

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



**NO 26 (242), FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1953**





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The Socialist Truth in Cyprus-London Bureaux

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**July 2017**

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## **COLLAPSE OF OF ENEMIES OF PEACE IN BERLIN**

The distinguishing feature of the present international situation is the powerful growth of the the forces of the peace supporters, the widespread popular movement for the settlement of controversial international problems by means of negotiation. The events of recent recent months convincingly confirm the possibility of easing the tension in the international situation, of finding ways and means for consolidating peace and the security of the nations.

At the same time there is fresh evidence that the enemies of peace have not abandoned their criminal activity directed against the peaceful settlement of international problems. Seeking to realise their perfidious designs they stop at no

means, at no criminal provocation.

Such a provocation, directed against peace and the security of the peoples, was recently engineered in Berlin by the fascist hirelings of the Western Powers. Resorting to the methods of the Nazi killers, and adding to them the methods of American gangsters, the organisers of the provocation engineered disturbances in the democratic sector of Berlin, which were accompanied by arson and attempts on the life of functionaries of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, functionaries of the mass organisations and the state apparatus of the German Democratic Republic.

Although American and West German propaganda is doing its utmost to distort the essence of the recent events in Berlin, it will not succeed in misleading world public opinion or in covering up the real initiators of the gamble. The investigations carried out by the authorities of the German Democratic Republic clearly revealed the true state of affairs. The U.S. secret service engaged in long preparations for the Berlin gamble. It was financed from the funds allocated by the U.S. Congress in 1951 for subversive activity against the U.S.S.R., against the countries of the democratic camp. Nor did the British and French occupation authorities remain aloof from this adventure. The Berlin provocation was prepared and carried out under the direct leadership of Bonn's reactionary rulers Adenauer and Kaiser, and of the Social Democratic leaders Ollenhauer and Reuter, in line with the military authorities of the Western Powers.

It was the reactionary circles of the Western Powers, the Adenauer clique and its accomplices which plotted and directed the gamble. The liquidation of the democratic system and establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the German Democratic Republic—this was the aim of the conspiracy against the cause of peace and German unity.

The adventure, organised by the imperialist hirelings in

Berlin—the deliberate and planned nature of which even the Western reactionary press cannot conceal—coincided with the brazen provocation of Syngman Rhee—puppet ruler of South Korea. It was precisely during these days that on Rhee's orders with the connivance of the Americans, the prisoners of war who, in accordance with the agreement reached, were to be placed in the hands of a commission of neutral states, were “released” en masse from the camps of South Korea.

Was it by chance that these provocations coincided? Not at all. Both provocations are links in one chain. Their aim is the same—to prevent the forces of peace from easing the international situation and to unloose the forces of war.

Was it fortuitous that the inspirers and organisers of the criminal gambles in Korea and Berlin selected precisely this moment for them? Every honest man and woman will find a clear answer to this question by recalling the events that preceded them.

In Korea, after prolonged negotiations agreement was reached for the repatriation of prisoners of war. The signing of this agreement removed the last obstacle to concluding an armistice and ending the war. This agreement, which was welcomed with great joy by people of good will throughout the world, represented a serious step towards relaxing the international tension.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic, acting on the suggestion of the Socialist Unity Party, adopted a series of important decisions and carried out a series of measures designed to bring together the East and West parts of Germany and also to secure a considerable improvement in the standard of living of broad sections of the population.

These measures were enthusiastically welcomed by honest Germans both in Eastern and in Western Germany. They were justly evaluated by world democratic public opinion as important steps on the way towards creating a common basis

for the re-unification of Germany on a democratic footing, for converting it into a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving state.

Each step on the way towards establishing a united, democratic Germany cannot but contribute to relaxing the international tension to consolidating peace and security in Europe. But, it is just this that the US reactionary circles and their allies in Western Germany do not want. They regard this as a serious menace to their policy—the policy of unleashing a new war.

The Berlin provocation, organised by fascist cutthroats under the leadership of American officers, could not but fail and indeed did fail. It could not but fail because the broad sections of the population in the democratic sector of Berlin and in the German Democratic Republic did not support it. The adventure directed against the vital interests of the German people, against the cause of peace, was resolutely smashed. The failure of the fascist provocation has opened the eyes of many who were taken in by the false propaganda of reaction. Mass meetings and rallies at which the working people resolutely condemn the fascist provocateurs and express full confidence in the Government of the German Democratic Republic and in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, are being held in the German Democratic Republic and in the democratic sector of Berlin. Answering the provocations of the reactionaries the advanced workers are intensifying their efforts to fulfil and overfulfil production plans and are submitting applications for membership of the Socialist Unity Party. The intelligentsia, peasants and the broad masses of the population are supporting the measures taken by the Party and the Government.

The enemies of peace seek to utilise the provocation in Berlin for the struggle against the powerful movement of the German people for peace and for the democratic unity of their

homeland. But they will not succeed in deflecting the honest workers of the German Democratic Republic from the correct path. Nor will they succeed in deflecting the German patriots in Western Germany from the correct path, patriots who are resolutely resisting the Bonn and Paris military treaties and the anti-people's revanchist policy of the Adenauer clique.

No matter the provocations and gambles to which the enemies of peace resort, they will never weaken the desire of the peoples for lasting peace throughout the world. They will not shake the firm determination of the millions of people in all countries to fight for the great cause of peace and to uphold it to the end. This determination, this will of the peoples finds clear expression in the Declaration of the recent session of the World Peace Council calling for a world-wide campaign in the interests of negotiations.

All to whom the cause of peace is dear are drawing lessons and conclusions from the recent provocations of the reactionary forces. It would be criminal carelessness to blunt vigilance in relation to the machinations of the enemies of peace. Analysing its work and drawing lessons from the recent events in Berlin the Socialist Unity Party disclosed serious errors committed by it during the past year and subjected them to principled and merciless criticism. Great work is now being carried out inside the Party for the purpose of rectifying the errors, overcoming the weaknesses, enhancing political vigilance and for strengthening the bonds with the working class and the broad masses of the working people.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party, held on June 21, adopted an important decision which contains a profound analysis of the situation and places before the Party concrete tasks for reinforcing work among the masses, for unswerving realisation of the new course. The Central Committee suggested, in particular, that Party meetings and meetings of workers be held in all enterprises at which the

functionaries must “openly and boldly answer the questions of the workers and of other working people and begin consistent struggle for the interests of the working class, **for** the well-being of all working people, **for** explaining the new course and carrying it out, **for** overcoming the incorrect views held by honest workers, but against the provocateurs”.

The Communist and Workers’ Parties, which regard the struggle for peace as their paramount task, are strengthening their bonds with the masses, whetting vigilance in relation to the machinations of reaction, tirelessly exposing the anti-people’s policy and the criminal designs of the enemies of peace.

The Communist and Workers’ Parties, the most loyal and consistent fighters for the vital interests of the working people, are raising still higher the banner of peace, national independence of the peoples’ and democratic freedoms.

## **HUGE SUCCESS OF NEW LOAN IN U.S.S.R.**

On June 24 the broadcasting stations of the U.S.S.R. relayed the announcement of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. concerning the State Loan for Developing the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. (1953 issue). The new loan has been floated to the amount of 15 billion roubles, that is, half last year’s loan.

The new loan was greeted by the working people of the U.S.S.R. with great enthusiasm. The statements made by the working people at numerous meetings and the entire course of the subscription testify to the firm rallying of the peoples of the

U.S.S.R. around the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union.

In Moscow the subscription is being carried out amid great enthusiasm. Unanimous approval of the issue of the new loan by the working people is reported from Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Tallin, Sverdlovsk and other cities.

## **FOR WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR NEGOTIATIONS. Session of World World Peace Council**

### **DECLARATION ON THE LAUNCHING OF A WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR NEGOTIATIONS**

The events of recent months have convinced the peoples

that settlement of all international differences by peaceful means is possible of attainment.

The peoples have come to realise that peace can be won by patient and persistent effort on their part.

The World Peace Council, meeting in Budapest from the 15th to the 20th June, 1953, calls upon the peoples to redouble their efforts to help forward negotiations for an international settlement.

Each people has the right to free choice of its own way of life, and the duty to respect the freely-preferred choice of other peoples.

The necessary peaceful co-existence of various systems is thus possible and relations between the peoples become mutually advantageous.

This co-existence implies that all conflicts and disputes should be settled through negotiations.

An armistice in Korea, leading to a Korean peace, must be signed forthwith on the basis of the agreements already reached. Each new delay adds to the bereavements the destruction, the suffering. All other wars now being waged and aggressive actions against the independence of peoples must likewise cease. The use of arms against any movement of national liberation constitutes a factor of international tension and may give rise to a centre of war.

The German people has the right to re-unification and national sovereignty with due regard to the security of its neighbours and the prevention of the rebirth of militarism and the spirit of revenge.

Japan must recover her full national sovereignty on the basis of a Peace Treaty recognised by all interested countries and guaranteeing the security of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

The peoples can ensure their security and the preservation of peace if they ensure the respect of their sovereignty, oppose

foreign interference in their way of life, and fight against the setting up of military bases and against any occupation by foreign troops.

The gradual achievement of security will make it possible to halt the arms race, to begin arms reduction by way of negotiation, and to devote the resources, hitherto used for means of death and destruction, to raising the standard of living of all.

Economic and cultural exchanges between all countries must be established on a basis of equality and non-discrimination and for mutual benefit.

Negotiations will change the course of events. The United Nations can become the instrument of this change, by keeping faithfully to the spirit of its Charter. It must admit the countries which have applied for admission. China, like other nations, must be represented in Uno by the government of her choice.

It is on these grounds that the World Peace Council has decided to launch a world-wide campaign for negotiation. In this campaign the peoples will express, in a variety of organised ways, their demand that all disputes and differences between states shall be settled by peaceful means.

Only the peoples, by unceasing action, can make negotiation, agreement and peace prevail.

## **Appeal of the World Peace Council. June 20th, 1953.**

A great hope has been born. Everybody now sees that agreement is possible. The slaughter can be ended. The cold war can be slopped.

In this hour we solemnly call upon the peoples to demand of their governments that they negotiate and agree.

It is for us all to support every move—from whatsoever

government it may come—to solve disputes by peaceful means. It is for us all to frustrate the efforts of those who prevent or delay agreement.

Peace is within our reach. It is for us to win it.

## **For Broad Cultural Exchange**

The session approved the following recommendation of the Cultural Commission submitted by Mme Eugenie Colton:

“The people of all land are showing today with renewed force their desire to cross geographical and ideological frontiers and resume international intercourse.

“From this arises the necessity of moving toward the broadest possible cultural exchange which will make it possible for all men to make known the fruits of their work, the progress made in their techniques, the gains of science, technique and arts.

“Such contacts, indispensable to the universal and fruitful development of culture, will contribute toward dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and they will help to acquaint directly with the achievements of each country and to ensure relaxation of international tension.

Public opinion must influence governments so that the obstacles in the way of such exchanges may be eliminated, and so that individuals, books, films, plays and works of art of a given nation may become known to other peoples.

We recommend all cultural organisations, institutes, universities and libraries, societies of learned and literary men, artists, technicians and professional groups, associations of women, young people, students, etc., to organise on a reciprocal basis, and with mutual respect of national culture, visits, gatherings, the exchange of publications and exhibitions

from country to country, between countries of a particular region and on a world scale.

“We greet all initiative of each kind from wherever it comes, which contributes to “the achievements of this spirit of peace and friendship. The American Continental Cultural Congress, the World Festival of Youth and Students and various international scientific congresses, proposals advanced by individual countries for exchange of delegations, etc., furnish promising examples.

“The present situation opens boundless prospects for such enrichment of human relations.

“May the intercourse of the peoples hasten the necessary negotiations between governments”.

## **World Peace Council's Session Ends**

The session of the World Peace Council ended on June 20th. It unanimously approved the Declaration proclaiming the launching of a world campaign for negotiations; it also approved the Appeal of the World Peace Council and recommendations of the Cultural Relations Commission.

The session unanimously approved the recommendations of the jury for International Peace Prize awards and gold medals.

The list of public personalities recommended by the Bureau as additional members of the World Peace Council, was approved. 131 representatives from 43 countries were elected.

In honour of the session a 100,000 strong rally of the working people took place in Budapest on June 19.

## **PEOPLE OF BULGARIA APPROVE DECISIONS OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S SESSION**

The people of Bulgaria express wholehearted approval of the decisions of the World Peace Council. These decisions are the subject of newspaper editorials.

“Rabotnic Mesko Delo”, under the headline “For peaceful settlement of all controversial questions”, writes that the Budapest session of the World Peace Council is an event of

paramount international significance and justly attracts the attention of world public opinion.

Our people, says the article, wholeheartedly approve the documents and recommendations of the World Peace Council because they express their own thoughts and strivings. Engaged in creative constructive labour the people of Bulgaria will spare no effort to implement the decisions of the session.

With profound satisfaction public opinion in Bulgaria reacted to the World Peace Council's decision awarding a posthumous Peace Prize to Nikola Vapzarov, poet and national hero of Bulgaria, who perished in the struggle against Nazism.



# **NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND PEACE IN FRANCE**

A National Conference for Negotiations and Peace is scheduled to be held in Paris on June 27-28. The Conference agenda will contain three items: cessation of the war in Indo-China and negotiations for establishing lasting peace, non-ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties and the convoking of a Four-Power Conference for settlement of the German problem, support by France for the settlement of all controversial issues by means of negotiation.

A broad popular referendum has been held on these questions which express the real aspirations of the majority of the French people. Delegates to the National Conference have been elected at factories, in towns and villages. Signatures have been collected in thousands of "peace notebooks". Over 50,000 citizens in Marseilles signed the petition demanding an end to the war in Indo-China.

More than a hundred rallies were held in 49 Departments on June 21. At rallies in Vimy (Pas-de-Calais Department) attended by over 5,000 people, in Hauteville (Ain Department) and in Evian (Haute-Savoia Department) people of different political trends, including Socialists, participated. In Corrèze Department the local war veterans organisations helped in the campaign for preparing the Conference.

In many localities Socialists and Communists are acting jointly for peace. In Seclin (Nord Department) signatories to the letter addressed to the members of Parliament elected by the Department, include section leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties. In Saint-Cirgues-la-Loutre (Corrèze

Department) the campaign has the backing of the municipality, consisting of Communists and Socialists. In the Lot-et-Garonne Department activists of the Communist and Socialist Parties and Republican activists issued a joint address demanding peace negotiations in Indo-China.

# **TOWARDS WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS. Vasile Muşat, Secretary, Central Committee, Union of Working Youth, Rumanian People's Republic**

Over July 25-31 Bucharest will house the 3rd World Youth Congress and over August 2-16 the 4th World Festival of Youth and Students for peace and friendship. The decision of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Students' Union to hold these remarkable gatherings in Bucharest was hailed by the Rumanian youth with the greatest enthusiasm. The idea of the Festival soon became popular with the working people of the country.

The preparatory National Committee for the World Festival of Youth and Students includes representatives of state bodies and of cultural and social organisations and is headed by the well-known writer Mihail Sadoveanu, Chairman of the National Peace Committee. Festival preparatory committees are functioning in every region, district, town and village, in enterprises and offices, on collective and state farms, and in the machine and tractor depots.

Lectures and discussions devoted to the World Youth Congress and Festival are being held throughout the country. The "Festival Corners" have newspapers, brochures, photos and other materials popularising the programme of the Festival and describing the world-wide preparations for it.

The Festival preparations are contributing to an upsurge in the activity of the Rumanian youth, to still greater participation

by them in the efforts of the Rumanian people for socialist construction and defence of peace. The number of young workers participating in the socialist emulation reaches 300 thousand and the number of youth work-teams 10,500. The young workers in the "Progresul" plant in Brăila have undertaken to turn out a scraper and four stone-crashers on economised materials prior to the Festival. This initiative was enthusiastically hailed by the youth in many other factories. Young workers in the "Grivila Roşie" plant in Bucharest pledged to complete capital repairs on a locomotive and five wagons using only economised materials; in the tractor works in the City of Stalin the young workers have pledged two tractors ahead of schedule; in the "May 1st" works they are producing extra oil equipment. Young builders working on the V. I. Lenin hydro-electric station and the young workers in the Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej metallurgical combinat are considerably overfulfilling their quotas and are striving to reduce cost of production.

The rural youth are marking the Festival with good preparation for the harvesting. Increasing numbers of tractor drivers and mechanics in the machine and tractor depots and on the state farms are taking up the initiative displayed by Simion Dumitru, tractor driver on the Belitori state farm in the Rosiori district, who got the maximum out of his tractor during the cultivation of the spring crops.

Boys and girls are actively helping the people's councils in improving and decorating towns, villages, railway stations, railways, in preparing sports grounds, parks, building highways and bridges and in repairing school buildings, houses of culture, reading rooms, clubs and libraries.

Large-scale work is being carried out in Bucharest. The "23rd August" Park of Culture and Sports Centre is being built in the capital. It will have a stadium capable of seating 80 thousand, a summer theatre with 4 thousand seats, sports

grounds and a cinema with 800 seats. Another summer theatre with 2 thousand seats is being built in the Balcescu Park, etc. Tens of thousands of young people—factory and office workers, students and secondary-school pupils—all are directly participating in the work, planting trees and flowers, laying out gardens, etc.

The remarkable enthusiasm of the young builders, the leadership and aid given by Party and state bodies in preparing for the Festival are the guarantee that all the work, will be completed prior to the first of August.

Close attention is being paid by the Bucharest youth to creating good cultural and housing amenities for the youth envoys from all over the world. They are taking patronage over the buildings in which the foreign guests will be housed; they are decorating dining rooms, bedrooms and gardens; young railway workers are carefully renovating the railway cars that will take the foreign guests to Bucharest. Throughout the country boys and girls and members of the pioneer organisation are preparing presents for the dear friends.

Competitions for writers, composers, artists, choir soloists, song and dance ensembles are being held in honour of the Festival. Many books, poems and plays, over 400 songs, 55 paintings and sculptures have already been submitted. The mass scale of these competitions can be gauged from the fact that some 7 thousand young soloists and 600 young actors are taking part. The massed choir drawn from the Bucharest enterprises, consisting of 2,000 members, song and dance ensembles drawn from the Working Youth Union, from the Central Council of Trade Unions the Bucharest Palace of Pioneers and the vocational schools, the Conservatory orchestra, the symphony orchestra of the Bucharest music school and others are preparing for the Festival.

The young sportsmen of our country will take part in all kinds of sports competitions at the Festival.

The youth meetings now being held throughout the country as part of the preparation for the Festival will elect 3,000 boys and girls the delegation of the Rumanian People's Republic to the Festival. Over 300,000 young citizens of Rumania will visit the Festival as guests.

The Working Youth Union and the entire youth of the Rumanian People's Republic are striving to justify the high confidence of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The Rumanian youths and girls are doing all in their power to ensure the success of the World Festival and the Youth Congress—this grand manifestation of the friendship of the world youth, of their desire for a happy future and of their firm determination to uphold peace.

## **UNITY OF ACTION BY WORKING CLASS—BASE FOR CONSOLIDATION OF POPULAR FORCES IN FRANCE\* . Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party**

The spectre of united action by the working class, the spectre of the Popular Front is haunting the ruling circles of the French bourgeoisie and the Socialist leaders.

During the municipal elections, despite the ban imposed by the Socialist Party leadership, unity lists, based on the minimum programme advanced by our Party, were put forward.

The united front effected with the Socialists during the elections has, in some places, extended to the Radicals. This is a sign of the times.

The movement for united action greatly contributed to the success of the struggle for immediate demands waged by the workers of the Paris underground and of the bus fleet, to the success of the “days of struggle” conducted by metal workers, the workers of the electricity and gas undertakings, by the builders, railwaymen, post and telegraph workers, etc.

In the first five months of this year the metal workers fought 1,677 actions for immediate demands and in 330 of

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\* From report to plenum of Central Committee, French Communist Party, held on June 16-17.

these forced the employers to yield. In addition they engaged, during the same period, in 1,534 political actions calling for the release of those in gaol and for the formation of a government of democratic unity and peace.

The fact that the Mayer Government collapsed in the midst of the working class struggle convinced the working people that they had played an important role in bringing about its downfall.

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The enemies of the working class fear the united action of the Communist and Socialist working people, knowing that this unity will inevitably meet with a response throughout the entire working class, both among the Catholic working people and the unorganised working masses. The enemies know that when the Communist and Socialist working people unite for joint struggle against the common enemy, this results not only in a mere combining of forces but in the entire working class coming into motion and in the working people beginning to become conscious of their strength.

This explains why during the government crisis the bourgeoisie, while asserting that there can be no policy other than that pursued hitherto, sought to strike at those who want a change in the policy.

Through the medium of Mendes-France the bourgeoisie tried to give the impression that a change in policy could be effected without the working class and its Party—the Communist Party.

Actually what they wanted to do was to present as a “change” that which was simply a variation of the Atlantic policy. During the negotiations for granting Mendes-France power to form a government the Socialist leaders advanced the “democratic and social front” slogan. In this way they

demonstrated that their sole concern is to ensure continuation of the present policy, the only difference being that methods be employed which would result in better deception of the popular masses.

Thus there is repeated in a new form the policy of the so-called third force pursued by the Socialist Party together with the MRP and the Radicals for the purpose of imposing the “Marshall Plan” on France.

The policy of the “third force” was designed, allegedly, for simultaneous struggle against the Gaullists and the Communists. But it is common knowledge that the result of this policy was the law concerning electoral blocs and the subsequent fraudulent “election” to Parliament of a large number of reactionary deputies and opponents of the secular regime. This policy paved the way for the entry of the Gaullists into the government majority which was what de Gaulle was after. At the moment de Gaulle, who suffered a heavy defeat in the municipal elections and who pretends that he is no longer interested in the parliamentary activity of his deputies, plans to engage in non-parliamentary forms of struggle.

Resumption of activity by the de Gaulle militarised units is again on the order of the day and the visit paid by the mutineer General to Africa is, apparently, connected with the elaboration of a plan, with the help of a number of military leaders, aimed at utilising the armed forces in the struggle against the democratic freedoms by repealing in France what Franco did in 1936 against the Spanish Republic.

The policy of the “third way” is aimed, on the one hand, at dividing the working class and, on the other, at preventing the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie from becoming conscious of the need for joint struggle with the working class and its Communist Party.

It is necessary to choose between the two political courses: between the policy of subordination to foreign forces, the

policy of war, poverty and fascism pursued by the reactionary bourgeoisie, and the policy of national independence and peace, social progress and defence of democratic freedoms, which cannot be conducted and the triumph of which cannot be achieved without the working class and the Communist Party,

The Socialist working people realise more and more clearly that there can be no effective change in policy without united action with their Communist fellows. In these conditions we can and must explain to them that the “democratic and social front” of their leaders is simply a renewed attempt to divide the working class.

The desire of the workers for unity is so strong that the Socialist leaders are forced to manoeuvre.

First of all they said and repeated that, in view of the present composition of the National Assembly, there is no hope for any change. This assertion is a typical manifestation of parliamentary cretinism.

In connection with the vote about giving Mendes-France power as Prime Minister the Socialist leaders accused us of “sticking to a completely negative and fruitless position” but maintained silence about the fact that it is they who are responsible for the present composition of the National Assembly since it was on their initiative that the law providing for electoral blocs was adopted.

The Communist Party adheres neither to a fruitless nor to a negative position. It counterposes to the policy of betrayal, war poverty and reaction a national policy corresponding to the needs and aspirations of the working class and the people of France. It never loses sight of the basic problem awaiting solution at the given moment.

The Socialist leaders dare to reproach us with rejecting an opportunity to end the war in Indo-China by refusing to vote for Mendes-France; they try to make it appear that our Party occupies a negative position.

This is a vile distortion of the truth. The Socialist leaders are silent about the fact that instead of a clear and concise answer to our question concerning the measures he would take to end the war in Indo-China, Mendes-France softened his initial and already highly indefinite statements and tried to give mollifying assurances to reaction and, in particular, “to the de Gaulle deputies.

Had a positive and concrete answer been given to this question, leading to a speedy end to the War in Viet Nam, our Party would have taken this into account at once.

The Socialist leaders, alarmed that the Socialist working people are taking the path which must and will lead to united action, are doing all they can to prevent this from taking place.

Consequently they try, on the one hand, to prevent the rallying of the popular forces around the working class in the struggle for a democratic policy, for a policy of defending the national interests and social progress, and, on the other, to draw part of the working class into the fairway of the anti-national and reactionary policy pursued by the bourgeoisie.

It follows that the Socialist leaders intend resorting to a diversion in order to prevent that which they themselves were forced to speak about—the “unity of the world of labour”, and which will be achieved despite their opposition.

The hullabaloo raised about the “democratic and social front” reveals the alarm of the Socialist leaders who, in the guise of this new trade-mark, seek to continue the policy of the Atlantic pact and, “United Europe”, that is, the policy of rearming Western Germany, as acknowledged by Guy Mollet.

Some Communists are taken in by first impressions and consider that due to the opposition of the Socialist leaders the achieving of united action is almost impossible.

Such an approach to the problem is incorrect. At the present moment the Socialist leaders oppose unity of action just as they did in 1934. But nothing can prevent unity of

action provided we are able to convince the Socialist working people of the need for it. This is the key to the problem.

The branches and sections of the Party must approach the sections of the Socialist Party with concrete suggestions for united action. Acquaintance with some of the letters containing such suggestions compels us to make a few remarks.

The branches and sections of the Party too often confine themselves to suggesting joint meetings to discuss a joint programme containing a more or less considerable number of points.

This is tantamount to proposing a discussion and not action. Meanwhile, as Comrade Maurice Thorez has repeatedly shown us, the united front means action. Our duty is to draw the working people into action.

The Party branches and sections should suggest combined organisation of one or another form of mass activity: for peace in Viet Nam, for release of, those in gaol, defence of the secular regime, in support of different political slogans, in support of one or another action organised by the trade unions.

Hence, the problem of organising activity must be the basic task of the Party organisations in implementing the united front policy.

We must do everything to convince the Socialist working people, and, simultaneously, show them, on the basis of facts, the destructive role played by their leaders and by their Party.

We must show them that while their leaders take disciplinary measures against the Socialist working people anxious to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Communist brothers, they at the same time give a free hand to the Socialist politicians allocated posts in the elected bodies with the support of fascists and reactionaries.

The Party branches must also approach, with concrete suggestions for united action, the Socialist working people in the factories and also the factory groups of the Socialist Party,

the number of which the Socialist leaders are now trying to increase, setting before them the task of dividing the workers. These suggestions must be based on one or another political slogan and in support of the actions organised by trade unions.

One of the main arguments advanced by the Socialist leaders, is the assertion that our policy of united action is aimed at “plucking” the Socialists.

To this allegation we give the following answer: the experience of 1935-36 proves that when Communists and Socialists wage joint struggle both of them win at the expense of reaction.

It is precisely this that took place recently in Italy when both the Communist and Socialist Parties won to their side new voters and gained more seats at the expense of reaction, while the Social-Democratic Party of Sarragat—the Italian Guy Mollet and shameful ally of de Gasperi—suffered a crushing defeat.

In replying to those who try to prevent the Socialist working people from boldly taking the path of united action and who, in pursuit of this aim, assert that we want to “pluck” them, we must urge the Socialist working people to unite with us in order jointly to “pluck” reaction.

Everywhere and always in our explanatory work we must show the Socialist working people, first, that by its policy of war, poverty and repressions reaction threatens both the Socialist and Communist working people, second, that only the unity of the working class will enable us to frustrate these plans and, third, that the Socialist leaders, by dividing the working class, are deliberately playing into the hands of reaction.

Fighting for united action by the working class we create the conditions for effecting a change in policy and for building a new Popular Front which would rally around the working class the broad section of the population and the peasantry in the first place.

There is profound dissatisfaction among the peasant masses. In this connection the National Federation of Landholders recently organised a number of regional congresses at which it called upon the peasantry to protest against the agricultural policy pursued by the different governments since 1947.

The reactionary leadership of the land-holders federation, forced to criticise and condemn this policy, is trying to channel the protest movement in a reactionary direction. But in its overwhelming majority the peasantry wants a genuine change in policy.

Seeing more clearly the connection between their material hardships and the policy of war the peasantry wholeheartedly wants an end to the war in Indo-China and relaxation of the world tension.

It is this that explains the successes won by the Communist Party in the recent municipal elections in those rural districts where our organisations carried on considerable work among the peasants and farm labourers.

The striving for a change in policy is observed also among sections of the urban population, among handicraftsmen and traders who feel that their interests are sacrificed for the sake of the capitalist companies waxing rich on the policy of war.

The leaders of the trade unions catering for these sections of the population try to divert this lawful discontent from the Government and to direct it against state employees and against the working class.

Our Party, the Party of the working class, advances the political, economic and social demands of the working class and at the same time supports the demands of the other social strata which do not contradict the interests of the working class and which contribute to rallying all the exploited and all sections of the population whose interests suffer.

Circles of the intelligentsia, alarmed for the future of our

country, are also anxious for a change in policy.

The participation in the campaigns of the peace supporters of outstanding representatives of the intelligentsia, people who until now were far from us, shows that something new is taking place among these circles.

There are live democratic and national traditions among the intelligentsia. Highly instructive from this point of view is the fact that very many representatives of the intelligentsia took action in defence of the Rosenbergs.

The intelligentsia are also forced to realise that no change in policy is possible without the working class and without the Communist Party which expresses its interests. In this connection reaction is afraid when the intelligentsia draw closer to our Party. It can be anticipated that all means will be used to prevent this unity. And precisely for this reason we must see to it that there is always close contact between our Party and the intelligentsia.

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To fulfil these tasks successfully we need a strong party, a party armed with the invincible teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, a party which we must strengthen.

We must do our utmost to improve the work of the Party schools and classes, and to foster independent study.

Aware of the vital role which it is called upon to play, our Party must strive for still better utilisation of the incomparable weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

The shortcomings observed last year in Party work, arising from the opportunist tendencies manifested while carrying out the correct policy of the Party, have been rectified.

This necessary correction was made because the Central Committee, guided by the valuable directives of our General Secretary, submitted itself to self-criticism.

With the help of self-criticism we succeeded in improving the bonds of our Party with the masses—an improvement which had its say in the results of the election. We need still greater success in this sphere.

In analysing the work of the Party federations we find all too frequently deep-rooted shortcomings such as lack of live contact between the leading organs and the lower organisations plus a dangerous underestimation of the possibility of developing mass action.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings, which are still widespread, the Party leaders, true to the Lenin-Stalin directives must give examples of criticism and self-criticism, honestly and openly admit their mistakes and shortcomings and rectify them.

Our Party is strong, sound and rallied around its General Secretary and its Central Committee. Our enemies calculated that the Marty-Tillon affair would be a factor leading to the demoralisation of our Party. They are now forced to admit that their hopes were groundless. The Party members and the entire working people approved the measures taken for safeguarding the unity of our Party, which is marching forward, indefatigably fighting for united action by the working class and for rallying around it all the popular forces, striving to hasten the hour for the necessary political changes in the life of the country.

We look to the future with confidence. And when every day brings new facts testifying to the unparalleled service of the Soviet Union to the cause of peace and independence of the peoples,—we feel still greater loyalty towards the great land of Socialism, the land which is building Communism, where our hopes are being translated into life.

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In the course of the government crisis—the duration of

which testifies that it is becoming more and more difficult for the bourgeoisie to carry out their policy of national betrayal, war, poverty and reaction—some politicians prattled about so-called “national parties which are responsible for this policy.

These same politicians vainly sought to exclude our Party from the national community.

Our Party can proudly appear before the country having behind it a glorious past of struggle in defence of the great national interests.

At present, our Party is acting as champion of the great interests of the nation, fighting with all energy for unity of action by the working class—the basis for uniting the popular forces—which tomorrow will achieve the anticipated change in policy, ensure the formation of a government of democratic unity and the carrying out of a policy of national independence and peace, of social progress and defence of democratic freedoms.

This new policy which corresponds to the requirements of France, and also to the aspirations of the working class and the people can be defined as follows:

— Establishment of peace in Viet Nam and the signing of economic and cultural agreements corresponding to the interests of the peoples of Viet Nam, Pathet Lao, Khmer and of the people of France;

— Renunciation of methods of colonial oppression and a radical change in the relations between France and the colonial peoples by means of economic and cultural agreements based on independence and equality;

— Refusal to ratify the Bonn and Paris treaties; convening of a conference for solving the German question and signing a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, which will remain outside any military coalition;

— The carrying out of a policy directed towards solving through negotiations all controversial questions with the aim of

preparing favourable conditions for signing a general Pact of Peace;

— Substantial reduction of military expenditure and a return to a peace economy; restoration of normal trade relations with all countries; the carrying out of a policy of expanding industry and agriculture and realisation of a plan of construction and reconstruction in accordance with the requirements of the country; raising wages and pensions; defence of social gains;

— The establishment of a just system of taxation which will ensure that the rich pay; satisfaction of the lawful demands of the working class and working people in town and countryside;

— Observance of democratic rights and constitutional guarantees; release of imprisoned patriots and an end to the persecution; annulment of the laws directed against the secular regime.

Thus, our Party shows the only way which will make it possible to change the course of events and halt the rush of France towards the precipice.

At all difficult moments in the life of the country our Party was able to show the sole way to salvation precisely because it has at its disposal a tried scientific method, because it is guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching, which enables it to orientate itself in any situation and lead the working class and the people along new paths, in keeping with the aims which it is necessary to achieve at the given stage of development.

The possibility of the political changes for which the French people long, horrifies the Socialist leaders who seek to reduce everything to parliamentary questions and declare that in order to change the situation it is necessary to wait until 1956, i.e. until the period of the present Parliament expires. This indicates that they are striving to continue the present policy and are trying to divert the popular masses from the

struggle that is necessary.

However the Socialist working people will not fail to see—and we shall help them in this—that the moment the masses rise in struggle, their fight finds a response also in the Bourbon Palace, where it influences the deputies.

Undoubtedly, the wider the popular struggle, stimulated by the united action of the working class, the sooner the hour will strike for changing the “Atlantic” policy for a French policy.

# **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

## **WORK OF SOFIA CITY PARTY COMMITTEE'S LECTURE GROUP**

Lecture propaganda is an important form of help to those studying Marxist-Leninist theory. This year, carrying out the directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Party organisation in Sofia greatly improved the work of the lecture group. The lecture group attached to the city committee consists of 68 lecturers of whom 60 have had a higher, education. Forty-three lecturers graduated from the schools and courses under the auspices of the Central Committee and the Sofia city committee, while another 18 lecturers are scientific workers. Moreover, in keeping with a decision of the city committee, the group was reinforced by secretaries and other functionaries of the city committee, by public figures and economic leaders.

During the current study year the lecture group prepared a total of 63 lectures. Cycles of lectures devoted to the main subjects were introduced for the first time in the Sofia Party organisation: History of the C.P.S.U., History of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, philosophy and political economy. In connection with the winding up of the study year in the Party education network 22 lectures were elaborated dealing with the main theoretical themes.

The lecture group now has annual and quarterly plans. The quality of the lectures improved due to the fact that they are discussed in advance in the sections of the group. Such discussion has become a permanent feature of the work of a number of sections.

This year lecture centres were organised for the first time in a number of big enterprises. Among lectures which evoked particular interest were those devoted to the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and to J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R."

At the same time a number of shortcomings still persists in the work of the lecture group. Sometimes the lectures do not supply exhaustive answers to questions; the theoretical and political level of some of the lectures is not sufficiently high and not always are theoretical problems linked with the questions of the day.

Another shortcoming is the fluctuation of students attending a given cycle of lectures. For instance, at one of the lectures devoted to the early period in the history of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the struggle for the Bolshevisation of the Party, the Kolarov district committee failed to ensure the attendance, of those studying this subject in the various links of the Party education network.

The posters, radio, press; factory newspapers, etc., are not always used for notifying the students about the forthcoming lectures—which often leads to a poor attendance.

The main reason for these shortcomings is that the organising of the lectures and verification of the work of the lecture centres are passed on by the district committee to the Party consultation centres. Experience shows that wherever a district committee of the Party takes the leadership of the lecture work into its hands the quality quickly improves. For instance, until recently the main shortcoming in lecture work in the Blagoev district was poor attendance at the lectures. The

attendance rapidly improved after the district committee devoted close attention to the matter and took a number of concrete measures.

**Elena ATANASOVA, Head of lecture group, Sofia Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria**

## **TIMELY PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES—DUTY OF EVERY MEMBER**

With a view to deepening the consciousness of the members, the Baia Mare regional committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party organised a series of lectures based on the Rules of the Party: membership, rights and obligations of Party members, etc. The everyday educational work helped in strengthening Party discipline, in enhancing the responsibility of the members for fulfilment of their obligations as defined by the Rules.

Only recently a considerable number of members in the Baia Mare region were not paying their dues regularly. In the branch in the Baia Borsa pit (Vişeu district) prior to October 1952 only from 40 to 50 per cent of the members paid their dues on time. Acting on instructions of the district committee members of the branch bureau carried on explanatory work in this connection. In addition the bureau placed the question of regular payment of dues on the agenda of a branch meeting. At this meeting many of the members, stakhanovites and leading workers sharply criticised the violators of Party discipline. Comrade Iosif Nuber, a miner, said that the Party member who fails in his duty as defined by the Rules and who does not pay his dues, lacks sufficient contact with the Party. He suggested that the branch bureau should intensify educational work

among the members and take disciplinary action against those who continue to neglect their duties.

As result of the work carried out with the members branch life has improved considerably; every member now has a Party assignment, the production plan is overfulfilled each month and all the members pay their dues on time.

Similar results were achieved by a number of rural Party organisations where the percentage of members not paying their dues regularly was even higher.

Good results in the work of the branches were achieved because district committees of the Party carefully checked fulfilment of decisions. The committees systematically analyse the work of the branches, generalise and popularise positive experience. Thus the Party committee in the Vişeu district and the Party committee in the town of Baia Mare hear periodical reports by branch secretaries concerning payment of dues and take concrete measures for eliminating shortcomings.

**Ion MEDVEŞAN**  
**Secretary, Regional Party Committee,**  
**Rumanian Workers' Party,**  
**Bala Mare Region**

## **FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PRESS**

### **Letters About the Past and Present. "Szabad Nep"—Central Organ, Hungarian Working People's Party**



“Szabad Nep” systematically features in its columns the new Hungary with its growing and new towns, with its workers’ settlements surrounded by gardens and its producer co-operatives which are growing stronger.

All this is in sharp contrast to the old Hungary which was one of the most backward countries in Europe. In the May 15 issue “Szabad Nep” published, for the first time, an application submitted by the Union of Budapest Physicians on May 1,

1934. The document was found in the state archives. Representatives' of the Union humbly begged the Horthy Minister for religious cults and public education for at least the minimum aid for unemployed and hungry doctors. The application was accompanied by a long list of doctors in distress, unemployed and those working without salaries.

Nineteen years later members of the staff of "Szabad Nep" looked up some of the doctors mentioned in the list, and, in an article headed "Doctors", told the readers about their life, after liberation from fascism.

In 1950 in Kispest—one of the districts in Greater Budapest—a clinic was opened with 200 cabinets outfitted with modern medical equipment. Three of the doctors who lived a life of semi-starvation under the Horthy regime, are now working here as chief physician, consulting physician and divisional physician. Zoltan Gergely, consulting physician, told the journalists: "I worked simultaneously as a surgeon" laryngologist and rontgnologist, and despite this from 1931 until the liberation, with the exception of one year, I had to work without salary on the grounds that I lived with the parents of my wife and received aid from them."

Aurel Guszich, who had a distinguished University career, and since 1945 has held the post of chief surgeon in the Istvan hospital, worked 8 years without salary. "Often I had no money even for my tram-fare. In the winter", he said, "I lived in a cold room".

Pal Gomori was 158th in the list of unemployed doctors. Until 1945 his striving for research work remained a dream. At the moment he heads one of the best clinics in the capital. The present Government, he says, has equipped our clinic with everything needed for all-round research. Physicians engaged in scientific work are surrounded with solicitude on the part of the Government and receive awards. We no longer have to worry about a livelihood and are working with enthusiasm.

“Szabad Nep” covered that 58 of the doctors who 19 years ago were listed among those in straits are now working as chief physicians, directors of clinics and of other medical establishments; 47 are consulting physicians and 42 divisional physicians. Gone forever are the days when even the most talented and experienced doctors had to live on the fees of wealthy patients. In the new Hungary doctors are held in the highest esteem by the people.

Similar radical changes have taken place in the life of all working people in Hungary. This change is reflected in the numerous letters received by the newspaper.

Sandorne Szeplaki, resident of Budapest, visited Tatabanya where her son is studying in the vocational school, and, delighted with what she saw, shared her experience in the May 15 issue.

“This is a letter from a mother who is confident of her son’s future. The school for miners is... a real home for the hundreds of youngsters. My son was doing practical work in the mine when I arrived at the school and while waiting for him I was shown over the house. I saw cosy rooms, tables covered with white cloths, flowers... The visit was one of the happiest days of my life”.

Arpad Molnar, worker in the Lenin iron and steel combinat in Diosgyor, gives the following description of the night sanatorium where he rested:

“We were surprised at the splendour of the dining room. In the bedroom, scrupulously clean, we saw snow-white beds. After a bath we changed our clothes and sat down to supper. Tasty meals awaited us. This is how we metal workers are cared for nowadays”.

This is how, adds the newspaper, all working people are cared for in the new Hungary now.

## **COMMUNIQUE OF 14<sup>TH</sup> PLENARY MEETING, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

The 14th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany took place in Berlin on June 21 under the chairmanship of Otto Grotewohl.

Comrade Grotewohl reported to the Central Committee on the situation and the direct tasks of the Party. Comrade Grotewohl elaborated the content of the decisions taken by the Political Bureau on June 9, 1953, and dwelt on their profound national and international significance. The Bonn and Western Berlin warmongers, taking advantage of the discontent of a section of the population, long ago prepared a fascist provocation against the German Democratic Republic aimed at frustrating an all-German agreement and the measures taken by the German Democratic Republic to improve the conditions of the population.

After the collapse of the fascist gamble it is necessary, by means of immediate and wide rallying of the entire Party, to organise fundamental explanatory work among the popular masses and above all among the working class in order to restore the closest contact between the Party, Government and the population and to rally the working people for carrying out the new line of the Party and the Government and for active struggle against all enemy provocations.

Comrade Grotewohl then dwelt on the second series of measures designed to facilitate further improvement of the conditions of the population and of the working class in the first instance.

Comrades Deter, Buchwitz, Seibt, Ulbricht, Ackermann, Mewis, Kirchner, Kuba, Mielke, Becher, Stoph, Oelssner, Hager, Elli Schmidt and Herta Bergmann took part in the discussion.

The Central Committee approved the report made by Comrade Grotewohl and the text of the Central Committee statement “concerning the situation and direct tasks of the Party”. Afterwards Comrade Grotewohl delivered a concluding speech.

# **STATEMENT BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY CONCERNING SITUATION AND IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE PARTY**

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at its meeting held on June 21 discussed the situation in the German Democratic Republic and adopted the following decision:

## **I. COURSE OF EVENTS**

The events in the German Democratic Republic are

directly linked with the development of the international and national situation. The decisive distinguishing feature of the international situation is the powerful growth of the forces of the world camp of peace during the past few months. An armistice agreement is pending in Korea. In Italy the people have won a big victory over reaction. Resistance to participation in the American policy of war is growing in Britain and France. In Western Germany the patriotic movement for the re-unification of Germany is growing. Based on the initiative of the world camp of peace a worldwide movement of the peoples for the solution of controversial questions by means of peaceful negotiations is unfolding. In every country the influence of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, China, the German Democratic Republic and other parts of the world camp of peace is spreading more and more, for this policy coincides with the interests of the peoples.

As a result the American and German warmongers find themselves in a difficult situation. They see the crash of their plans. The third world war, which they would like to unleash as quickly as possible, is being put off for a long time.

In their anxiety they resort to adventurist measures. One of these measures was the fixing of June 17, 1953, as "X-day", when they planned to deliver, from Berlin, a heavy blow at the German Democratic Republic.

This was an attempt, utilising the Western Berlin bridgehead, to switch to Germany the flames of war which the peoples are putting out in Korea. This attempt will suffer fiasco.

Why did the warmongers choose this particular moment for their fascist provocation against the German Democratic Republic? On June 11 the Government of the German Democratic Republic decided on measures which will lead to the further strengthening of the German Democratic Republic and contribute in a big way to the struggle for a united

Germany, for agreement between Germans. With a view to ensuring a decisive improvement in the conditions of the working people, and of the workers in the German Democratic Republic in the first place, it took a number of measures including those designed to increase the output of consumer goods, for developing private initiative in handicraft industry and in small and medium industry by widely granting credits and the necessary raw materials and other materials. It put an end to the excesses in financial policy in relation to transport fares and social insurance. People who fled from the Republic, including wealthy peasants, were granted permission to return with all confiscated property restored to them; thousands who had been arrested were released. Pupils expelled from the middle schools and school teachers who had been dismissed were reinstated. The zonal borders and the sector borders in Berlin were thrown wide open.

The effect throughout Germany of the decisions of the Political Bureau and the Government made the position of the warmongers still more difficult and prompted them to provoke, as quickly as possible, the long-prepared "X-day".

The Party and the Government began to correct the political line hitherto pursued in the German Democratic Republic since this line had not led to a rapid rise in the standard of living of the population of the German Democratic Republic and did not conform to the all-German struggle for unity and peace. The Political Bureau stated that the general situation called for re-consideration in a new light of the course hitherto regarded as correct. Being the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party the Political Bureau publicly announced its conclusions, pointed to the mistakes made last year and recommended to the Government the first steps for correcting the mistakes. It had already begun to elaborate a general plan for improving the conditions of the working people which would be submitted to the Central Committee for approval. At

this moment the Western agencies resolved on “X-day” in order to frustrate realisation of the turn towards improving conditions in the German Democratic Republic.

The enemies of the people themselves openly spoke about “X-day”. Jakob Kaiser said: “It is possible that X-day will come soon... Our job is to be prepared in the best possible way for solving all the problems. The general plan, it can be said, is ready!”. In Western Germany there was, and there is now, an American agency which, on instructions from Washington, is plotting war and civil war. In Western Germany and in Western Berlin Adenauer, Ollenhauer, Kaiser and Reuter directly organised the preparations for “X-day”. For instance, in the guise of a “research council”, and, with the active aid of the Americans; a special headquarters was set up in the Ministry headed by Jakob Kaiser for the purpose of carrying out acts of sabotage and acts of civil war; this “research council” received millions of marks from the secret funds of the foreign and German imperialists. In Western Berlin Kaiser and Reuter systematically trained and armed in terror organisations war criminals, militarist and criminal elements.

American gangster methods were added to the old experience of the fascist assassins: in this way fascist scum were brought together again, Adenauer, Ollenhauer, Kaiser and Reuter, jointly with the foreign warmongers, bear full responsibility for the blood shed during the smashing of the fascist gamble.

For the purpose of unleashing their provocation the enemies used the discontent which arose among certain sections of the population as a result of our policy of last year. On June 13, 1953, during a pleasure cruise for the workers of the state-owned “Industriebau Berlin” enterprise, a cruise in which enemy agents from some of the big enterprises took part, preparations were made for a strike of building workers. The date for the provocation was fixed for Tuesday, June 16.

Simultaneously, the enemies infiltrated bandit columns, supplied with sulphur, phosphorus and petrol bottles and arms through the sector borders for the purpose of turning, by means of deceit and inciting slogans, the work stoppage of honest building workers into a demonstration against the Government and, by means of arson, robbery and gunfire, to impart to this demonstration the appearance of a revolt. Simultaneously, they instructed groups of agents in other parts of the Republic to organise similar actions next day, and in yet other places a day later. The fascist degenerates, infiltrated from Western Berlin and guided from there, organised looting of food stores, attacked hostels of the working youth, clubs and shops and tried to murder Party functionaries and functionaries of the mass organisations and state apparatus who courageously defended our democratic system. On the basis of lists prepared in the agency centres in Western Berlin fascist and other criminals were set free in a number of places, as was the case, for instance, with the SS woman Erna Dorn commandant of the Ravensbrück concentration camp for women, sentenced by a democratic court for her savage crimes against humanity. Thus an attempt was made to establish a fascist regime in the German Democratic Republic and to block Germany's way to unity and peace.

As a result of the timely steps taken by broad sections of the population, heroically supported by the people's police, and as a result of the steps taken by the Soviet occupation authorities who imposed a curfew, the foul encroachment on the German Democratic Republic, on Germany and on world peace ignominiously failed within 24 hours. As a result, the premeditated wholesale bloodshed was averted.

## **II. PRESENT SITUATION**

Calm prevails throughout the Republic. Work is proceeding normally. A large number of provocateurs have been arrested while the others do not dare to raise their heads at the moment. However, calm is far from being completely ensured. The enemy is continuing his subversive activity. Foreign aircraft are parachuting—as was the case previously over Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt and elsewhere—groups of bandits equipped with arms and secret radio transmitters. Trucks intercepted on the Leipzig-Berlin highway were found to be carrying arms for groups as yet undiscovered. The enemy is switching to large-scale acts of sabotage. With the participation of Adenauer, Ollenhauer, Kaiser and Reuter, who personally are inspiring the bandit columns, the provocative RIAS radio station is trying might and main to breathe new life into the lost gamble.

At the same time changes in the tactics of the enemy can be observed. The undiscovered groups of the enemy agency have been told to go to earth and camouflage themselves. Simultaneously the enemy is circulating secret slogans and is trying to provoke new disturbances. In view of the fact that large masses of the workers are now aware of the aims for which the enemy sought to use their discontent, the latter is resorting to acts of provocation in the rural districts. He is calling for sabotage of supplies for the urban population in order to get a fresh pretext for fostering discontent among the workers.

Consequently the task now is resolutely to smash the enemy completely to liquidate the fascist gangs and, with our own forces; create a firm basis for order and ensure realisation of the new course of the Party and the Government. What is needed for this?

### **III. OUR PARTY AND THE WORKING CLASS**

For this it is necessary above all to clear up the confusion among those sections of the working class which allowed themselves to be deceived by the enemy, that those who, without realising or without wishing it, succumbed to the influence of their mortal enemies—the monopoly capitalists and fascists—get rid of this influence so that the relations of confidence between the working class, the Party and the Government are restored.

What is the situation today?

The overwhelming majority of the enterprises throughout the Republic did not take part in the strikes. In many instances the workers chased the groups which came to their enterprises and urged them to strike; they demonstratively remained at work just to show that they were against the stoppage. In many cases the workers spontaneously pledged to increase output in order to prove their loyalty to our Party and our Republic and to make up for the losses. But in many of the enterprises which took part in the strikes and where work has now been resumed some of the workers are embittered. They think that the Party and the Government have abandoned them. They still do not realise that the smashing of the fascist provocation benefits them as well. that it is the basis for their future life. They still have not grasped the interrelation of events with the result that they see only their own local, production demands and thus lose sight of the decisive factor that the fascist provocation took place because and after the Government had decided on a number of measures aimed not only at satisfying the just demands of the working people but also for the creation—and this constitutes a new course!—of an economic life and of conditions in the enterprises and throughout the German

Democratic Republic which will not brook repetition of failure to respond to just demands. Above all, these workers do not realise that their worst enemies—the American and the big capitalists in Western Germany who trample on their own workers, throwing millions of them onto the streets, dooming them to hunger and demoralising them—use their demands in furtherance of their own aims the realisation of which must inevitably lead to a situation in which the security and life of the workers in the German Democratic Republic are placed in jeopardy. The overwhelming majority of the workers who were taken in by the provocateurs realised this the moment they saw the provocateurs selling fire; using petrol and phosphorus, to workers' clubs, the hostels of the working youth and the factory canteens built with the hands of the workers. "We did not want this!", they said. "We are not doing the right thing".

The present moment calls for work and the Party will not play into the hands of the enemy: it will not dissipate its forces on talk as to how things could have reached such a pass among part of the working people. At the present moment we must act. Therefore the Central Committee, at this decisive moment, says but one thing: if the masses of workers do not understand the Party then the Party and not the workers is to blame!

From this principled standpoint all functionaries and members of our Party must draw the conclusion of the need most carefully to distinguish between honest working people upholding their interests who temporarily fell under the influence of provocateurs, and the provocateurs themselves. The honest workers who temporarily had been led astray have not, because of this, ceased to be honest workers, and they must be respected as such. Those honest workers who have not yet realised their mistake, also have not ceased to be honest workers because of this, and must be respected as such. It is they precisely who most of all need the help and patience of the Party. It is they precisely who most of all need the Socialist

Unity Party, even if this is not yet clear to them. The Central Committee expects all Party members and functionaries to prove now the maturity of their consciousness and their magnanimity by conducting wholehearted work precisely among this section of the working class.

The Central Committee expect, at the same time, that all members and functionaries of the Party will take sharper action against the real provocateurs, expose them before the working masses and, with their help, hand them over to the security organs. Firmly resolved to defend with an iron hand the interests of the workers against fascist provocation the Central Committee is, at the same time, fully aware that along with this the Party must effect a change in its approach to the working class, beginning from today!

The need for this change is proved by the attitude displayed by many functionaries and Party members during these days. While tens of thousands of our functionaries and Party members have maintained and maintain now the closest contact with the masses, other tens of thousands sit at their desks, draft all sorts of circulars and wait. The Party must at any moment and particularly just now be with the masses. The entire Party must be rallied for the purpose of patiently convincing the masses. The Central Committee therefore expects that functionaries in all spheres, functionaries of the central apparatus, in the regions and districts will, from tomorrow on, go to the enterprises. In all enterprises Party meetings and meetings of workers must be held at which our functionaries must openly and boldly answer the questions of the workers and other working people and begin consistent struggle for the interests of the working class, for the well-being of all working people, for explaining the new line and carrying it out, for overcoming the incorrect views of the honest workers, but against the provocateur.

The test of the success of our explanatory work will be the

adoption by the worker-collectives of a decision, based all inner conviction, to support the new political course of the Party and Government, the realisation by them of the need for active struggle against all provocateurs, open and secret.

## **IV. IMMEDIATE MEASURES**

No foul attempts at interference by the foreign and German warmongers will force the Central Committee to abandon the work of carrying out the new course. In these attempts it sees but further confirmation of the correctness of its course. It is going ahead with the new course in a planned way ..

The decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of June 9 and the decision of the Government of the German Democratic Republic of June 11 outline the first measures of the new course the basic aim of which is, in connection with the reduction of planned assignments in heavy industry, to improve the living standards of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, handicraftsmen and other middle strata of the population.

The Central Committee adopts today, within the framework of the far-reaching economic changes, the realisation of which is called for by the new course, the second series of measures:

1. Wages shall be based on the norms which prevailed up to April 1, 1953.

2. Reduction of fares for workers with season tickets will, beginning with July 1, 1953, constitute, for workers and office employees receiving up to 500 marks per month, 75 per cent as against the former regulation.

3. The minimum old-age pension, disability and accident pensions are increased from 65 to 75 marks per month.

The minimum widow's pension is increased from 55 to 65

marks per month.

Pensions received for partial disability are increased from 45 to 55 marks per month.

Where the wife (husband) of a pensioner in receipt of old-age pension, disability or accident pension does not get a pension and is incapacitated or has reached old age, the extra sum paid to the husband or wife shall be increased to make the pension of the two, together with the extra sum, amount to a minimum of 95 marks per month.

4. Inclusion of holidays for treatment or for recuperation of health at the expense of the annual holiday is nullified.

5. The decision of March 19, 1953, excluding voluntary insurance from social insurance is nullified.

Assurance pensions, additional insurance and life insurance which prevailed up to March 31, 1953 are restored for all citizen's in accordance with the old rates and rights.

German insurance agencies shall accept health policyholders without medical examination in accordance with the rates which prevailed up to April 1, 1953.

6. The building and repair of apartments, particularly in the large cities and industrial centres, must be considerably extended. At the expense of the sums saved from curtailing investments in heavy industry and in industry of the basic means of production, to allocate in 1953 a supplementary sum, in addition to that stipulated in the plan, of 600 million marks for extending housing (new construction, extensions, repairs), and also for street repairs.

7. To allocate an additional sum of 30 million marks in 1953 for improving hygienic and sanitary installations in the publicly-owned enterprises. The trade unions leadership in the enterprises shall submit corresponding proposals to the Central Boards of their unions which shall verify these proposals and submit them with their viewpoint to the respective Ministries for their decision. Publicly-owned enterprises of local industry

must forward their proposals to the regional organ.

8. In 1953 an extra 40 million mark shall be allocated for construction, extension and rehabilitation of socio-cultural premises and buildings in the system of the public health services, such as, for example, the one-day rest homes, trade union sanatoria, kindergartens and creches.

9. Provision of workers with footwear and overalls shall be improved in accordance with the proposals submitted by the Board of the Amalgamated Free German Trade Unions.

10. In the third quarter the daily cuts of electricity for the population shall be annulled by restricting consumption of electric power by heavy industry.

The State Secretariat for electric power is requested to submit to the Government by August, 1953, the necessary proposals for ensuring an adequate supply of electricity to the population during the winter months.

The Central Committee will, in the near future, meet again—following the elaboration of further essential measures—in order fully to inform the Party and the public about all problems in connection with the new political and economic tasks. Already today the Central Committee draws attention to the basic fact that the initiative of the Party and the Government for improving the standard of living of all sections of the population can be successfully realised only in case the working people, convinced of the need for a systematic increase in labour productivity, further develop emulation, spread the methods of the innovators and raise to the proper level leadership and organisation in the publicly-owned industrial enterprises. The Central Committee, therefore, welcomes the decisions of the many factory collectives which have called for making good the considerable production losses caused by the destruction and outrages.

Let every Party member, every working man and woman realise that the preservation of peace and the realisation of

German unity depends, in large measure, on raising the standard of living in the German Democratic Republic, on the consolidation of our democratic state power, on the creation of a really model democratic state on German soil.

Adenauer, Ollenhauer, Kaiser and Reuter have taken a course for war. Hence they direct blows against us. Hence Western Germany is being converted into a centre of fascism and reaction.

Our Party and our Government stand for peace. Therefore, we follow the course of a model peace economy. Our new course is the keenest weapon in the hands of all Germans against any military provocation on German soil.

To work, comrades!

Whet your vigilance, redouble your efforts and strengthen discipline.

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—the standard bearer in the fight for peace, unity and democracy!

Long live the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the Government of peace and labour!

Long live the President of the German Democratic Republic Wilhelm Pieck!



# **FOR A POLICY CORRESPONDING TO THE INTERESTS AND WILL OF THE PEOPLE**

## **Resolution of Leadership, Italian Communist Party**

The leadership of the Italian Communist Party approved a resolution which says in part:

“The leadership of the Communist Party, at its meeting held on June 17 and 18 in Rome, made a preliminary study of the results of the recent general election...

“The people of Italy won because, after long, severe and difficult struggle, they succeeded in defeating the hateful electoral law designed to give Italy a representation contrary to the popular will and, in this way, to ensure for the next five years the unbridled sway of reaction...

“The defeat of the fraudulent law signifies a victory for democracy and ignominious defeat for the leaders of the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Liberal and Republican Parties who staked their personal and political prestige on the fraudulent law.

“The popular will condemned them and forced them to return to the framework of democratic legality and the Constitution. The success registered by the Communists surprised all expectations and justly crowns the more than five years resistance and struggle of our Party against attempts to isolate it from the popular masses, to drive it underground,

isolate and crush it. These attempts ignominiously failed despite the fact that they were backed by the Government and employers who resorted to every subterfuge, openly violating the law and squandering state funds.

“The victory of the Communist Party in the election is a victory for the Communist policy of peace in the international and internal spheres. It means that citizens are giving increasingly broader support to the Communist programme of struggle against poverty, for raising living standards by means of a timely carrying out of the social reforms envisaged in the Republican Constitution.

“Nor must we forget that in this election, even more, perhaps, than in the previous election, every means was employed to restrict the right to vote, all means at the disposal of the state were mobilised to prevent the success of the popular forces and the unlawful and scandalous interference by the church authorities were used again in more serious forms than hitherto in order to intimidate the religious and win their votes for reaction.

“All this once again lays bare the shame of the present regime, exposes the narrowness of the bourgeois-democratic system and stresses the significance of the headway made by the Left popular forces”.

“In the situation created after the election of June 7-8”, the resolution goes on, “the leadership of the Communist Party is aware of and stresses above all the need to take into account in a democratic way, the voting which condemned the fraudulent law and its architects, to proclaim a change in present policy in the direction demanded by the Left parties. More than 10 million citizens by means of voting declared themselves in favour of such a change in policy.

“The Communists realise the need for Italy to have a stable government; they draw the conclusions from this need. The Communists realise that in the present parliamentary situation a

stable government can be formed only on the basis of agreement between the different political forces. However, while seeking ways for this agreement, it is impossible not to take into account an analysis of the actual orientation of the people and the views of the millions of voters who' voted for the Communist and Socialist Parties, demanding a new policy of peace and social reform".



# **IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC LARGE-SCALE MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION**

Large-scale municipal construction is being undertaken throughout China this year.

In Northeast China construction plans for twenty-five major cities have already been mapped out. Government investments amount to 817,600 million yuan, which approximates to the total expended on municipal construction in North east China in the past three years. Key points of construction this year are Shenyang (Mukden), Anshan, Harbin, and Changchun. The main items in the construction plans are the laying of 2,900,000 square metres of road surface erection of 5,000 street lamps, the laying of about 260 kilometres of sewers and gas-pipe lines, and the planting of 9,630,000 trees.

Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China, plans to build this year about 210 kilometres of highways. plant 50,000 trees, and layout 40 hectares of parks and gardens.

In Tientsin construction has begun on thirty-one sites since March. The road surface to be laid will cover more than 500,000 square metres. In addition, old parks and gardens will be renovated and enlarged and new ones laid out. Altogether, they will cover a total area of more than 254,000 square metres.

Wuhan, Chungking, Taiyuan and Hwangshih, where construction work is now in full swing, are, year by year, becoming more and more beautiful. New cities are rising one after another. After three years of construction, the mining district of Pingsiang in Kiangsi Province is growing in a new

mining city.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE**

The number of nurseries, kindergartens, etc. is increasing continually. At present there are 148,230 day nursery groups, organised on a mutual-aid basis, in villages—more than 11 times the number in 1951. In the cities, 2,738 nurseries and kindergartens have been opened in factories, mines, enterprises, government establishments and schools. This is 23 times more than in 1949.

In February 1952 there were altogether over 19,200 state-owned hospitals for women and state-owned and private health establishments for women and children. At present the number is in excess of 34,000. In 1951, there were 160,000 trained midwives. By the end of 1952 the number exceeded 269,000.

In the new China the health of children receives constant attention and protection. Over a million Children underwent free medical examination, during the past three years. In 1951 more than 1,600,000 children were inoculated free of charge against diphtheria. By 1952, the number had reached two million. Free inoculations against tuberculosis have been given in the past three years to 1,980,000 children. Such inoculations have been popularized in more than one hundred cities.

According to surveys made in Peking and Dairen, there was not a single case of death from tetanus among new-born babies in 1952.

At present there are five state-owned children's hospitals; the total number of beds is seven times that of pre-liberation days. This year, more hospitals will be built and the total number of beds will be more than twenty times the number

before the founding of the People's Republic.

## **ROAD CONSTRUCTION**

More than 5,000 kilometres of highways will be built and repaired during the current year. The volume of earth work will amount to 38,600,000 cubic metres. The scheme involves construction of 9 reinforced-concrete bridges of a total length of 2.5 kilometres. The road and bridge construction is now in full swing. In addition, surveying is being carried on for another 8,000 kilometres of highways.

The biggest of the schemes now under construction are the roads linking Sikang—Tibet, Sikang—Tsinkai and roads in the Szechwan and Yunnan Provinces. The road construction, writes Jenminjihpao, will contribute in a big way to the political, economic and cultural development of the regions inhabited by the national minorities as well as to trade between town and country.

## **PROVOCATIONS BY SYNGMAN RHEE CLIQUE IN SOUTH KOREA**

Ten days after the signing of the repatriation of prisoners of war agreement, which removed the last barrier in the Korean truce negotiations and created conditions for signing a general truce agreement, the Syngman Rhee clique, not without the knowledge of influential U.S. reactionary circles, engineered a foul provocation aimed at frustrating a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

On June 18 Rhee's guard detachments which, like all other South Korean troops, are under U.S. command, "released" from war prisoner camps in South Korea 25,000 prisoners of the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic who are not being repatriated directly but are to be handed over to a repatriation commission of representatives of neutral states.

Foreseeing the indignation that the Rhee clique provocations would evoke among the popular masses the U.S. command in Korea in the person of Harrison—head of the delegation of the Uno command at the truce negotiations—hastened to deny responsibility for the actions of his Korean satrap. In a letter to General Nam Il—head of the delegation of the "Korean-Chinese side—General Harrison stated that; between midnight and dawn on June 18 some 25,000 North Korean prisoners of war "broke out" of the United Nations command prisoner-of-war camps. The American general admitted that the action had been secretly planned and carefully coordinated at top levels in the Syngman Rhee government and that outside assistance had been furnished.

Next day, June 19, the Rhee reactionary puppets repeated the provocation, forcing a further 1,813 prisoners of war to quit

another camp.

During the evening of June 20 and the morning of June 21 the Rhee gang seized, with the American connivance, 643 prisoners from the camp in Sanmudai and from three other American prisoner-of-war camps. During the night of June 21 the Syngman Rhee bandits despatched a detachment with tanks and lorries to the camp in Sanmudai and carried off over 400 prisoners.

According to the Reuter Agency a representative of Rhee's Ministry of Defence stated that the forcibly seized prisoners of war would be enrolled in the South Korean armed forces. The Associated Press Agency reported that the war prisoners carried off by Rhee's bandits from the Sanmudai camp on June 18 were already in nearby training centres of Syngman Rhee's puppet army in Kwangju.

The clumsy attempts of high-ranking U.S. officials to evade responsibility will not deceive anyone. For on June 9, the day after the two sides signed the agreement on repatriation of prisoners of war, Rhee's "National Assembly" openly carried a motion for the "immediate release of all Korean prisoners" who, allegedly, refuse to be repatriated and also for despatching a large part of the Chinese prisoners to Formosa. Repeated speeches by the puppet President of South Korea and his henchmen followed, calling for continuation and extension of the war.

A few days prior to the provocation newspapers in a number of countries wrote about the possibility of the Rhee clique violating the repatriation agreement. Thus the London "Observer" wrote on June 14 that the Rhee clique "may even release non-Communist prisoners who are in the charge of Korean Guards". However, the U.S. command in Korea turned a deaf ear to these press comments: it took no measures to avert the provocation.

The "Washington Post" wrote, that, indeed, there is every

reason to suspect that some Americans, even though they did not take part in the plot, at least knew about it in advance and did nothing to prevent it... The unconcealed delight of the few in the United States, the newspaper continued, who advocate extension of the war, strengthens this suspicion.

Unfeigned delight in connection with the Rhee provocation was immediately displayed on June 18 by the notorious Senator McCarthy who approved the forced detention of the war prisoners in South Korea. Nor could the New York "Daily News", which lauded Rhee's bellicosity, conceal its delight. A similar stand was taken by "Chicago Tribune", the mouthpiece of reactionary circles in the U.S.A.

It becomes clear what Rhee, "President" of South Korea, had in mind when on June 18 he said that "certain people in Uno to whom we confided our intention to release these war prisoners, were, in principle, in wholehearted agreement with us".

The United Press agency in a despatch from New York on June 19 openly acknowledged that Rhee had released the prisoners of war but had not repatriated them. In fact, Rhee, the despatch went on, accomplished in the space of a single day, what the United Nations command had been trying to accomplish for more than two years, more slowly and in more lawful way. An Association Press commentator admitted on June 18 that Rhee did exactly what the Americans had threatened to do during the armistice talks when they intimated that they would release the North Korean prisoners of war.

The criminal provocation of Rhee and of his overt and covert inspirers was condemned by world public opinion.

The "Hindustan Times" indignantly commenting on the provocation posed the question, how is it possible that the establishing of peace in Korea and throughout the world could be jeopardized by a bellicose maniac? Ever since he has been threatened with a peace agreement, it continued, warmonger

Rhee has openly and demonstratively preached revolt against the Uno decisions. But despite this he enjoys much sympathy among leading circles in Washington and nothing has been done to bridle him, apart from a few mild reproaches which the South Korean President chose to ignore.

The British press, irrespective of political trend, unanimously denounced the provocation of the Rhee gang. The "Yorkshire Post" said that Rhee's action must be evaluated as one of the most brazen acts in history. The "Western Mail and South Wales News" pointed out that after this act of premeditated sabotage of the truce negotiations Rhee can no longer be tolerated as head of South Korea or as a man who has his representatives in the negotiations of the United Nations command.

Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, characterised the provocative actions of the Rhee clique as a detailed and elaborate form of secret and treacherous activity. The British Government sent a Note to the Rhee clique protesting against the "release" of the prisoners of war.

The near future will show whether the U.S. Government intends resolutely and quickly to remove all the obstacles in the way of signing an armistice agreement in Korea, whether it will honestly abide by it.

All people of good will and the progressive forces of the world are determined to frustrate the foul designs of bellicose reaction and to uphold the just cause of defending peace, security and friendship among the peoples.

**O. BROWN**



## **SUCCESS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN REGIONAL COUNCIL ELECTION IN SARDINIA**

In the election to the Regional Council of Sardinia held on June 14, i.e. 7 days after the general election, the Communist Party polled 1,119 more votes than on June 7. It now holds 15 seats in the Council—2 more than in the previous Council. The Christian Democrats lost 14,979 votes, Social Democrats—3,547 and Liberals—5,508, while the Republicans did not dare contest the election.

The extreme Right parties also sustained a heavy loss. The Monarchists lost 12,813 and the fascists 5,249 votes.

The Communist Party increased its vote despite the lower percentage of the electorate taking part in the voting (86.4 as against 93 per cent on June 7). The Sardinia election demonstrates the growth of the Communist Party's influence and the sharp decline in influence of the reactionary parties since the general election of June 7.

## **“PEACE MONTH” IN JAPAN**

The National Peace Committee in “Japan is holding a “Peace Month” beginning from June 25. The various undertakings scheduled for the month include lectures, public meetings, exhibitions, film shows, concerts and excursions.

The slogans of the “Peace Month” call for an immediate end to the Korean war, struggle against rearmament and against building military bases in Japan, defence of freedom and democracy, settlement of relations with China and the Soviet Union, extension of peace industry and free trade.

The National Peace Committee called on the people of Japan to take part in the month with a view to extending the peace movement.

## **RECALCITRANT MADAGASCAR**

Rich is the natural wealth of Madagascar; but the people have been robbed of this wealth by the French capitalist companies. The colonisers seized millions of hectares of land leaving the peasants landless. The meagre wages of the Madagascar workers barely enable them to buy a kilo of rice a day to provide food for the family. One of every three Malgash children dies before the age of two years.

The Malgash people have never bowed the knee to the foreign domination. The history of Madagascar for the past sixty years has been in fact an uninterrupted chain of uprisings against the French colonisers. The latter perpetrated a monstrous crime against the national-liberation movement in Madagascar during 1947-48 when 90,000 people were killed and 20,000 sentenced to long years in prison and concentration camps. Tens of villages were wiped off the face of the earth. Shooting and arrests of patriots continue to this day.

Relying on the solidarity and the fraternal aid of the French working class the Malgash people are demanding an end to the bloody terror of the colonisers, the release of the thousands of patriots. Strikes took place during recent years in Tananarive, Diego-Suarez and Sambava. The trade union organisations uniting factory and office workers are growing and gaining strength. A congress of the participants of the movement for ending repressions and for an amnesty for all imprisoned patriots was held at the beginning of June in Tananarive.

The patriots are demanding the satisfaction of the immediate needs of the population: higher wages, an end to the racial discrimination, education and health services, annulment of the exorbitant taxes the return of land to the peasants and national independence.



## **PROGRESSIVE MANKIND RESOLUTELY CONDEMNS THE MURDER OF THE ROSENBERGS**

On June 20 another vile crime was perpetrated in the U.S.A. Two people—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—were electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison, New York. Their sole “crime” was that they condemned fascism and stood for peace.

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, on a faked charge of “atom spying”. The groundlessness of the charge brought against them at the trial, which was inspired by U.S. reaction, was obvious from the very outset. Professor Harold Urey, leading atomic scientist, stated in a cable to President Eisenhower that the Rosenbergs were condemned on false evidence. A similar statement was made by the world-famous scientist Einstein. The innocence of the Rosenbergs was upheld by scientists—atomic energy experts in the U.S.—by European lawyers, irrespective of their political views. Their innocence was upheld by cardinals and members of parliaments, writers and students, workers and peasants and by mothers of war heroes who died on the battle-field.

Tens of millions in all countries, shocked by the vindictive sentence, asked and demanded that the hand of the executioner be stayed. President Eisenhower rejected all the pleas for clemency.

The news of this new crime by U.S. reaction shocked all honest people in the world, evoked boundless anger and protest among all progressive mankind against the murder of the honest and fearless couple who preferred death rather than sell

their conscience. World public opinion justly qualifies the execution of the Rosenbergs as political murder masked by a court sentence.

On learning of the execution Emmanuel Bloch—the Rosenbergs' attorney—told representatives of the press that the people who head the Government were worse savages than the Nazis when they were in power in Germany. He said he was firmly convinced that the action of the President testifies that Americans are living under a military dictatorship garbed in civil attire.

Five thousand men and women took part in the protest meeting in New York an hour prior to the killing of the Rosenbergs, despite the police ban.

According to reports from London hundreds of people gathered outside the Foreign Ministry on the night of June 19. At the hour fixed for the execution they maintained a two-minute silence.

In France the protest movement assumed a national scale. Monster protest demonstrations and meetings took place in Paris and in the provinces numerous strikes were held in factories. Outstanding public figures of all political trends and religious beliefs voiced angry protests.

15-minute strikes were held in Rome, Turin and other towns in Italy. In Turin a monster demonstration took place outside the U.S. Consulate.

Numerous meetings and rallies, at which angry resolutions were adopted against the foul execution of the Rosenbergs, took place in Latin America, the Scandinavian countries, India, Pakistan, Algeria, Morocco, Canada and Australia.

The news of the execution was received with deep indignation by public opinion, in the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic, and in the European countries of people's democracy—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Academician A. Nesmeyanov, President

of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in a letter, published in the "Pravda", declared:

"The murder of the Rosenbergs once more exposes the real countenance of those who want to dictate to the peoples of the world the so-called 'American way of life'. But the freedom-loving peoples want in their countries neither the electric chair the Ku Klux Klan, the MacCarran Act nor lynch law.

"The peoples of the world long for peace and are firmly resolved to fight for peace, for the rights of man, for genuine democracy, for freedom and a bright future".

The names of the Rosenbergs will forever remain in the memory of ordinary people throughout the world along with the names of Sacco and Vanzetti who also died an innocent death on the electric chair at the hands of U.S. obscurantists. Mankind will never forgive the killers their crimes!

## **ANOTHER VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN INDIA**

The results of the Local Bodies elections in the Punjab show a sharp decline in the influence of the all-India Congress among the working people in towns regarded as Congress “strongholds”. The Democratic Front candidates inflicted a heavy defeat on the all-India Congress in nearly all constituencies.

In Dabwali (Hissar District) the Democratic Front candidates won a majority of the votes in four of the seven electoral districts with the Communist Party candidate polling 528 votes against the 27 cast for the Congress nominee. In Dera Baba Nanak (Gurdaspur District) the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the local Congress organisation, who held leading posts in the former municipality, suffered defeat. In Taran Taran two Congress candidates stood for election. Both forfeited their deposits.

The Democratic Front registered a big victory also in Kangra, Ferozpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana Districts.

The bourgeoisie exerted every form of pressure to prevent the election of the Democratic Front candidates. In Zira (Ferozpur District). for example, the Democratic Front candidate, who opposed a big landlord, had to leave town on polling day because of the persecution. However, the influence of the Democratic Front was so great that he was elected despite his forced absence.



## **FACTS EXPOSE...**

### **“Schuman Plan” Brings Forced Labour**

Many miners in France have lost their jobs as a result of the implementation of the “Schuman Plan”. But this is not all. Over a hundred miners in the Bouches-du-Rhone Department were instructed to report at a special place for work in Belgian mines.

Forced transfer of miners, reminiscent of the forced labour of the Vichy regime, is indeed a worthy result of the “Schuman Plan”.



# BOOK REVIEW

## Derek Kartun's U.S.A. '53\*



In his book “U.S.A. ‘53”, Derek Kartun, well-known British journalist, has taken a good look at the situation in the U.S. and the result of his careful factual and documented scrutiny is a pretty devastating picture of the degradation of socio-political life.

Confirming the views expressed by numerous objective investigators of the American scene, Kartun stresses that the striving of the monopolies for fabulous profits and the fear of dollar magnates, arising from the ever present spectre of economic crisis, constitute the key to understanding of the war psychosis, arms drive and the ugly antics of Senator McCarthy.

Adducing facts and figures characterising the situation of the American economy Kartun shows that, despite a vast increase in productive capacity and further intensification of labour, output is not going up, since “Only 56 per cent of America’s plant and machinery is today in use”. This situation,

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\* U.S.A., ‘53. By Derek Kartun, People’s Press, London.

according to Kartun, explains Wall Street's pre-occupation with rearmament—"it is needed to bolster up an economic system that doesn't work".

By the end of 1952 U.S. expenditure on arms was running at a rate of 57,000 million dollars a year, which, together with the foreign "aid", now "almost exclusively" military" aid, amounts to 76 per cent of the budget compared with 12.7 per cent in 1939. "The only expansion in production", Kartun notes, "is in the military sphere, and this is accompanied by a steady and marked drop in production of things that the American people eat, wear and use".

Militarisation of the economy, as Kartun shows, brings, on the one hand, fabulous profits to the monopolies, and, on the other, greater privations to the working people. 512 leading corporations made profits in excess of 4,000 million pounds in 1951 and 1952. That is one side of the medal. For the other, Kartun quotes an official Congress report on Low-Income Families which showed that 10,500,000 families (40-50 million people) with annual incomes of less than 2,000 dollars were living in conditions of extreme poverty. In 1951, according to official statistics, "only one quarter of the workers' families could afford the minimum budget needed for the maintenance of health". Such, in reality, is the workers standard of living in U.S.A.

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It doesn't take a clairvoyant to know that corruption holds sway in the land of the dollar cult, that it is the most crime-ridden of all countries. Senator McCarthy, one of the most corrupt of Republican Party politicians, is by no means in splendid isolation in this respect. Kartun supplies the facts:

"Four members of the White House staff have been implicated in shady deals in the past seven years and two friends of the President have been convicted of fraud and a

third indicted. Fourteen high officials have been exposed as using their influence to help businessmen. Ten Government agencies have been investigated on graft and influence charges and over 900 civil servants have been caught trying to make money out of their privileged positions”.

From the professional politicians Kartun turns to the monopolies and relates, for example, how “untold, millions” were made by motor car manufacturers on war contracts.

In 1952 over 2 million crimes were recorded in the U.S. Kartun describes in detail the relations between the chiefs of the U.S. underworld and the big monopolies.

The notorious gangster Tony D’Anna is a commission agent for Fords; Joe Adonis, one of the “Big Three” in gangland is also a Ford agent; Frank Costello (“king” of the U.S. underworld) has business connections with General Motors; gangster Peter Tremont is agent for the Chrysler-Plymouth firm, while “Longie” Zwillman, chief gangster in New Jersey, owns the Greater Newark Truck Co. In addition, the gangsters are on intimate terms with “governors, police chiefs and judges” which, of course, explains their immunity from arrest and conviction.

This unholy alliance of monopoly chiefs and gangsters originated in the years immediately after World War I when the rising militancy and growing organisation of the American workers made “Gig Business” nervous; they used the gangs in those days as terrorist shock-troops against militant trade unionists and pay these gang handsome “retainers” as auxiliaries to Hoover’s secret police.

Progressive people in the United States are particularly disturbed at the spread of crime among young people. Of the crimes committed in 1952, over one million were committed by boys and girls in their teens. Every year, writes Kartun, more than a quarter of a million children appear in the United States courts. “In New York alone 1,500 school-children take

drugs and in Chicago 300 child drug addicts were tried in one month in 1951”.

Kartun shows the role of the “comics” in all this. A survey revealed that two-thirds of the 300 titles on sale are devoted to endless showing of death and destruction. Of these, “92 titles contained 218 major crimes, 86 sadistic acts, 309 minor crimes... 522 physical assaults and detailed exposition of the technique of 14 murders”. In one week Los Angeles television programmes featured “127 murders, 101 ‘justifiable killings, 357 attempted murders, 93 kidnappings, three brandings of men with hot irons—72 per cent of it all in children’s programmes”.

Hollywood, from which Charlie Chaplin and all progressive script writers have been hounded, even outstrips the “comics” and television in glorifying crime, violence and sex.

Nor is the material produced for the “cultural demands” of adults any better. The vulgarity of a 766-page book about the war, author James Jones, hailed in the U.S. as a “terrific success”, shocked even hardened critics in Britain. Kartun quotes the reaction of London critics, for instance, the “Daily Express”... “The dreariest and nastiest book I have read in a lifetime of catholic association with the written word”. “Invisible Man”, another American “best seller” is described by Kartun as “having passages so depraved that it would be classed as pornography in most countries”.

In his examination of modern American painting Kartun quotes what Mr. Pollock, one of the New York Museum of Modern Art’s “Fifteen Americans”, says about his method of work. Mr. Pollock “paints by spreading a canvas on the floor and walking about above it, allowing paint to drop from a pot. He does not know what the result will be until it is finished”. If this sounds fantastic what is one to think of the poetry award of the Library of Congress to Ezra Pound, inmate of a lunatic

asylum, for “obscure and maundering” poetry? During World War II this same Pound, incidentally, was a fascist broadcaster for Mussolini and a fanatical anti-Semite.

The climate of fear of Communism, artificially fomented by the ruling circles of the U.S.A., gives rise to the most incredible situations. Even translators of the Bible become suspect. Kartun quotes the following from the “Los Angeles Examiner”, October 31, 1952: “Amid claims that some of the translators have Communistic backgrounds, 700 pentecostal church representatives decided to withhold endorsement of the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible. Instead, they voted to set up a committee to investigate the translators’ backgrounds”.

Such is the fear of truth and progressive thought and art in U.S.A. on the part of ruling circles that Paul Robeson is prevented from singing his songs of freedom, Howard Fast is prevented from writing books, Charlie Chaplin cannot produce films in Hollywood, and Alexander Trachtenberg, director of “International Publishers”, is brought to court for publishing Marxist-Leninist classics.

Senator McCarthy’s bookburners are lighting bonfires not only in Washington and California; a few weeks ago two of his agents specially inspected and expurgated books from American Embassy libraries in Paris, Western Germany, Vienna, Rome Belgrade and in other cities in Europe. Thus, the bookburning and anti-Communist hysteria become articles of export,

Summing up the neurosis and war hysteria which have gripped present-day America Kartun writes: “Is it surprising after all this that 16,993 people committed suicide in America in 1950? Or that there are some 50,000 people addicted to narcotics and 3,800,000 problem drinkers, of whom 950,000 are suffering from chronic alcoholism? Is it surprising that for every four marriages there is one divorce? Or that 9 million

people (6 per cent of the population ) suffer from mental illness and other personality disturbances?”.

In presenting his facts Kartun has not concentrated on the sensational or the unusual. On the contrary, he has presented them because “they are typical, significant and highly disturbing”.

And in a “spirit of humility and admiration”, Kartun has dedicated his book “to the courageous American men and women” fighting to preserve “the democratic traditions” of their great country.

**John GIBBONS**

## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **Union of South Africa a Country of Prisons**

According to press reports Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, went to Jerusalem to pay homage to “Holy Land” and seek forgiveness for his “earthly sins”. Malan’s motives in undertaking this somewhat long journey are not yet exactly known: maybe it was a pang of conscience or a desire to make political capital out of the religious sentiments of believers. The latter is more probable. But no matter how the South African can dictator tries to portray himself as a humble pilgrim he will certainly fail to conceal that he is actually a slave owner, just as he will fail to hold the millions of Africans in slavery by false talk about the “democratic character” of his regime.

The eight million natives of South Africa are not alone in refusing to recognise the “democracy” of this regime. The well-known London journal, “Tribune”, wrote last year that “it will certainly not be wrong” to apply the terms “fascist” and “Nazi” “in their fully sinister meaning, to the kind of regime which Dr. Malan and Mr. Swart, his Minister of Justice, are now trying to impose on South Africa”.

As a result of Malan’s policy of brutal exploitation of the African population and of the discrimination in relation to all “non-Europeans”, pursued with the barbarity typical of all fascists, the Union of South Africa has become a hell for the native population. Dr. Krause, member of the South-African High Court. was forced to admit that each of the eight million Africans is “a permanent prisoner in his own country although it is not obligatory for him to be confined behind prison walls”.

Malan, however, does not set himself the task of confining all prisoners “behind the prison walls”. He gives them the “choice of serving sentences behind prison bars of of slave labour in the gold mines and on the fields of the big farmers—the mainstay of his fascist regime. With this aim in view Malan and his Minister of Justice spare no efforts in encouraging the white Farmers to build “private jails”. According to the South-African newspaper, “The Cape Argus”, in April this year there was 13 such farm jails in the country. Early in May Malan authorised a new farm jail.

There is no need to say that these private jails are highly profitable for the farmer-slave owners. “I find”, one of them said recently, “that convicts work harder than ordinary labourers”. Besides, he boasted, “we pay 2 s. 9 d. a day for each man. A paid labourer earns 4 s. 6 d. a day”. In 1950 alone the Malan Government “earned” in this way £126,291.

The Rev. Michael Scott, well-known fighter for the rights of the African people, says that each year one of every ten Africans is officially tried for one or another “crime”, the main being the colour of his skin. One will have no great difficulty in imagining that, on this scale, fascist justice in South Africa provides Malan with ample opportunity for slave-trading in a really big way.

Swart, Malan’s Minister of Justice, regards the private jails of the South African slave owners as “a fine achievement of the white civilisation in South Africa”. Maybe Malan, the slave owner, went to Jerusalem to obtain the blessing of “the “Almighty” for this “fine achievement” of his?

**Jan MAREK**

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**Journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy” is printed and published in Bucharest, Rumania, and appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and Publishing House:  
– 56, Valeriu Braniste, Bucharest, tel. 5.10.59**