consolidation of the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, in the struggle for the preservation of peace".

J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.," and the materials of the XIX Congress are being widely studied by the working people in our country. They have been incorporated into the programme of the Party's education network. One can say even now that these documents have considerably helped in raising the ideological level of our Party. However, in this respect our Party, undoubtedly, faces still greater tasks. The members must make a still deeper study of them and skilfully apply them in daily life. In doing so it is necessary above all to adhere to Klement Gottwald's directives: "To study the decisions of the Congress and to learn how to apply them in our conditions. Not to delay their application, but to realise them immediately and

everywhere: each on his sector of work, in politics, economy and in culture”.

The Czechoslovak working people headed by their Communist Party, educated and tempered by Klement Gottwald in the spirit of the ideas of the immortal Stalin, are going forward to Socialism, relying on the inexhaustible experience of the U.S.S.R.

Over the bier of Comrade Klement Gottwald our people vowed that they would never dishonour his behest, that they would follow his path. This is the path of building Socialism, the path of strengthening and enhancing the defence-capacity of our people’s democratic Republic, the path of consolidating friendship with the Soviet Union the path of persistent and consistent struggle for peace. The guarantee of success along this path is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its Gottwald Central Committee which is constantly learning from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES

Volume IX of J. V. Stalin's Works in Greek Translation

The publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece has issued in Greek translation volume IX of J. V. Stalin's works.

New Edition K. Marx's "Capital in China

A new Chinese edition' of K. Marx's "Capital" is being prepared for the press by the "Jenminchupansheh" Publishing House this year. It will appear in three volumes totalling more than 3,000 pages. Volume I will be ready in May-July.

Prior to 1938 only separate chapters of "Capital" had been published in China. In that year the work was translated in full and since then numerous editions" totalling 30,000 copies, have been printed.

Growth of Communist Party of Belgium

In keeping with the directives of the Central Committee the organisations of the Communist Party of Belgium are intensifying work to extend the Party's ranks. In the course of the campaign for exchanging membership cards, which ended recently, over 2,000 new members joined the Party.

The best results were achieved by the Erso section which

increased its membership from 25 to 105. Enthusiastically upholding the rights of the working people and fighting for their demands, the Erso Communists won the confidence of the greater part of the population and won circulation for the Communist press among hundreds of families. Addressing the members of this section Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Party, pointed out: "These results were achieved because you realised the significance of contact with masses, contact which is being moulded in the struggle".

In the course of the Stalin recruitment proclaimed by the Central Committee the organisations of the Communist Party in Belgium had, by April 16, recruited 456 new members.

Over 100 sections of the Communist Party of Belgium have more members now than they had last year.

School For Central Committee Functionaries In Communist Party of Bulgaria

A school for improving the Marxist-Leninist education of Central Committee functionaries has been opened under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. Study began on March 16 and after the summer vacation (July-August) will continue until June 30, 1954. The curriculum is based on J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R."

Groups of not more than 25 are organised in the Central Committee departments, the general educational and political level of those attending being taken into account. Lectures, consultations and talks are conducted by chiefs and deputy chiefs of the Central Committee departments.

For the first subject; "the objective nature of the laws of economic development", a lecture was read, and two consultations and talks have been arranged for each group.

Central Committee members regularly deliver lectures on vital questions of home and international life.

Resolutely Eliminate Shortcomings In Party Work Of The Hungarian Questions

Bureau Of The Heves Regional Committee Of The Hungarian Working People's Party Discusses Questions Of Inner-Party Democracy

Recently a number of regional committees and also the Heves regional committee, discussed the subject of inner-Party democracy.

A meeting of the bureau of the regional committee established that the level of inner-Party democracy in the Party committees and regional organisations had risen considerably. In this respect considerable help accrued from study of the materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Of late regular meetings of the branches and plenums, of the regional committees have been held at which the Party bureaus and committees report on the work carried out. Criticism and self-criticism have developed on an increasingly wider scale, contact between Party, functionaries and the masses has been strengthened, activity by the members intensified and their vigilance alerted. This has helped many of the organisations to achieve big successes in carrying out production assignments and in educating the working peasantry in the spirit of conscientious fulfilment of their obligations to the state.

There are, however, serious shortcomings in relation to inner-Party democracy. There have been instances of Party bodies being formed by co-opting members; for example, six

members of the Hatvan district committee were co-opted; not everywhere are plenary meetings of the Party committees held regularly. Thus, in a five-month period not a single plenum of the district committee was held in the Füzesabony district. At some of the plenums the work of the Party committees is inadequately criticised. Quite often the branch bureaus, instead of reporting on their work, review the international and home situation and outline the next tasks. In some branches the bureaus do not adopt any decisions, in others they adopt decisions but do not verify how the decisions are carried out.

Much remains to be done in developing self-criticism and particularly criticism from below. Many regional committee functionaries confine themselves to formal recognition of the correctness of the criticism but do nothing to eradicate the mistakes disclosed. There are instances of underestimation of criticism. Not everywhere do the Party organs pay due attention to complaints and letters sent in by working people.

The bureau of the Heves regional committee decided to carry out a number of measures for eliminating these shortcomings.

E. KALMAN
Editorial Board member,
“Party Building” Magazine

Visual Agitation Helps Struggle For Fulfilling Plan

Visual agitation is one of the most effective forms of the mass-political and educational work conducted by the Party branch in the Lodz wool factory in campaigning for fulfilment of production assignments.

At the work places in the shops there are notices saying: “This is the high-quality team headed by Polit and Grawczyk—leaders of the socialist. emulation who fulfilled their assignments 136 per cent”. In the spinning shop a notice reads: “We operate 300 spindles each. What about you?”.

Of considerable mobilising influence are the systematic reports about fulfilment of the assignments. Every day the results of the work of the shop and of the work-teams are displayed at prominent places in the shops.

Notice boards placed all over the factory yard display photos of the best workers and the results attained by them. Everyone in the factory is familiar with the name of Palczynska, who fulfilled her production targets 141 per cent; with the name of Graczyk whose team fulfilled the plan 137.3 per cent, and with the names of other leading workers.

The Party branch carries on serious work among workers who fail to fulfil assignments, inculcating in them a socialist attitude towards labour and explains the tasks facing each citizen of People’s Poland.

K. WOZNIAIKOWSKI,
Branch Secretary,
Lodz Wool Factory

Wall-Newspapers—Militant Weapon Of Branch Party Organisations

Over 70 wall-newspapers are put out in the enterprises and offices of the Petrosani district in the Jiu valley, the main coal basin in Rumania. The editorial boards of these papers comprise some 400 stakhanovites and leading workers, engineers and technicians, Party activists and active trade

unionists—members of the Party and non-members. Wall-newspapers are a keen weapon of the Party organisations in the struggle for fulfilling the Five-Year Plan in four years. They widely popularise the good experience of stakhanovite workers, disclose shortcomings and help to strengthen the ties of the Party organisations with the masses. The stakhanovite miner Stefan Mihai, described in an article in the wall-newspaper “Coal for Peace”, published by the Petrila pit, how the use of the Soviet cyclical methods by his team, and their improved skill facilitated fulfilment of the 1953 assignment far ahead of schedule. Hundreds of miners in the Petrila pit have followed this example and are already working on production schedules for future months and years of the Five Year Plan.

The “Miner”, published in the Lupeni pit, sharply criticises shortcomings thus facilitating wide development of rank and file criticism.

Time and again the “Miner” has poured scorn on the shirkers and all who infringe labour discipline. Its criticism helped Ion Negreanu, Constantin Petrescu and other miners to alter their ways and to win a place among the best workers.

Dozens of miners submit criticism in a book placed near the stand containing the paper. The editorial board forwards the remarks to the corresponding bodies and records of the decisions made in regard to them. It goes without saying that the prestige of this newspaper is high indeed: in the first three months of the present year it published 55 reports from miners.

Good, militant wall-newspapers are issued in the Vulcan, Lonea, Cimpa and other pits.

The Petrosani district committee seeks to get the Party organisations constantly to raise the role of the wall-newspapers in the struggle for carrying out Party and Government decisions. The district committee holds periodical meetings for the purpose of generalising the experience of the best wall-newspapers and of criticising their shortcomings.

Ion BLAGA
Propaganda and Agitation Secretary,
Petrosani District Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party

**RIGHT-WING SOCIALIST LEADERS—
ENEMIES OF PROLETARIAN
INTERNATIONALISM. Harry Pollitt,
General Secretary, Communist Party
of Great Britain**

Today we are celebrating May Day—this outstanding day of the year when all over the world the best sons and daughters of the working-class movement raise high the banner of international solidarity of the working people and strengthen their forces to continue their struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

It was no accident that the historic Communist Manifesto should end with the striking words:

“The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a world to win.

“Working men of all countries, unite!”

And since 1848, this fight for working-class unity on a national and international scale has dominated the thoughts and actions of the advanced guard of the international working-class movement.

Today a new wind is blowing throughout the world. It is the Wind of Peace. It blows stronger and stronger, thanks above all to the great initiative of the Soviet Union in striving earnestly and ceaselessly for a lasting world peace, to the efforts of the Governments of the Chinese People’s Republic and the Korean People’s Democratic Republic to bring the war in Korea to an end.

This new initiative of the peace-loving states will, undoubtedly, stimulate the May Day activities of the working people and demonstrations all over the world, which, we, are confident, will be carried through under the main slogan of

Peace and Unity between the peoples of the world.

The task of strengthening the unity of all peace-loving people, of all true patriots in general, and the organised working class in particular, is especially urgent in Britain.

The British workers face grave and serious problems: the constant attacks on their standard of living, the growth of short-time working and unemployment, the grave issues now emerging for Britain because of the new intense competition (in a shrinking capitalist world market) from the U.S.A., Western Germany and Japan, but above all from the danger of being drawn into an American-organised third world war.

All recent conferences of working-class organisations have indicated a certain recognition of these facts, and this growing concern as to the present and future is beginning to manifest itself on a far wider and stronger scale as the significance of the new developments begin to impress themselves more and more in the actions of the working class.

Unfortunately, there are evil forces at work in Britain trying to prevent the unity of the working-class forces at home and abroad from being consolidated. These forces are the Right-wing Labour leaders who fear unity as the devil is said to fear holy water. They are doing everything in their power to sabotage every new favourable move on an international scale opening up new possibilities for international working-class unity. These Right-wing leaders betray every proud tradition of the British labour movement of the past.

In the earliest days of the British Labour Movement and particularly in the 30's and 40's of the last century, the period of Chartism, the vanguard of the British working class began to see how the struggle for social emancipation was inextricably linked with the struggle in other capitalist countries and of the peoples enslaved by Britain.

Later, in the new historical setting, as British imperialism got into its stride and from the brutal colonial exploitation and

oppression drew its millions of profits, it provided a base from which it could corrupt certain privileged sections of the working class, and especially its reformist leaders.

But what such leaders did in those days is a mere detail compared to the treachery and betrayal of the present Right-wing leaders of the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress. Right-wing Labour is the chief support of British imperialism in the working-class movement. The struggle of the British working class can be victorious only when Right-wing Labour is completely exposed and deprived of its influence among the working masses.

The rank and file of the British Labour movement have always shown their great sense of international solidarity, They did so during the Commune of 1871; the British workers displayed their international working-class solidarity in their splendid support of the Russian workers and peasants after the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, to which our late Comrade Stalin paid such tribute in his brilliant speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U.

Again, by their actions on behalf of the Chinese Revolution in 1927, their opposition to the predatory and aggressive policy of Japan in Manchuria, their activities on behalf of the Meerut Prisoners in India, and their persistent demands for all oppressed colonial peoples to have the same democratic rights as they claim for themselves, and for the withdrawal of all British troops from the colonial countries, the British workers have demonstrated their profound sense of proletarian internationalism.

This is a proud record indeed, only, it is besmirched by the actions of the Right-wing Labour leaders who still retain positions of power and influence in the British labour movement.

In his speech at a meeting of workers of the main railway workshops at Tiflis on June 8th 1926, Comrade Stalin,

explaining the significance of the General Strike in Britain in May of that year, characterised these leaders as follows:

“... the General Council did not understand, or pretended not to understand that the strike of the British workers could only be won with the aid of international proletarian solidarity. Hence the refusal of the General Council to accept the financial aid of the workers of the Soviet Union and of other countries.

“Such a gigantic strike as the General Strike in Britain could yield tangible results given two basic conditions at any rate: the development of the strike on political lines and the transformation of the strike into an act of struggle of the proletarians of all the advanced capitalist countries against capital. But the British General Council, with the peculiar ‘wisdom’ distinguishing it, rejected both these conditions, thereby predetermining the failure of the General Strike”.

After the betrayal of the General Strike in 1926 by the Right-wing Labour leaders, the British miners were left to carry on their struggle alone for nine months, and were deeply grateful for the magnificent financial aid they received from the Soviet trade unionists.

Since that time these leaders have gone from bad to worse in their treachery. They have been more than willing partners in keeping the peoples of the British Empire in subjection by the use of the most appalling modern methods of death and destruction. Their names stink in Malaya, and in all parts of the African continent. They eagerly took part in the war of the American imperialists against the Korean people, and, on American orders, they tried to split the World Federation of Trade Unions wrested from it the unions headed by the Right-wing leaders and they gave financial support to all reactionary breakaway trade unions in Europe and Asia.

They have disaffiliated the London Trades Council, founded in 1860 and which has a splendid record of struggle in defending the conditions of the workers at home and abroad.

They have expelled from the Labour Party some of its founders for the “crime” of attending the Vienna Peace Congress in December 1952.

At the last meeting of the National Executive Committee the Labour Party leaders decided that no one could be a member of the Labour Party if he or she were associated with or were members of any society that had as its objective friendship with the Soviet Union, People’s China, or with any of the People’s Democracies.

To stand for peace and friendship with any socialist nation has become the greatest political crime so far as the Right-wing leaders of the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress are concerned. There are no less than 36 organisations in Britain, all of a truly progressive and democratic character, that to be associated with in any shape or form is said to be incompatible with membership of the Labour Party. Only the other day the General Council of the Trades Union Congress censured one of its members for having made a speech in which he declared that increased production should result in increased wages for the working class.

At the moment of writing, not a single Labour Party leader has urged support for the various constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union with the aim of securing a lasting peace.

All these are indications of how far the British Right-wing Labour leaders have sunk in their betrayal of the British working class.

But these gentlemen will not find it so easy now to continue their policy. There is now a new feeling beginning to develop inside the factories and local Labour organisations all over Britain.

If ever Britain had an opportunity to break the shackles of American domination, that time is now, British workers are increasingly demanding as a first step towards realising this objective, the lifting of the American-imposed bans on what

Britain shall or shall not export to countries who need our manufactured goods whose raw materials, foodstuffs and timber we also so urgently need.

The effects of the American bans on our foreign trade, and the effects already being felt in the mining and steel industries of the Schuman Plan, are receiving serious attention from the British workers. Life and bitter experience increasingly convince them that they cannot either work or live in splendid isolation. That their present and their future are inevitably bound up with solidarity between themselves and the workers of the entire world.

The British workers have been incensed in these last days at the shameful propaganda that peace in Korea might mean a trade slump. The beastliness of imperialism and of the monopolies striving for maximum profits is rousing them to a new sense of their own dangerous position.

The Communist Party will do all in its power to drive this lesson home to the workers in the May Day demonstrations all over Britain.

Our Party will do so because we have a special responsibility in striving above all to strengthen the support the British workers can give to the struggles of all the oppressed peoples of the British Empire and whatever form their struggle for national liberation takes. For this would result in a tremendous strengthening of international working class solidarity as a whole.

So on this May Day 1953, peace and unity must be the watchwords uppermost in the minds of the workers as they take their places in the processions and demonstrations throughout Britain.

On this May Day morning the British working class will be inspired by the magnificent achievements of their class brothers in the Soviet Union, in People's China and in the People's Democracies, whose peoples desire above all else to

work and live in peace with the working class and with the peoples of the world on the basis of international solidarity of the working people.

LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN BELGIAN CONGO. (Letter from Leopoldville)

Belgian Congo, a country of bottomless misery, of poverty and hunger, is often referred to in the Belgian and U.S. bourgeois press as the “model” colony of imperialism. Ruthless exploitation and mass extermination during seventy years of the domination of the Belgian colonisers have reduced the native population from 20 million to 11,3 million people. Unrestrained lawlessness by the colonisers still prevails in our country, which, in recent years, has become the object of intensified expansion by the American monopolies, attracted by its countless riches.

Brutal suppression of the slightest manifestation against the slave conditions, a working day of 14-6 hours, a starvation wage barely enough to buy even a tenth of that needed for the minimum existence for a worker’s family, unheard of humiliation practised by the colonisers who, for example, force miners to wear metal and rope collars—such are the conditions of the Congo workers.

The peasants who comprise 85 per cent of the population are also in dire straits. Foreign monopolies have seized vast lands for plantations and mining. The Belgian colonisers force the peasantry to till the poorest land for crops for export such as cotton, rice, etc., which are bought by the monopolies at a low price.

Chronic starvation prevails in a number of areas in the Congo. Over 50 per cent of the population suffer from malaria. Sleepy sickness, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and leprosy are

widespread. Over 50 per cent of the children perish in their early years. There are barely 500 doctors in this vast country and these attend mainly the small European population. 97 per cent of the population is illiterate.

The people of the Congo are rising in struggle against the imperialist yoke. The young and steadily growing working class is taking a vanguard position in the anti-imperialist struggle.

At the end of 1945 port workers in Matadi declared a strike which developed into an armed revolt, with peasants from the surrounding villages taking part. In 1946 the working people of the Congo won the right to form trade unions. In 1949-50 mine workers unfolded a movement for political rights, and for higher wages. The strike fought in 1952 by factory and office workers in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, ended in the workers' demands being partially satisfied.

Of late in the Eastern and Equator provinces there have been peasant manifestations against the unbearable taxation and brutality of the Belgian colonisers. The repealed revolts and other actions taken by Negro soldiers were, in some cases, hacked by the native population.

Surmounting the enormous difficulties in conditions of ruthless terror the people of the Belgian Congo are intensifying their just liberation struggle; they are advancing from spontaneous action to organised forms of the anti-imperialist movement.

Bwana YAMONGO

IRRIGATION WORK IN ALBANIA

Albania's first Five-Year Plan contains important provisions for agricultural development, in particular, for a large-scale irrigation system. The plan envisages an increase in the irrigated area more than 2 times that of 1950.

The Petin-Kavaya Canal, scheduled to irrigate 7 thousand hectares, was completed last year.

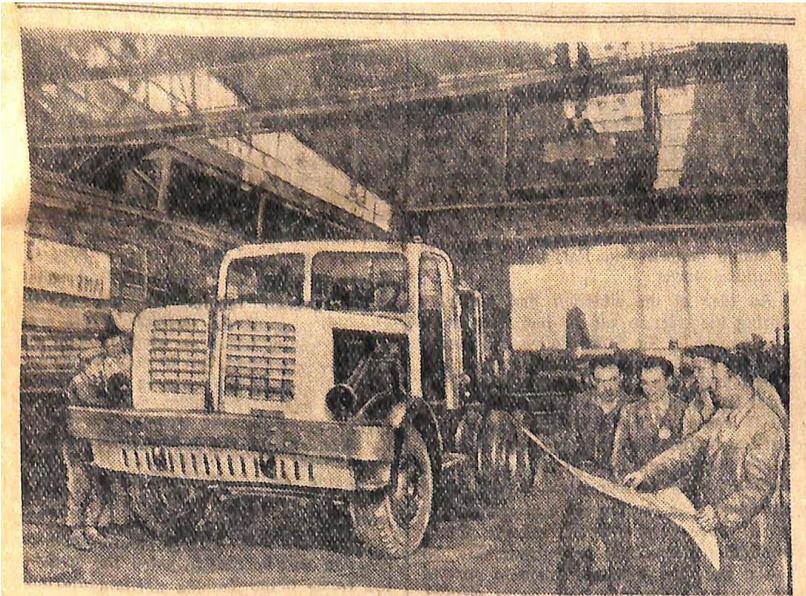
Nine big irrigation canals of national significance and nearly 100 smaller irrigation and drainage canals will be put into commission this year.

This year the irrigated area will be extended by more than 14 thousand hectares and will comprise 140 per cent compared with 1950. Work will begin this year on the big Terbuf irrigation system on the Mezeke Plain and will continue for several years. As a result of the melioration work 100.5 thousand hectares of land will be reclaimed by the end of the five-Year Plan.

Albanian peasants are gathering two and three times higher crops of cotton, sugar beet and grain from the irrigated and reclaimed land.

FIRST HOME-MADE RUMANIAN LORRY

The national economy of the Rumanian People's Republic is steadily developing, and new branches of heavy industry are helping to transform Rumania from a backward agrarian country into an advanced country with modern industry and mechanised agriculture. Photo: First home-made Rumanian lorry, completed on the eve of May Day by the personnel of the August 23rd plant in Bucharest.



The national economy of the Rumanian People's Republic is steadily developing, and new branches of heavy industry are helping to transform Rumania from a backward agrarian country into an advanced country with modern industry and mechanised agriculture. Photo: First home-made Rumanian lorry, completed on the eve of May Day by the personnel of the August 23rd plant in Bucharest.

STRUGGLE OF GERMAN PEOPLE FOR UNITED, INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE-LOVING GERMANY.

**Herman Matern, Member, Political
Bureau, Central Committee, Socialist
Unity Party Of Germany**

I.

The Second Conference of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held in July 1952 set before all German patriots the great national task of struggle for a peace treaty with Germany and for its national re-unification. After the decision of the traitors in the lower chamber of the Bonn parliament to ratify, against the will of the people, the Bonn and Paris military treaties, intensified struggle for a peace treaty and national re-unification of Germany acquired decisive significance.

The Bonn treaty is designed to legalize the “right” of the three Western Powers at any time for a period of 50 years, without the consent of any West German administration, to quarter in Western Germany their troops and the troops of other countries as they think fit. This fact in itself already signifies converting Western Germany into a solid military camp. In addition, the Western Powers acquire, in accordance with Article 5 of the Bonn military treaty, the “right”, in case of a “serious breach of public security and order”, to proclaim a state of emergency in Western Germany. How this works out in practice is already being demonstrated by Adenauer, Lehr and the other Bonn traitors. They have banned such democratic organisations as the Union of Free German Youth and the

German-Soviet Friendship Society. Having enacted draconic laws they are intensifying terror against the Communist Party of Germany and all peace champions in Western Germany.

Article 5 of the militarist “general contract” is directed exclusively against the peace-loving, patriotic forces of Germany. This article play be made valid in Western Germany at any moment and on any pretext. It can be used to justify all assassinations and terror against peace champions, against the working class movement.

But Article 5 also testifies to the weakness of the position of U.S. imperialism in Europe. In no other Article of the “general contract” is the fear of the German people by U.S. imperialists and their German henchmen so glaringly evident. The reactionary rulers of Western Germany know that the German people will never recognise the Bonn and Paris treaties and will do all in their power to prevent their realisation.

Fearing the rising indignation of the working people with the policy of dismemberment and war the upper chamber decided to postpone ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties until the Federal Court decides on its constitutional validity. Such is the militarist “general contract’ in action.

II.

In June 1952 there was formed in Western Germany the Council of the German Unification Movement which includes representatives of all sections of the population. This movement stands for the overthrow of the hated Adenauer regime, for the formation of a government of national reunification of Germany. This movement is representative of all political trends, outlooks, religious and social groups. The Council of the German Unification Movement includes such well-known Germans as Dr. Wirth, former Reichchancellor, Elfes, former Ober Burgomaster of Munich-Gladbach, Oskar

Neumann, engineer and member of the Communist Party, illegally arrested and jailed by Lehr's butchers in September 1952, and others. During the popular referendum held under the auspices of the German unification movement 15 million citizens in Western Germany expressed themselves against the Bonn and Paris treaties.

In the ranks of the patriotic unification movement the German youth too are waging resolute struggle. Their lot is a particularly hard one: more than one third of the unemployed in Western Germany are youths and girls. Many of them do not get a single pfennig in benefit. The enemies want to break the resistance of the West German youth by means of hunger and terror. Hundreds of young peace partisans languish in prisons where they are questioned and tortured as in the days of the Gestapo. Adenauer is preparing for the West German youth the lot of mercenary soldiers.

Our sons, said U.S. General Collins must not shed their blood in Europe. There are plenty Germans who can die for U.S. interests.

But this calculation of the U.S. and German monopolists is not materialised. The more ruthlessly and brutally they seek to drive the West German youth into the mercenary army units now being formed, the more resolutely the youth fight back, the more they intensify, under the leadership of the Union of free German Youth, which has been banned by the Adenauer clique, their patriotic struggle for an independent, sovereign German homeland, free from all oppression. Bloody Sunday of May 11, 1952, in Essen, when Lehr's rabid police murdered the young patriot Philipp Müller, served as a signal for unfolding in Western Germany a broad national struggle of the youth. The release of the Young peace fighters from Lehr's prisons testifies to the growing strength of the West German youth whose actions are becoming more resolute and united.

The peasantry also is fighting in the ranks of the patriotic

movement in Western Germany. The peasants experience daily the fatal consequences of the realisation of the Bonn and Paris military treaties. Over one million hectares of land have been confiscated for military purposes, including 500,000 hectares of cultivable land (overall area under cultivation in Western Germany is 8 million hectares). The debt of the peasants, especially of the working peasants, grows day by day. Thousands of small and medium peasant households have been and are being ruined as a result of the so-called “Green Pool” (Schuman plan for agriculture) .

The West German “Agrardienst” Agency, which no one can accuse of progressive views, was forced to admit on June 20, 1952: “Taken as a whole the agricultural debt has risen roughly by 1,800 million marks since the currency reform. Moreover, it is rising annually by 600 million marks.” Speaking at a peasant conference on the consequences of the U.S. agrarian policy in Europe, Niklas, the Bonn Minister of Food Supplies, declared cynically on September 16, 1952: “World economy is cruel. Its victims will include from 700 to 800 thousand small and medium farmsteads.”

III.

At the Second Conference of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Walter Ulbricht, General Secretary of the Party, said: “The new element in the national movement in Western Germany is the initiative of the working class in the struggle against the militarist ‘general contract’, for peace treaty”.

The workers in Western Germany, by means of powerful mass action—meetings, demonstrations, big and small strikes—fought resolutely and are resolutely fighting now against Adenauer’s war policy. The struggle of the working class of Western Germany is developing along three main lines:

Firstly, against the Bonn and Paris treaties, against all the

humiliating and enslaving conditions these treaties impose on the population, against the formation of a West German mercenary army, against Western Germany being involved in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and against it being turned into an American war colony.

Secondly, against the growing threat of fascism in Western Germany, against all the anti-democratic measures of the Adenauer regime and in defence of democratic rights and freedoms.

Thirdly, against the steady deterioration in the conditions of the working class and the working population in Western Germany—the inevitable outcome of the war policy conducted by the pro-American Chancellor Adenauer.

The Adenauer clique had planned to rush through the Bonn parliament and ratify the war pacts last year. That it failed to do so was, in large measure, due to the actions of the working class of Western Germany, to its increased resistance. The working class is resisting the Adenauer policy by means of numerous strikes a large number of which bears a clear-cut political nature. The main and most significant feature of the present struggle is that the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and of the Amalgamation of German Trade Unions have failed in their attempt to wreck the unity of action of the working class—of the Communists, Social Democrats, members of the Christian-Democratic Union and non-party workers. The Social Democratic workers are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that unity of action and solidarity of the working class are the main and basic prerequisite for frustrating the war agreements, and for overthrowing the Adenauer anti-people's regime.

It is precisely this that explains why the "Open Letter of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany" of March 14 this year met with such a wide response among the

members of the Social Democratic Party, and it is precisely this that explains why the Social Democratic workers are waging struggle against the growing threat of fascism, against the Adenauer regime, for their vital demands jointly with their class brothers—the Communists.

The degree of the desire and determination of the workers to effect militant unity of action is evident from the fact that the strike committees, formed in neatly every pit in the Ruhr, include workers—Social Democrats, Communists, members of the Christian-Democratic Union and non-party workers. What is more, the members of Social Democratic organisation in Bremen ousted their chairman who was a rabid Communist hater. In Solingen the members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and Communist Party of Germany, despite the resistance of the Board the Social Democratic Party, elected a Communist as Burgomaster of the town. The boards of local organisations of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and of the Communist Party of Germany in Okarben (Oberhessen) decided jointly to celebrate May Day under the slogan: “For a peace treaty, against the Bonn and Paris agreements!”

In Western Berlin, which is now a centre for American espionage, the working class is taking more and more resolute action against the “policy of a front-line city” pursued by Reuter, the reactionary Burgomaster of Western Berlin, and against the Reuter coalition which seeks to extend the powers of the Bonn and Paris military agreements to Western Berlin also. By means of joint action Social Democrats and members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have more than once prevented fascist gatherings from taking place in Western Berlin, while members of the Amalgamation of the German Trade Unions and the Amalgamation of Free German Trade Unions, together with un-organised working people, have waged and are waging now a resolute struggle for higher wages.

The growing patriotic movement in Western Germany and particularly the growing activity of the working class testifies that the Communist Party of Germany is increasingly fulfilling its leading role in the national-liberation struggle in Western Germany. The “Programme for National Re-Unification of Germany” elaborated by the Communist Party of Germany is the banner around which all German patriots are rallying, filled with the determination to wage their struggle.

IV.

The German Democratic Republic is a solid base for waging successful struggle for a peace treaty with Germany, for its re-unification. The stronger the people’s-democratic system in the German Democratic Republic the more resolute the struggle waged by its population for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany; and the greater the scale of socialist construction in the German Democratic Republic the broader the national struggle of the German people.

From its very inception the German Democratic Republic has invariably and consistently strove for the re-unification of Germany. Intensified activity in the struggle for national re-unification—such has been the reply of the population of the German Democratic Republic and, together with it, of the patriotic population in Western Germany to every measure of the Adenauer clique directed towards dismembering Germany.

The People’s Chamber in the German Democratic Republic—the sole genuine representative body of the people of Germany—on the next day after the Bonn decision concerning ratification of the military agreements by the Bundestag took action against this act of national betrayal. At that particularly difficult time the People’s Chamber stressed that now everything in Germany depends on the strength of the patriotic

movement.

Of great significance in this struggle is the rational Front of Democratic Germany. Its task is to bring home to the population the import of the war plans of Adenauer and his American masters and to inculcate a patriotic spirit among the masses. The call issued by the National Front of Democratic Germany urging that the ratification of the military agreements in the Bonn parliament be met with intensified socialist emulation, with increased socialist production evoked a wide response among the working people in the German Democratic Republic. Reports are received daily of voluntary raising of production norms, about pledges being taken by the working people in reply to the national betrayal in Bonn.

Filled with unshakable confidence the working people are laying the foundations of Socialism and are strengthening the people's-democratic base of state power. The working people in the German Democratic Republic will never relinquish that which they have gained by their own labour.

The Socialist Unity party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany are the advanced detachments of the working class of Germany. They are leading the people of Germany in their struggle for peace and for the democratic re-unification of Germany. To turn the patriotic movement in Germany into a united, powerful force capable of overthrowing the Adenauer regime—such is the main task.

In our just struggle for the re-unification of Germany on a democratic basis we are not alone. On the side of the people of Germany fighting for their unity, independence and sovereignty there stand the Soviet Union, bulwark of peace and friendship among the peoples, the countries of people's democracy and the entire powerful world camp of peace.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME IN
POLAND. Stefan Jendrychowski,
Member, Central Committee, Polish
United Workers' Party**

In his brilliant work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” Comrade Stalin teaches us how, by utilising the objective economic laws, to build and consolidate Socialism, to ensure the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

The basic economic law of Socialism has blazed its way and received full freedom of action in the U.S.S.R., in the conditions of the socialist system after the smashing of the outmoded social forces which resisted the operation of this law. In the People’s Democracies the operation of the law meets with resistance on the part of the reactionary social forces, on the part of the last and most numerous capitalist class in the countryside—the kulaks, on the part of remnants of the urban capitalist class, on the part of all manner of Right-wing Socialist, Vatican and other agents of Anglo-American imperialism. But people’s power, utilising the experience and the all-round, selfless aid of the Soviet Union, and relying on the might of the worker-peasant alliance, is with growing success, daily surmounting this resistance. With the continued development and consolidation of the socialist sector of the national economy the basic economic law of Socialism acquires an increasingly wider sphere for activity.

An expression of the operation of the basic economic law of Socialism in the People’s Democracies is the continued growth and constant perfection of socialist production, the aim of which is to satisfy to the maximum the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of society. Growth and

perfection of socialist production can take place and do take place only on the basis of technical progress.

Another expression of the operation of the basic economic law of Socialism is the constant and continued growth of the national income, which, on the one hand, facilitates ever greater satisfaction of the requirements of the working people, both by ensuring individual consumption and also by means of satisfying their collective requirements in the sphere of culture, public health and, so forth, and on the other, makes it possible to increase year by year the allocations for development of the socialist economy, ensuring in this way rapid tempo of extended socialist reproduction.



As a result of carrying out the programme for socialist industrialisation, in the course of fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism, industrial production in the Polish People's Republic grew as follows: taking the overall output of socialist industry in 1949 for 100, in 1952 it was roughly 195. Thus, industrial output doubled in the first three years of the Six-Year Plan. Overall output of socialist industry in 1952 rose 19.5 per cent compared with 1951. Besides, the growth of industrial output has surpassed the tempo envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. The value of industrial output in 1952 was more than 14 per cent higher than the target fixed by the Six-Year Plan for that year and was almost 315 per cent of the value of overall industrial output in 1938.

The selfless fraternal aid of the great Soviet Union plays a decisive role in the rapid tempo of industrial development in Poland and also in the other People's Democracies. This aid is, to the maximum degree, cheap and technically first class.

The rapid tempo of growth of industrial production is in

sharp contrast to the stag-nation and degradation which prevailed in industry in landlord-capitalist Poland, when, in the 20 years between the two world wars, output in many basic branches not only did not increase but even declined. Thus, for example, coal output in 1913 on the territory that later became the Polish bourgeois state amounted to 41 million tons and in 1938 only to 38.1 million tons, oil output dropped correspondingly from 1,114 thousand tons to 508 thousand tons, pig iron from 1,100 thousand tons to 880 thousand tons, steel from 1,700 thousand tons to 1,441 thousand tons, rolled metal from 1,200 thousand tons to one million tons, etc. And during the years 1930-36 the level of production was even lower than in 1937 or 1938. Going by even official bourgeois statistics the index of industrial production in 1932, for instance, dropped to 62 as against 1929.

In accordance with the laws of socialist industrialisation, industry in Poland producing the means of production, in the first place machine-building, develops more rapidly. Branches of industry which did not exist in landlord-capitalist Poland have been developed such as manufacture of tractors and automobile production, shipbuilding, heavy machine-building, ball bearings and large-scale production of synthetic chemicals. Hundreds of industrial enterprises are under construction. The results achieved in the sphere of socialist industrialisation have radically changed the economic structure of the country. While in 1929 the value of industrial products was approximately 32 per cent of the value of overall output of industry and agriculture, in 1952 it rose to 75.6 per cent.



The growth of agricultural production—which is as yet based on the individual, petty commodity peasant farming in conditions when capitalist (kulak) farming still exists—is not

keeping up with the growth of industrial production. Nevertheless, the value of gross agricultural production increased 11 per cent in 1950 compared with 1949. In 1951, due to the long drought which led to a decline in potato yields, sugar beet and certain other crops, as well as to a temporary delay in development of hog breeding, the planned targets in the sphere of agriculture were not fully realised: However, the value of agricultural produce, in 1951 was 104 per cent compared with 1949. In conditions of the capitalist system it would have taken agriculture years to overcome the consequences of such a drought. Thanks to the planned aid rendered to agriculture by the state the consequences of the 1951 drought were rapidly overcome in people's Poland. In 1952 gross agricultural output showed an increase over the previous year and another 7.4 per cent increase is anticipated this year.

In landlord-capitalist Poland agriculture did not develop, it was stagnant or even declined. This is evident from comparison of the average yields during 1909-13, the years which preceded first world war, and those of 1932-36 which preceded the second world war. The wheat yield per hectare declined during this period from 12.4 to 11.2 centners and rye from 11.2 to 10.2 centners.

Yield of grain crops during the years immediately following the second world war, were, due to the devastation caused by the war, considerably lower than pre-war. But they rose rapidly and soon exceeded prewar. Substantial progress was made by agriculture in Poland in extending the area sown to technical crops, especial by sugar beet and tobacco, and also in hog-raising. The number of hogs rose from 29.4 per 100 of hectares of land in 1938 to 47.6 in 1950.

A radical turn in developing agricultural production can be brought about only by collectivisation. Consequently, the Party and the Government are facilitating wide development of

producer co-operatives on a voluntary basis, and are helping the state farms to increase their productivity. At the same time the people's state spares no effort in order, by means of economic measures, to help the individual peasant households achieve higher productivity.

Growth of industrial and agricultural production goes hand in hand with steady development of other branches of the national economy—building, transport, etc. The value of the output of state building-assembly enterprises in 1950 was 85 per cent higher than in 1949, 61.2 per cent higher in 1951 compared with 1950 and 26 per cent higher in 1952 as against 1951. The 1953 plan envisages a further 17 per cent increase.

The freightage of goods by all types of transport increased in 1951 compared with 1950 by nearly 14 per cent, with another 8 per cent increase registered in 1952. The 1953 plan envisages a further increase of roughly 14 per cent.



The rapid rate of development of the productive forces in People's Democratic Poland is closely connected with the revolutionary transformations in the relations of production as a result of the abolition of ownership of land by landlords and the carrying out of the democratic land reform, as a result of the nationalisation of big and medium industry, transport and banks, the establishment of the state monopoly of foreign trade and, later, as a result of the consolidation of the socialist sector in big, medium and small industry, as a result of the growth of the socialist sector in agriculture and the development of state and co-operative trade.

Already during the first postwar years, as a result of the development of the socialist sector in the national economy, the share of the capitalist elements in production showed a relative decline. However, during the period of economic rehabilitation,

approximately up to 1949, the output of the capitalist sector (in absolute figures) continued to grow. Since the transition from rehabilitation to reconstruction of the economy, the people's state, in conditions of sharp class struggle, has carried out with growing success the policy of restricting and dislodging the capitalist elements. As a result the socialist sector now holds sway in the national economy.

The increase in the share of the socialist sector in gross industrial output was the result of the development of the state industry and was due also to the unification of the individual petty commodity producers into artisan co-operatives. In the sphere of construction, the quantitative growth of this branch of the national economy went hand in hand with the rapid process of us socialisation. In 1946 the state and cooperative enterprises accounted for only 32.3 per cent of the aggregate building-assembly production. The dominant positions were held by capitalist budding enterprises based on primitive technique. A modern building industry was founded and developed only in the past few years. By 1949 the socialist sector already accounted for 82.1 per cent of the total building-assembly work. The years 1949-50 signified the period of rapid dislodging of the capitalist elements from the sphere of building. Today all building-assembly work is carried out by the state enterprises and organisations.

The process of socialisation of trade also took place in the conditions of fierce class struggle. The people's Government, while developing the state trade organisations and encouraging the co-operative trade network, conducted the policy of gradually ousting the capitalist elements, first from wholesale trade and purchasing of agricultural products such as grain and meat and, later, from retail trade. By 1947 the share of state and co-operative trade in the aggregate retail trade turnover accounted for 28.7 per cent. The second half of 1947 marked the beginning of rapid expansion of state and co-operative

trade. By 1949 the socialised sector already accounted for 55.7 per cent of the retail trade. And in 1952 the share of the private sector in trade was but an insignificant percentage. However, the presence of a private sector in retail trade and the wave of speculation which mounts every time in case of temporary market difficulties are reminders to us of the need to sharpen vigilance and that we must not permit any weakening in the class struggle.



The feudal survivals in agriculture were completely abolished during the restoration period. A democratic land reform was effected and peasants settled on the reunited territories. The 1945-46 reform put an end to the last bastion of feudalism—landlord ownership of land, and transferred the bulk of the land into the hands of the working peasants. In carrying out the land reform and in settling the peasants on the re-united territories the peasants received nearly 6 million hectares of land. The average area of arable land per capita of the rural population increased from 0.96 hectares in 1931 to 1.44 hectares in 1950. Whereas the peasant households with 5 hectares accounted for 40.9 per cent of the total rural population in 1931, in 1950 they accounted for only 28 per cent. At the same time the percentage holding from 5 to 14 hectares rose during the same period from 23.7 per cent to 34.3 per cent. In addition, the land reform abolished the debt of the peasant households.

The carrying out of the land reform, the elimination of the remnants of feudalism in the countryside and the development of industry created the conditions for the socialist transformation of agriculture. The rapid development of supply and trading co-operatives in the countryside paved the way for the development of the agricultural producer co-operatives.

However, the activity of the reactionary Mikolajczyk clique which was entrenched in the Ministry of Agriculture, and the fact that in the leadership of the Polish Workers' Party there were Right-wing nationalist deviators, who prevented the socialist transformation of agriculture, impeded at first the development of the socialist sector in the countryside. Only when the Mikolajczyk and Gomulka cliques in the ranks of the Party had been completely smashed did the socialist sector in the countryside begin to make rapid progress.

In 1952 the socialist sector embraced, nearly 17 per cent of the farmsteads. At the present moment there are over 7,000 producer co-operatives in the country. The producer co-operatives have become stronger organisationally that they had won prestige among the broad peasantry masses.



The growth of the productive forces—especially the success of industrialisation and the radical changes in the social relations led to profound changes in the class structure of Polish society. In 1931 out of a total population of over 32 million, workers and their families comprised 9,136,000, that is, approximately 29 per cent. The number of industrial workers, including workers in the building industry, amounted to 1,675,000 (this figure including 518,000 unemployed). Office workers and their families comprised 1,386,000. In 1950 out of the total population of 24,500,000, factory and office workers together with their families comprised 12,186,000, i.e. 49.7 per cent. The number employed in industry and in building amounted to 2,762,000, that is, over a million more than before the war, although, as a result of the war, the total population has declined. As distinct from prewar, unemployment is non-existent and in all spheres of the socialised sector of the national economy there is a shortage of

labour hands.

Expansion of the productive forces, extension of industrial and agricultural production and the changes in the relations of production have resulted both in a quantitative growth of the national income and in profound changes in its structure, in the way it is produced and distributed. The national income in unchanged (prewar) prices amounted to 13.4 billion zloty in 1947, and reached 28.8 billion in 1952. The 1953 plan envisages a 10 per cent increase in the national income compared with 1952.

While in 1937 the share of industry and handicrafts in producing the national income amounted to 30.1 per cent and that of agriculture and forestry to 44.7 per cent, the picture in 1952 was altogether different: the share of industry and handicrafts in current prices exceeded 52 per cent, while the share of agriculture and forestry declined to 25 per cent. The increased share of the socialist sector in the production of the national income reflects the development of this sector and its increased importance for the national economy as a whole. While in 1946 its share amounted to 45.5 per cent, in 1949 it rose to 63.6 per cent and in 1952 it reached 75 per cent.

The rapid growth of the national income facilitates speeding up the tempo of extended socialist re-production, facilitates increased allocations for development of the national economy, for ensuring the growth of constant capital, the necessary, growth of circulating capital and of the reserves of the national economy. Capital investments in 1952 rose 12 per cent compared with 1951. The 1953 plan envisages another 18 per cent increase in the capital investments. At present the level of capital investments is nearly four times higher than in the best prewar years.

Also rapidly growing is that part of the national income earmarked for consumption, ensuring a rise in well-being and in the cultural level of the working masses. As a result of the

growth of the number of factory and office workers and of higher average wages and salaries, the wage fund of the socialist sector amounted in 1950 to 140 per cent compared with 1949; in 1951 it rose to 172 per cent and in 1952 it reached 185 per cent.

The growth in well-being of the workers and the working peasants is seen in the date for per capita consumption of foodstuffs and consumer goods. Consumption of sugar in 1952 exceeded 18 kilograms per capita as against 12.2 kilograms in 1938. Consumption of meat was nearly double; purchase of woollen fabrics rose twofold and cotton fabrics by 63 per cent.

The reform effected on January 3 and which abolished rationing, regulated prices and raised wages, resulted in stabilising market relations and struck a telling blow against kulaks and profiteers. It restricted the excessive income of the wealthy sections in the countryside and created favourable conditions for developing the struggle for further improvements in the well-being of the working people.

An indication of the better conditions enjoyed by the working masses are the constantly growing budget assignments for education and culture, for public health and social insurance.

A feature of the national economy of People's Democratic Poland in the period of laying the foundations of Socialism, like that of the other People's Democracies, is the accelerated rate of development of the productive forces, particularly in industry, the steady growth of the national income, the accelerated tempo of the extended socialist re-production, and the steady improvement in well-being and the rise in the cultural level of the working people.

Under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party and of Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of its Central Committee and leader of the Polish people, the working masses in Poland are waging successful struggle for the triumph of

Socialism, overcoming the resistance of the class enemy and attempts at sabotage by imperialist agents. The working people of Poland combine resolute struggle on the front of socialist construction with the struggle for world peace.

**FOR BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS, FOR
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, FOR
PEACE. Giuseppe Di Vittoria, Member
of Leadership, Communist Party of
Italy**

The working class in all capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries celebrates May Day in conditions of stubborn struggle for work and bread and for its trade union and social rights which are being brazenly allocated by the big employers and the imperialist governments. These elementary demands of the working class and of the entire working population are closely linked with the struggle in defence of or for winning democratic freedoms, independence of or for winning national independence, in defence of peace, co-operation and justice in relations between all nations.

This struggle has developed widely in all countries dominated by imperialism. This struggle is being fought in Europe and Asia on the American continent and in many countries of Africa. This growing struggle is in the first instance a reply to the ruinous consequences of the frantic arms drive imposed by American imperialism on the governments subordinated to it.

As is known, the arms drive impels the governments in the capitalist countries to sacrifice an ever greater part of the economic resources of their countries for purposes of war expenditure. Everywhere this policy has had grave consequences for social and economic life. The immense increase in war expenditure results in severe cuts in the appropriations for civilian industry and particularly for agriculture.

The immediate consequence is an alarming growth of unemployment and short-time working in all capitalist countries, since the expanding war industry absorbs only an insignificant part of the workers dismissed from civilian industry.

Naturally, the efforts of the industrial monopolies and big landowners, openly supported by their imperialist governments, are designed to make the popular masses shoulder the ruinous consequences of the policy of rearmament and war. Rising unemployment is cynically used by the capitalists for the purpose of lowering the real wages of the working people, to impose on the workers a regime of the most brutal exploitation by establishing in the enterprises despotic fascist-type discipline and by holding over the head of every worker the Damocles sword of dismissal which, in present conditions, is tantamount to starvation.

Inflation, the steady rise in the cost of living, the growth of direct and indirect taxes on the working people and middle strata of the population—all are the means whereby the imperialists and their governments seek to make the popular masses pay for the rearmament, reducing to the extreme their already low standard of living. However, in view of the fact that the working class and the popular masses are beginning to wage a more resolute struggle for better conditions, all the bourgeois governments resort to extraordinary reactionary measures in order, by means of violence and terror, to impose

super-exploitation on the workers and reduce the broad masses to a state of starvation.

Thus, on the example of the U.S. Government and under its pressure a process is taking place of accelerated transformation of “democratic” bourgeois state (including such countries as France which used to boast of its “democratic” traditions) into states of naked reaction of the fascist type. This process of fasciation of the capitalist states, although it leads to a further lowering of the living standards of the popular masses, cannot, however, arrest deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries and the sharpening of their internal and external contradictions. Moreover, the lowering of the purchasing power of the popular masses is a factor which makes for the further deepening of the economic crisis.

Here are a few examples. According to official statistics of the U.S. Government the consumption of butter in the United States compared with 1938 dropped 45 per cent, consumption of flour—14 per cent. In Britain the consumption of butter compared with 1938 dropped 54 per cent, canned fish, 52 per cent, rice, 40 per cent and sugar, 19 per cent. According to United Nations statistics, sales of textiles and ready-made clothing in Britain, from 1949 to 1952, declined by 26 per cent—a fact which adds to the deepening of the crisis in the textile industry and the branches of industry connected with it.

This being the state of affairs in the two economically strongest imperialist countries one can easily imagine the plight of the weaker capitalist countries. On April 14, the “New York Times”, quoting the official report submitted to the U.S. Government by the European Economic Co-operation Organisation, commented that the economic situation in Western Europe is unsatisfactory and even threatens the stability of the Atlantic community. According to the same report industrial production during the past 25 months remained unchanged, revealing an ever more noticeable

tendency towards depression.

The situation in the capitalist and colonial countries on this May Day can be summed up as follows. On the one hand, the forces of the industrial and financial monopolies and of the big landowners—all the forces of social conservatism and reaction led or commanded by U.S. imperialism—are, with the aid of terror conducting a policy of rearmament and' preparation for an aggressive war, a policy of super-exploitation, a policy leading to the further impoverishment of the working class and ruin of the middle strata of the population. The carrying out of this policy of war and poverty is connected with the ever increasing subordination of the capitalist countries—the satellites—to the economic political and military demands of American monopolists. As a result of using the system of so-called “aid”, the system of “free” trade and different systems of “economic organisation” dictated by the U.S. Government to its satellites in Europe, Latin America and in other parts of the world, the national economy of these countries is, more and more, becoming a virtual appendage to the U.S. economy, serving the purposes of building the numerous U.S. military bases in these countries, their national independence becomes mere and more formal.

In order to make these countries fully dependent on them the inspirers of U.S. foreign policy and their “learned” agents use every means for popularising the “theory” of supra-national cosmopolitanism, striving thereby to root out all feelings of patriotism, national dignity and the desire for national independence on the part of the peoples they seek to subdue. For example, notorious reactionary fascist elements in the satellite countries, old-time rabid nationalists, allege nowadays that the “nation has outlived its day”, that the times call for “Europists” and so on, which signifies that the capitalists have openly relinquished the idea of any activity of national significance. In doing so the reactionary bourgeoisie entertains

the utterly forlorn hope of perpetuating its class domination. Hence, the capitalist system becomes more and more alien to the vital interests of each nation and the biggest obstacle in way of its economic and cultural development.

On the other hand, there are the organised forces of the working class and working people of town and countryside, rallying ever more closely in the struggle for bread and rights, a struggle which is inseparably linked with the struggle for national independence and peace, for the lofty ideals of each nation and of all mankind.

The anti-national policy of rearmament and poverty, pursued by the capitalist governments, brings hardships not only to factory and office workers and other categories of the working people living on wages, but also to handicraftsmen, small and medium-sized industrialists, small and middle peasants, and also to small and middle traders; all of them are burdened with ever heavier taxes, while their incomes are declining. This explains the growing number of bankruptcies, dishonoured bills, foreclosures and distraints, etc., in all capitalist countries.

All these sections of the population feel themselves attracted to the labour front fighting in defence of living standards and for a higher standard of living for the working people, and, simultaneously, for a way out of the economic depression, against the policy of rearmament with its disastrous consequences.

The first obligation taken upon themselves by the working people in all countries on May Day is the obligation further to broaden and render more effective and militant the great international front of peace and progress in order to isolate the war provocateurs waxing rich on war.

The working masses, strengthening their unity and extending the front of the struggle for their vital interests, for national independence and peace, are inspired and stimulated

by the splendid successes of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies in developing their socialist economies, in raising the wellbeing and the cultural level of the masses.

It is a fact that while in all capitalist and colonial countries prices are soaring, the standard of living declining, consumption falling, the economic crisis deepening and unemployment and poverty growing, in the Soviet Union and in the countries stepping out along the pathway to Socialism, production is steadily developing and the well-being of the peoples is rising.

We, Communists, are justly proud of the fact that in all capitalist, semi-colonial and colonial countries our Parties are heroically fighting in the van of the workers, of the working people and broad popular masses for bread, freedom, national independence and peace. The Communists, who were the main leaders of the patriotic forces in the national-liberation struggle against fascism, are proving by deeds that they are genuine patriots of their countries, persistent and militant champions of the interests of their peoples.

In reply to the attempts by the imperialists to divide mankind into two hostile blocs and to incite the working people of the capitalist and colonial world against their brothers in the U.S.S.R. and in the other countries marching along the pathway of the new civilisation, the working people of the world on this May Day again solemnly declare their unshakable fraternal international solidarity.

Today before the international front of labour, freedom, peace, national independence and fraternity of all nations there are grand prospects of development and success. It is necessary to march forward still more resolutely! Humanity places its hopes for peace, prosperity and progress on the development of this front, on its success.

SUCCESS OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN PATHET LAO

In the space of 10 days the People's Liberation Army of Pathet Lao (hitherto incorrectly designated as Laos), which recently launched large-scale offensive operations against the French occupationists, has completely liberated an area of 40,000 square kilometres. Suffering heavy losses the units of the French occupationists withdrew from such towns as Sam Neua and Xieng Kouang, The rapid advance of the liberation army is largely due to the active support accorded it by the entire population.

Pathet Lao, which, like Viet Nam and Khmer (Cambodia), is one of the countries of the Indo-China peninsula, has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles and a population of 1,500,000. Seized by the French imperialists in 1893, it never submitted to the foreign domination. A provisional Central People's Government was formed in October 1945, but in

March 1946 the country was again occupied by French troops, and the people again took to struggle.

In August 1950, the Congress of the people of Pathet Lao summed up the results of their five-years struggle. This Congress strengthened the national unity, inaugurated the United Front of the Pathet Lao people and elected its Executive Committee. It unified the leadership and strengthened the coalition Government of Resistance.

WORKING PEOPLE OF INDIA FIGHT FOR THEIR VITAL RIGHTS

The economic crisis in India is assuming a menacing scale, dooming millions of working people to unemployment and starvation. In the Bombay state, for example, famine has affected six million workers and peasants, in Madras state nine million.

Wholesale unemployment has been caused by the ruin of small enterprises which occupy a big place in India's economy.

The monopolists seek a way out of the crisis in even more ruthless exploitation. This has led to a sharp increase in industrial accidents and sickness. Even a recent official survey shows that 59 per cent of the labour population in India fell ill during the past twelve months.

The working people are waging a resolute struggle in

defence of their right to work and to life, resorting to such methods of struggle as mass signature campaigns, hunger-marches and strikes. In many cases the employers were forced to retreat in the face of the organised opposition of the workers. The resolute struggle at the Lal Mill in Ahmedabad saved the jobs of 800 workers.

A number of worker conferences have taken place at local, regional and Provincial level where protest resolutions were adapted against dismissals and capitalist rationalisation. Seven thousand hungry peasants, and agricultural labourers participated in a demonstration held in Jalgaon (Berar). The demonstrators marched through the town with red banners, demanding remission of rents and taxes.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Hundreds of Millions Homeless

A report on the world social situation prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations states, by the way, that there is an acute need of 30 million apartments in the capitalist countries and that 150,000,000 families in the colonial and dependent countries have no living quarter at all.

If one takes into account that in the fiscal year 1952-53 direct military expenditure of the countries belonging to the Atlantic bloc alone amounted, approximately, to 75 billion dollars, he will clearly see why hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist countries have no living quarters.

THE KUOMINTANG SCARECROW IN THE UNITED NATIONS BODIES. Drawing by J. Novak

Who can consider it as being normal that the biggest country in the world, China, is prevented from taking part in the work of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and when, instead of this, some kind of Kuomintang scarecrow hangs around in the United Nations bodies.



POLITICAL NOTES

1. Calculations and Miscalculations of Japanese Reaction

For the second time in seven months Japan has had a general election.

As is known, the former Parliament, reflecting the discontent of considerable sections of the people with the policy of militarisation of the country and of turning it into an American military base, declared a vote of no-confidence in the Yoshida Government. However, Yoshida, instead of resigning, dissolved the awkward Parliament and announced elections ahead of schedule.

In doing this, Yoshida banked on getting a stable majority in Parliament and in retaining power.

An idea of the situation that prevailed during the election can be had from a report issued by the State police and broadcast by the Tokyo radio. According to this report 2,666 cases of violation of the electoral law were registered, including nearly 1,500 cases of bribery. The reactionary parties financed by big business did not spare money and slopped at nothing in their drive for parliamentary mandates. At the same time the Government resorted to brutal repressions against the trade unions and other democratic organisations. Most brutal were the measures taken to prevent Communist candidates from being elected.

What then are the results of these manoeuvres of Japanese reaction inspired by transatlantic reaction?

Yoshida's Liberal Party failed to secure the coveted absolute majority; it has 46 fewer seats in the Lower Chamber than in the former Parliament, and 84 fewer compared to what it had before the dissolution in August 1952. The other bourgeois parties—rivals of the Liberals—which also back the arms drive, suffered a like fate: not one of them received the absolute majority needed to form a government.

The press has commented on the success achieved by those parties which, in one way or another, are opposed to the militarisation of the country. Thus, the Left Socialist Party, which, under mass pressure, opposed rearmament, added considerably to its seats in both Chambers.

The Communist Party and the Worker-Peasant Party which contested the election in a bloc and which were subjected to unprecedented terror and persecution, won 6 seats in the Lower Chamber (Worker-Peasant Party five, Communist Party one).

The overall results led not to the strengthening of the position of the reactionary forces, which is what Yoshida and his patrons wanted but to their weakening.

As is always the case in such circumstances back-stage manoeuvres are now taking place for the purpose of securing by hook or by crook a majority around the Liberal Party which would be ready to pursue the anti-national policy of militarisation and of strangling the democratic freedoms.

It may be that by these means Japanese reaction will be able to patch the rents in ranks of the Yoshida parliamentarians. But no one will be able to conceal the fact which clearly manifested itself in the election, despite the police terror, repression, and bribery: that increasing numbers of the Japanese voters reject Yoshida's anti-national policy—the policy of militarisation and of converting the country into an American colony and military base, a policy which has led to appalling unemployment and poverty for millions of Japanese working people.

2. Another Defeat for Adenauer

On April 24 the Bonn Bundesrat, despite pressure from Adenauer, decided to postpone ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements. The Bonn Parliamentary machine again came to a standstill. Democratic public opinion throughout the world justly evaluates this fact as another political defeat for Adenauer. Why has this happened?

According to the Bonn Constitution a bill adopted by the Bundestag—the Lower Chamber of the federal parliament—becomes law only after getting the approval of the Upper Chamber—the Bundesrat.

When, after heavy pressure the Bundestag finally gave a third reading the Bonn and Paris military agreements Adenauer set out for the U.S.A. to visit his masters and “high patrons”. Having received a solid transatlantic “priming” Adenauer, upon his return to Bonn, tried to by-pass the Bundesrat, knowing full well that serious complications awaited him there. When he failed in his effort he began brazenly to intimidate the Bundesrat. For instance, at a session of the Bundesrat, held on April 24, Adenauer, referring to his talk with Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, said threateningly that if the treaty concerning the formation of the “European Army” were not approved by June 30, the U.S. would take “a different view of the allocation of funds to Europe”.

Naturally, the representatives of the reactionary parties in the Bundesrat and the Right-wing Social Democrats who command a majority there could not disregard this. But these facts notwithstanding, when it came to voting in the Bundesrat the Right-wing Socialists hesitated. They hesitated not because of any qualms of conscience. Feelings of conscience, as is known, are alien to corrupt people. They

hesitated for another reason—they were in too precarious a position. It is no secret that the majority of honest people in Western Germany resolutely rejects the Bonn and Paris agreements, as humiliating agreements which offend the national sentiments of the German people. To vote for these agreements would be tantamount to declaring oneself openly an enemy and a traitor to the German people. And the Right-wing Social Democrats decided that for the present at any rate they would not vote for the military agreements.

But to vote against the agreements might result in serious political damage to them, since the Social Democrats hold sway in the Bundesrat and in this case the masters would be furious. And so, finding themselves between devil and the deep blue sea, the Social-Democratic majority in the Bundesrat decided to postpone ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements. And yet even this timid half-way decision was a resounding slap in the face for the Chancellor.

And Adenauer decided to ride roughshod over everything. It was not at all necessary, he said, to seek the opinion of the Bundesrat. And so on April 28, he submitted the agreements to President Heuss for his final signature. But here too he suffered fiasco. Heuss declared that he would not sign the treaty on the “Europe Defence Community” until the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe had decided that it conformed with the requirements of the Constitution.

The Bonn Constitution is a paper Constitution. But it is not a matter of the Constitution, The point is that, confronted with a broad patriotic movement for peace and unity, with the resolve of the people even some of the more rabid reactionaries and traitors began to vacillate and manoeuvre.

That is why Adenauer has no luck.

Jan MAREK

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