

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

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

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

No. 28 (244)

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1953

Negotiations — Way to Peaceful Settlement of International Problems

The decisions of the session of the World Peace Council in Budapest met with the wholehearted response and unanimous approval of the peoples. These decisions are based on the increased striving of millions of people of different convictions and different walks of life to secure an easing of the international tension and the settling of all controversial issues by peaceful means, based on the mutual agreement of the countries concerned. The people are becoming increasingly conscious of the need for still more stubborn and persistent struggle against the provocations and gambles of the aggressive forces. In the struggle for peace, for easing the international tension the friends of peace are inspired by the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Government which, time and again, clearly and definitely has declared its readiness to discuss, on the basis of equality, all controversial questions and all proposals aimed at ensuring peace and at developing, on the widest possible scale, economic and cultural ties between the states.

The session of the World Peace Council drafted an historically important programme of action, dictated by the present international situation. The Declaration calling for a world-wide campaign in favour of negotiations, the Appeal of the World Peace Council and its recommendations for cultural exchange are documents of enormous rallying and organising force.

The World Peace Council stressed the need to end all wars now in progress, to end the acts of aggression against the independence of the peoples and above all the need for an immediate truce in Korea on the basis of the agreements already reached. The security of the peoples and preservation of peace can be ensured if the peoples insist on respect for their sovereignty, if they fight against foreign interference in arranging their life, against military bases and all forms of occupation of their countries by foreign troops. The World Peace Council has once more confirmed the right of the German people to re-unification and national sovereignty, with the proviso that Germany respects the security of its neighbours and prevents the revival of militarism and revanchism. It confirmed the right of the Japanese people to national sovereignty on the basis of a peace treaty recognised by all countries concerned and which would guarantee the security of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. It demanded recognition of the lawful right of China and all other nations to be represented in the United Nations Organisation by the governments of their choice.

their extolling of the provocations and the adventures, of the sabotage and diversions against the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy. Progressive circles in all countries appraised these actions as attempts to sow confusion, to exclude the possibility of negotiations for settling unresolved questions. Simultaneously, the peace-loving people were given further confirmation that the forces of war continue to determine the policy of some governments, that in pursuit of their aggressive designs the enemies of peace go to extremes.

In these conditions the matter of all-round sharpening of vigilance in relation to the machinations of the enemies of peace assumes particular importance. Only the unflinching vigilance of the broad popular masses, of the democratic parties and organisations in every country, in all parts of the world can frustrate and render harmless the attempts of the provocateurs to add to the world tension and to prevent the development of a world-wide campaign for negotiations. Any slackening of vigilance would bring with it the danger of losing the positions that have been won in the struggle for peaceful settlement of international problems. Being vigilant means being able to foresee the encroachments and machinations of the aggressive circles of the camp of imperialism, being able ruthlessly to expose them before the popular masses and to isolate them.

The World Peace Council, which adheres to the principle of not discussing the merits or demerits of one or another system, of one or another way of life, gave a splendid example of extending co-operation in this common struggle for peace by people of most diverse views and opinions. This example shows the tremendous possibilities for broadening the peace movement in the world-wide campaign for negotiations.

In many countries discussion of the decisions of the World Peace Council has already been started. Work is underway to popularise these decisions. The national peace committees are calling on their activists to take these decisions to the masses, to explain their significance to each person. In the capitalist and colonial countries there are still many men and women who either lack a clear understanding of the noble aims of the movement of the peoples for peace, or, deceived by the foul falsehoods and slander disseminated by those who are opposed to easing the world tension, are mistrustful of the movement of peace supporters. Large-scale work for explaining the decisions of the World Peace Council will help these people to realise

FOR WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN IN FAVOUR OF NEGOTIATIONS!

★ Poland Launches Campaign for Negotiations

An enlarged plenary meeting of the Polish Peace Committee, held in Warsaw, fully approved the decisions of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council. The Polish Peace Committee decided to popularise the decisions of the session and to develop a nation-wide campaign in favour of negotiations, for the peaceful settlement of all controversial questions and particularly for the peaceful settlement of the German problem.

The Committee's decision reads: "Voicing the sentiments and will of the entire Polish people, the Polish Peace Committee indignantly denounces the criminal machinations of the neo-Hitlerites in Bonn and completely solidarises itself with the German patriots who on both sides of the Elbe are waging courageous struggle against militarisation and fascisation of Western Germany, against the Bonn and Paris aggressive treaties, for a united, sovereign and peaceful democratic Germany".

Towards All-India Peace Council Session

A session of the All-India Peace Council, to be held in Patna, Bihar state, on July 17-20, will discuss the reports by the Indian delegates to the session of the World Peace Council in Budapest. Peace meetings to be held simultaneously will be attended by representatives of the intelligentsia.

The Pakistan Peace Committee has resolved to send a delegation to the session of the All-India Peace Council. The purpose of this delegation is to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

At the suggestion of the All-India Peace Council a convention on "Peace, India's Economy and Living Standards" will be held in Patna on July 20. Businessmen, economists, peasants, trade unionists and social workers will be present.

Different circles are holding detailed discussions on the questions to be dealt with at the convention.

For Peaceful Settlement of Unsolved Questions

★★ Measures of Peace Supporters in France.

Peace organisations in France are actively discussing the decisions of the recently held National Conference "For Negotiations and Peace" and are taking measures for their realisation.

The Peace Council in the Rhône Department decided to collect among the local population signatures to the address for negotiations. Active workers in the peace movement will discuss the address with every resident in their locality, with every worker in their department or office and with each member of their organisation. The text of the address with the collected

signatures will be forwarded to the Government and to elected persons.

In the Bouches-du-Rhône Department a campaign is underway for negotiations in Indo-China. Over 100,000 signatures have already been collected to the petition containing this demand. The petition was drafted by numerous public personalities.

In the town of La Granville (Ardennes Department) a big meeting was held with the participation of municipal councillors—Communists, Socialists, Catholics and non-party. The peace committee formed at this meeting consists of representatives of different sections of the population, including Communists and Socialists.

"Keen Vigilance Needed"

Speaking on July 5 at the annual conference of the Surrey peace council, J. Figgins, former Secretary-General of the National Union of Railwaymen said: Britain should insist on Syngman Rhee being made to accept the stipulations of the truce agreement in Korea. Figgins added that the U.S. was doing all in its power to prevent a peaceful settlement of world problems. He stressed that Britain and the British people were strong enough to make a substantial contribution to ensuring peace. But, he said, in order to ensure peace, the British people must actively fight for it.

Ivor Montagu, Secretary of the World Peace Council, in an article in the "Daily Worker" pointed to the need for keen vigilance and vigorous activity to frustrate the manoeuvres of the reactionary forces.

Montagu stressed the need for extensive campaigns for signatures, resolutions and deputations which would outstrip by far all previous signature campaigns. He said that support must be given to the initiative of all who stand for negotiations, irrespective of political convictions, and that all obstacles must be tirelessly and ruthlessly overcome.

Call to People of Belgium

A meeting of Belgian peace supporters in Brussels was attended by representatives of different sections of the population, drawn from all over the country: factory and office workers, peasants, teachers, professors, traders, employers, clergymen and by people of various political trends: Catholics, Socialists and Communists. The meeting discussed the tasks which the recent session of the World Peace Council placed before all peace supporters.

actively participate in the struggle for peace. We addressed a letter to our Members of Parliament, he said, requesting them not to ratify the "European Defence Community" treaty. In the space of a few hours more than five hundred miners affixed their signatures to the letter.

Baron Allard, member of the Belgian Union for Peace, exposed the anti-Soviet propaganda. I am convinced, he said, that the Soviet Union does not want war.

The meeting called on the men and women of Belgium actively to support the

Session of National Assembly, Hungarian People's Republic

A session of the new Hungarian National Assembly took place in Budapest on July 3-4.

On a motion of the People's Independence Front the session unanimously elected Sandor Ronai Chairman of the Assembly. Jozsef Mekis and Jozsef Nagy-Istok were elected Deputy Chairmen.

The Assembly then elected the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, the composition of which was also submitted by the People's Independence Front. István Dobi was elected Chairman of the Presidium with Jozsef Revai and Daniel Nagy as Vice-Chairmen, Ivan Darabos was elected Secretary.

The Council of Ministers resigned, in accordance with the Constitution, at its meeting on July 2.

On the proposal of the People's Independence Front the session elected the new Council of Ministers. Imre Nagy was elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Ernő Gerő and Andras Hegedüs as Vice Chairmen. The session also appointed the Supreme Prosecutor.

After the election of the Government Imre Nagy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke about the programme of the new Government.

The programme was unanimously adopted.

WORKING PEOPLE OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC EXPRESS FULL CONFIDENCE IN THEIR GOVERNMENT

The working people of the German Democratic Republic and all peace-loving Germans have answered the June 17, fascist provocation with a broad movement in support of the Government measures aimed at further improving the conditions of the people and at a speedy restoration of the unity of Germany. In the stream of letters, messages and resolutions addressed to the Government representatives of different sections of the population express support for the political course of the Socialist Unity Party and the Government and pledge to spare no effort in carrying it out.

In a resolution addressed to the Government the Democratic Bloc in the Ludwigs-lust district declares that the measures of the Government aimed at improving the conditions of the population and at achieving the unity of Germany correspond to the

Council and its recommendations for cultural exchange are documents of enormous rallying and organising force.

The World Peace Council stressed the need to end all wars now in progress, to end the acts of aggression against the independence of the peoples and above all the need for an immediate truce in Korea on the basis of the agreements already reached. The security of the peoples and preservation of peace can be ensured if the peoples insist on respect for their sovereignty, if they fight against foreign interference in arranging their life, against military bases and all forms of occupation of their countries by foreign troops. The World Peace Council has once more confirmed the right of the German people to re-unification and national sovereignty, with the proviso that Germany respects the security of its neighbours and prevents the revival of militarism and revanchism. It confirmed the right of the Japanese people to national sovereignty on the basis of a peace treaty recognised by all countries concerned and which would guarantee the security of the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. It demanded recognition of the lawful right of China and all other nations to be represented in the United Nations Organisation by the governments of their choice.

The call of the World Peace Council—to redouble the efforts of the people for negotiations aimed at the peaceful settlement of all controversial issues, its call for unfolding a broad international campaign in favour of negotiations—addressed to all peoples, to all organisations and groups of different political, religious and other beliefs and trends, to all ordinary people and outstanding personalities of all convictions—corresponds to the aspirations of all progressive mankind. In the course of this campaign the peoples will express, in varying organisational forms, the demand for a peaceful settlement of all controversial problems. "It is for us all", reads the Appeal of the World Peace Council, "to support every move—from whatsoever government it may come—to settle disputes by peaceful means. It is for us all to frustrate the efforts of those who prevent or delay agreement".

The simple and humane demand—to settle disputes, arising between states, not by means of bloodshed and wholesale slaughter, but by means of negotiation on the basis of complete equality and respect for national sovereignty cannot but evoke the sympathy and support of every honest person.

However, not a few difficulties stand in the way of solving the problems which complicate the international situation. It would be naive to presume that the forces of reaction and war will easily abandon their aims. We are still confronted with a resolute and difficult battle for peace. Everybody knows that in the U.S. and in other capitalist countries there are small but influential groups which openly oppose negotiations, or, in words express themselves in favour of negotiations, while actually continuing their "policy of force", the "cold war" policy and the arms drive. We cannot overlook the fact that after the ignominious failure of the Berlin provocation the U.S. press and a number of American political leaders and state officials openly called for a repetition of provocative acts against the German Democratic Republic and for extending them to the countries of people's democracy.

Only those who deliberately close their eyes to the machinations of the enemies of peace fail to see as links of one and the same chain the gamble of the foreign hirelings in Berlin, the provocative actions of the Syngman Rhee in Korea, the incitement of aggressive circles in the U.S. and of the organs of reactionary propaganda to renounce international co-operation, and

able ruthlessly to expose them before the popular masses and to isolate them.

The World Peace Council, which adheres to the principle of not discussing the merits or demerits of one or another system, of one or another way of life, gave a splendid example of extending co-operation in this common struggle for peace by people of most diverse views and opinions. This example shows the tremendous possibilities for broadening the peace movement in the world-wide campaign for negotiations.

In many countries discussion of the decisions of the World Peace Council has already been started. Work is underway to popularise these decisions. The national peace committees are calling on their activists to take these decisions to the masses, to explain their significance to each person. In the capitalist and colonial countries there are still many men and women who either lack a clear understanding of the noble aims of the movement of the peoples for peace, or, deceived by the foul falsehoods and slander disseminated by those who are opposed to easing the world tension, are mistrustful of the movement of peace supporters. Large-scale work for explaining the decisions of the World Peace Council will help these people to realise the genuine character of the peace movement, help them to take an active part in the world campaign for negotiations.

It would be wrong to condemn anyone—he be worker, peasant, employee or intellectual—because he has not yet joined the peace movement. It would be wrong to regard any honest person as being lost to the struggle for peace. Today he may display passivity but tomorrow he may join the organised front of peace and become an active member. This can be achieved by persistent, stubborn, persevering explanatory work among all sections of the population.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, closely linked with the broad masses and drawing their strength from these masses, regard the struggle for peace as their main task and link all their work with the struggle for preserving peace. They see the guarantee of its success first of all in strengthening and extending unity of the working class and of all working people. Every working man, be he Communist, Socialist, Catholic, Radical or non-party, condemns the policy of the armaments drive and its consequences, condemns interference in the internal affairs of other states. All stand for a peaceful settlement of international differences, for a policy of negotiations. This is the basis for broad unity of action around the varied concrete questions of the struggle for peace, for negotiations, the basis for united action by members of the different parties and by people with no party affiliation, by members of the mass organisations, by citizens and governments.

The duty of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to act as initiators in building this unity in town and countryside, in factory and office, in houses and city blocks. The duty of the Party propagandists and agitators, of the Communist and democratic press is to give the maximum support to the international campaign for negotiations. The true word of the Communist will always find the way to the hearts of the common people. Selfless struggle for peace will always meet with sympathy and understanding among the working people.

Launching the all-out international campaign for negotiations the movement of the peoples for peace acquires new strength. It is becoming better and better organised and its mass base is extending. Therein lies the guarantee that the idea of negotiations will triumph, that the forces of peace will compel the forces of war to retreat.

Towards All-India Peace Council Session

A session of the All-India Peace Council, to be held in Patna, Bihar state, on July 17-20, will discuss the reports by the Indian delegates to the session of the World Peace Council in Budapest. Peace meetings to be held simultaneously will be attended by representatives of the intelligentsia.

The Pakistan Peace Committee has resolved to send a delegation to the session of the All-India Peace Council. The purpose of this delegation is to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

At the suggestion of the All-India Peace Council a convention on "Peace, India's Economy and Living Standards" will be held in Patna on July 20. Businessmen, economists, peasants, trade unionists and social workers will be present.

Different circles are holding detailed discussions on the questions to be dealt with at the convention.

For Peaceful Settlement of Unsolved Questions

A "Peace Assembly" of the Escuintla Department, Guatemala, was attended by over 500 delegates representing all sections of the population, including trade unionists and members of peasant and other organisations.

More than thirty delegates took part in the discussion. The Assembly unanimously adopted decisions calling for an end to the world tension and for a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions by means of negotiations, the signing of a truce in Korea and a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers. The Assembly called upon the people to uphold the independence and sovereignty of Guatemala.

ference of the Surrey peace council. J.Figgins, former Secretary-General of the National Union of Railwaymen said: Britain should insist on Syngman Rhee being made to accept the stipulations of the truce agreement in Korea. Figgins added that the U.S. was doing all in its power to prevent a peaceful settlement of world problems. He stressed that Britain and the British people were strong enough to make a substantial contribution to ensuring peace. But, he said, in order to ensure peace, the British people must actively fight for it.

Call to People of Belgium

A meeting of Belgian peace supporters in Brussels was attended by representatives of different sections of the population, drawn from all over the country: factory and office workers, peasants, teachers, professors, traders, employers, clergymen and by people of various political trends: Catholics, Socialists and Communists. The meeting discussed the tasks which the recent session of the World Peace Council placed before all peace supporters.

Addressing the meeting, Isabelle Blume, member of the World Peace Council and Member of Parliament, suggested that the first thing to do was to organise collection of signatures to the petition urging the Government to begin negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement of all controversial questions.

Van den Bulck, active member of the Socialist Party, expressed agreement with the idea of negotiations for settling international questions.

Vandermeynsbrugge, a miner delegate, said that the miners in the Marie-Jose pit in Mauraige (Hainaut Province) unanimously support the Belgian Union for Peace and

Montagu, Secretary of the World Peace Council, in an article in the "Daily Worker" pointed to the need for keen vigilance and vigorous activity to frustrate the manoeuvres of the reactionary forces.

Montagu stressed the need for extensive campaigns for signatures, resolutions and deputations which would outstrip by far all previous signature campaigns. He said that support must be given to the initiative of all who stand for negotiations, irrespective of political convictions, and that all obstacles must be tirelessly and ruthlessly overcome.

actively participate in the struggle for peace. We addressed a letter to our Members of Parliament, he said, requesting them not to ratify the "European Defence Community" treaty. In the space of a few hours more than five hundred miners affixed their signatures to the letter.

Baron Allard, member of the Belgian Union for Peace, exposed the anti-Soviet propaganda. I am convinced, he said, that the Soviet Union does not want war.

The meeting called on the men and women of Belgium actively to support the demands addressed to the Government: to fight for settlement of all controversial international questions through peaceful negotiations; immediately to end the participation in the Korean war and to demand the speedy signing of a truce; to refuse to ratify the "European Defence Community" treaty, resolutely to support the initiative for the convening of a Four Power conference for a speedy settlement of the German problem; to establish normal economic relations and fruitful cultural exchange with all countries, without any discrimination in this matter.

ministers, spoke about the programme of the new Government.

The programme was unanimously adopted.

WORKING PEOPLE OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC EXPRESS FULL CONFIDENCE IN THEIR GOVERNMENT

The working people of the German Democratic Republic and all peace-loving Germans have answered the June 17 fascist provocation with a broad movement in support of the Government measures aimed at further improving the conditions of the people and at a speedy restoration of the unity of Germany. In the stream of letters, messages and resolutions addressed to the Government representatives of different sections of the population express support for the political course of the Socialist Unity Party and the Government and pledge to spare no effort in carrying it out.

In a resolution addressed to the Government the Democratic Bloc in the Ludwigs-lust district declares that the measures of the Government aimed at improving the conditions of the population and at achieving the unity of Germany correspond to the aspirations of all peace-loving and honest Germans.

The Central Board of the Liberal-Democratic Party adopted a resolution which condemned the June 17 fascist provocation, expressed confidence in the Government of the German Democratic Republic and called upon the members of the Liberal-Democratic Party to spare no effort in the struggle for the speedy realisation of the noble national aims of the German people—the establishment of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany and the signing of a just peace treaty with Germany.

AGAINST PROVOCATIONS OF ENEMIES OF PEACE

The gamble of the foreign hirelings in Berlin and the criminal Syngman Rhee provocation in Korea evoked the indignation of all people of good will. Considerable sections of the public in all countries point out that these provocations were committed precisely at the moment when, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the democratic camp as a whole, the idea of negotiations began to prevail over the idea of inciting international conflicts, when a real opportunity appeared for easing the international tension.

The U.S. capitalist press, aided by the reactionary press in Western Europe, now seeks to misinform public opinion, to conceal the real inspirers and organisers of the provocations, namely, the aggressive imperialist circles in the U.S. It is precisely for this reason that a noisy slander campaign was unloosed against the countries of the democratic camp.

But truth will out!

And, willy-nilly, the truth about these events penetrates even into the columns of the Western press. Way back in May this year the American magazine "Monthly Review" pointed out that individuals like Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Adenauer and John Foster Dulles would surely have a go at organising "super-provocations". The Berlin venture was precisely one of these "super-provocations". Millions of dollars were lavished on the preparations for it. The London "New Statesman and Nation" recalled that millions of dollars had been spent on radio stations and "on the organisation of an underground in Eastern Germany". The "Economist", another British journal, commented: "Here, surely, is the kind of climax towards which the propaganda of the BBC, the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe has been working for years".

It is common knowledge that the U.S. Congress allocates hundreds of millions of

dollars for the upkeep of spies, assassins and provocateurs whom the U.S. intelligence organs infiltrate into the peace-loving countries. From the above-mentioned statements of the British press it follows that not a few million dollars from this fund were spent on training spies and diversionists in Western Germany. The reactionary circles in the U.S. were the inspirers of the notorious "X-day"—the plan of attack on the German Democratic Republic.

In recent months representatives of the U.S. Administration have displayed special interest in Berlin. In April, Wilson, U.S. Secretary for Defence, visited Berlin. Wilson was followed in May by a special State Department commission whose members included William Donovan, former chief of the U.S. Strategic Service. On June 15 the press reported that General Ridgway had paid an "unexpected" visit to Berlin... The democratic press justly points out that this succession of visits was far from being accidental, that it was a tour of inspection of the state of preparedness for the June provocation.

When the Berlin provocation of the foreign hirelings ended in scandalous fiasco the reactionary circles in the U.S. sought to shed their responsibility for it. But they will not succeed in deceiving the peoples! It is a fact that the gangs of fascist thugs were formed and trained in the American Zone.

It is a fact that U.S. officers directed the actions of the provocateurs, instructed them and openly issued orders to them.

It is a fact that U.S. aircraft dropped leaflets, prepared in advance, over the democratic sector of Berlin.

All the facts testify that the threads of the June 17 provocation lead to the American sector in Berlin, to the American Occupation Zone in Germany.

Equally irrefutable is the fact that Syngman Rhee's provocation was perpetrated with the obvious connivance of the U.S. military authorities and that reactionary circles in the U.S. continue to encourage Rhee's efforts to break-up the negotiations.

The Indian newspaper "Age" commented: If America wants Asia to believe in its honesty and the sincerity of its striving to establish peace in Asia it must stop its devilish instigation of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek who have proved to be the bitterest enemies of peace in Korea.

The word "peace" evokes panic among the ruling circles in the U.S. The American newspaper "Capital Times" frankly admitted that Rhee's diversion aimed at prolonging the war, was a moment of great joy for those Americans who sought to convert the Korean conflict into a big war against Communist China and the Soviet Union.

The adventurist policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles is meeting with increasing resistance in the West European countries. Even the U.S. bourgeois press admits that serious differences exist between the U.S.A. and the West European states on vital international issues, that Europe is sick of U.S. aid and that dissension is rife between the U.S. and its partners. Walter Lippmann, "New York Herald Tribune" commentator expresses the view that there is a break-up of the structure of U.S. foreign policy in relation to Europe and that no admonitions or threats to stop subsidies can repair or restore it.

The failure of the Berlin provocation has not brought its organisers and inspirers to their senses.

Reactionary newspapers and congressmen in the U.S. call for a repetition of the provocation against the German Demo-

cratic Republic, for provoking disturbances in the People's Democracies, for intensification of the subversive activity against the U.S.S.R. The "New York Herald Tribune" calls for an active underground of anti-national, reactionary forces in the People's Democracies. According to this newspaper the fomenting of new provocations is worth taking some risk.

The purpose of this provocative campaign, as acknowledged by the American press, is to aggravate the international situation, to exert "pressure" on the U.S.S.R. But is it not clear that this long-bankrupt "policy of force" is doomed to failure this time too.

It is impossible to disregard the lessons of history. And the lessons of history testify that the policy of diktat and threats has never brought success to those who sought to apply it in relation to the U.S.S.R.

The facts cannot be ignored. And the facts testify that the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union meets with growing support all over the world, whereas the adventurous policy of U.S. aggressive circles is angrily condemned by the peoples and does not meet with support even among their Atlantic bloc partners.

The aggressive circles in the U.S. pay no heed to the general striving of the peoples for peace. They hatch slander campaigns, resort to provocations, seek to aggravate the international situation at all cost. They think that in this way they will achieve their aggressive aims more easily. But the results are the reverse. Anyone who is not blind can see that such an unreasonable policy merely leads to greater isolation of the aggressive circles.

Peace-loving mankind follows with close attention the intrigues of the enemies of peace. It sees its task in further whetting its vigilance, in further developing the fight for peace and against the criminal encroachments of the enemies of peace.

VOLUME XI OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS IN GREEK TRANSLATION

The Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

Greece has issued in Greek translation Volume XI of J. V. Stalin's works.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE AFTER PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION IN ITALY*

During the past twelve months—and not only in connection with the election campaign but also in connection with the results of the Parliamentary election—profound changes have taken place in the general political situation in the country and above all in the popular, democratic movement. During this period the Italian people, the democratic forces and the Communist Party have come up against the clearly expressed intention, the direct threat of an anti-democratic, anti-constitutional coup d'état.

This threat emanated from the leading group of the Christian Democratic Party headed in the first place by de Gasperi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Scelba, Minister of the Interior. This threat arose, of course, not after their discussion of the results of last year's municipal elections, it was the natural outcome of all their previous policy—the policy of violating the Constitution and democratic law, of crude discrimination against citizens in the interests of the privileged capitalist groups.

Acting together with this leading group were those who still continue to head the small parties—satellites of the Christian

Democratic Party. However it was not difficult to see that this bloc was but a screen for a more dangerous bloc of the leading Vatican circles and the groups directing the imperialist policy of the U.S.

But the June 7 election sharply, vigorously and decisively halted the realisation of the clerical plans. The intention to effect a coup d'état, the condition for which was the adoption and implementation of the fraudulent electoral law, was frustrated. The schemes plotted in this direction by the reactionary ruling circles both inside the country and abroad, have, at the moment, suffered fiasco. The popular and democratic forces, filled with the determination to defend by all means the democratic constitutional republican system, established by the Italian people, have acquired a new stimulus and prestige, renewed strength which everybody must take into account. This signifies that we are faced with a profound democratic awakening of the masses of the Italian people. This is the first fact from which we must proceed in analysing the present situation.

I.

The election was a serious manifestation of democracy and was outstanding as a big success for democracy. In saying this we must not overlook the restricted character of this manifestation of democracy, the restricted character not only of the expression of the will of the electorate but in general of the democratic system so long as power remains in the hands of the conservative, reactionary parties of the bourgeoisie.

This restricted character revealed itself in this election even more clearly than in the 1946 and 1948 elections. In the 1948 election the ostentatious pressure exerted by the clerical party and the leaders of U.S. imperialist policy in their efforts to intimidate public opinion and to force the electorate to vote for reaction was, perhaps, greater than was the case this year. In the recent election, and we must admit this, the ostentatious pressure although less, was more effective because it was planned better and was better organised. Organised pressure on the electorate was exerted in the most varied and, to our regret, in more effective forms. The state fully supported the clerical party, its stand, its election lists and its candidates. We cannot define the varied forms of this interference in the election by all the state authorities, beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest, exercising pressure on the electorate, but we can, however, evaluate its significance.

The election struggle fully involved, both in industrial enterprises and in rural villages, the economic organisations of the industrialists and landlords, and also the mass organisations put at the disposal of their masters by the clericals and their allies. The principle of backing the government supporters and of discrimination against its opponents was widely used. Finally, the church organisations also openly interfered in the election thus flagrantly violating state law, the republican Constitution and the Concordat (agreement between church and state.—Ed.) which is also an integral part of the Constitution. The church interfered in the election in order to get votes, to intimidate and terrorize the electorate and in

which creates new conditions for the development of the entire political struggle in the near future. Consequently new conditions are also being created for the development of our Party, for its work for winning the majority of the working class and of all working people, for extending its alliances with the non-proletarian strata and groups, for its political and organisational consolidation.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that I give first place to, and put in the centre of the victory won by us, the internal and not the international situation. International events, undoubtedly, exercised a dominating influence on the election campaign in Italy. The nature of the development of these events, taking place just at the time our election campaign got underway, was, undoubtedly, one of the contributory factors to the victory of the democratic forces. The peace initiative of the Soviet Union, the policy of peace and of easing the international tension pursued for many years by Comrade Stalin and further developed by the comrades now heading the Soviet Union; the beginning of fresh negotiations aimed at securing a truce in Korea; the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war; the further negotiations aimed at regulating the exchange of all prisoners of war and at signing a truce and establishing peace in the Far East,—all contributed to concretising the perspectives of the policy of peace which we, over a period of years, have been suggesting to the people of Italy.

The steps undertaken in this direction in other countries by government members—not by Communists but by state and political leaders of different trends—conservatives, Left Catholics, Labour Party leaders and radicals—showed the Italian voters that the necessity of preserving peace, the demand for a peace policy are not merely "baggage" which Communists use for winning votes. The point is that the need to preserve peace is increasingly and concretely sensed by the people of Europe and of the world.

It so happened, and this occurred thanks

*
Palmiro Togliatti
General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party

* *

of others, must compare its own policy with that proposed by the other parties which will inevitably lead to something new, something different from the old.

Further, there are more naive and elementary forms. These are peculiar to men and women from the people, who, aware of the results of the election, and proceeding, above all, from the failure of the fraudulent electoral law and consequently from the defeat of the previous clerical majority, draw the conclusion that the leaders of the Left Parties must take the reins of power into their hands. We receive hundreds and hundreds of letters from men and women unknown to us, from the most varied and most remote localities, containing demands, sometimes big and sometimes small, but all of which, proceeding from the fact that the people have won a political victory, voice general anticipation of a better life.

Then, there is the more widespread form which has not as yet expressed itself in an organised way but which is common to all who have suffered in the past from the consequences of the clerical policy and who now want an end to this suffering. To this number belongs the huge army of unemployed who await the moment when for the solution of their problem something more dignified will be found than the "labour constructions" where they are paid a few hundred lira a day with the permission of the priest and the clerical deputy. They include the thousands and thousands of working people's families thrown onto the streets by the closing in recent years of many enterprises in all parts of the country and, unfortunately, which still threatens the working people today. From the trials of these families there arises and grows the vital need to put an end to the industrial decline in the system of Italian economy.

Then, there are the men and women—workers, toiling peasants and government employees—who have been subjected to persecution for their economic or political struggle in defence of the rights and democratic principles sanctioned by the Constitution. Thousands and thousands of families anticipate the annulment of the unjust sanctions in relation to themselves and the restoration of the things unjustly taken from them by the rulers.

There are also countless masses of people who have been deprived of shelter. These people ask whether the time will eventually come when decent homes will be built for them, which will enable them to move from the slums and enjoy better conditions.

There are small producers in town and countryside who, reading their newspapers containing reports of declared profits, ask whether justice will finally be established in this sphere, whether part of the taxes unjustly levied on them will, at long last, be removed and levied on those who, with the connivance of the clerical authorities, dodge paying taxes.

There are, in addition, vast numbers of ordinary people from all social strata—

and even earlier, precisely from the moment the election results became known. All we demanded was that the election results be taken into account. If it is true that the election was a great democratic fact, then the rules of democracy must be respected and conclusions drawn from this, it follows that all who abandoned democracy in the past should now return to it.

We address this invitation to all state authorities. We address it in the first place to the Christian Democratic leaders and this party as a whole. We address it to the leaders of the parties—satellites of the Christian Democrats. We likewise address it to those state authorities who in the past sinned against democracy. We have a Constitution which is democratic and we want Italian political life to follow the democratic pathway indicated by this Constitution. And while pursuing this pathway it is necessary first of all to take into account the election results and to draw from them the inevitable conclusions.

We are not, of course, building illusions. The results we achieved in the election were attained in struggle against all the accompanying difficulties. On the other hand the clerical leaders and their associates have already raised a hue and cry, denying the need for any change in the political course hitherto pursued by them. It appears that to achieve, at least partially, the aim we have set ourselves, i.e. to obtain respect for democratic norms, we must again resort to widespread mobilisation of the masses, unfold active work and political struggle both inside and outside Parliament and demand respect for the election results.

We demand from all parties, from all state authorities, from all Italian citizens—champions of democracy—an end to the hate and slander campaign directed against the advanced section of the people; we demand that all parties draw closer to the people, that they open their eyes to the real state of affairs in the part of the world which today is marching triumphantly along the pathway of socialist transformations and to the reality of the Italian situation which demands that Italy should also take this pathway.

In the sphere of political action in the near future we see the need for all parties and politicians who sense, as we do, the needs of the country, to make concrete efforts in order, by comparing programmes and suggestions, to draft at least some widely acceptable lines and in this way give life to a new orientation of national policy.

We submitted a clear-cut programme to the electorate. We popularised it and upheld it during the election campaign. We, however, agree to cut our demands to the minimum, or at any rate what we have advanced as a basis for discussion and for

rapprochement of the various political groups conscious of the need for a profound change in the political leadership.

In the sphere of foreign policy we demand an open statement by the Government in support of the already suggested measures aimed at easing the international tension, at preserving peace; we insist on the withdrawal of the demand submitted to Parliament for ratification of the "European Defence Community" treaty; we demand recognition of the Chinese People's Republic in order to contribute to relaxation of the tension also in that part of the world and to facilitate resumption of trade and economic relations beneficial to Italy; we demand, finally, rejection of any American control over our foreign trade so that it might freely develop in all directions.

As regards home policy we demand above all that, in the enterprises, in agriculture, in industrial training, in offices, in schools and in all other places, the law and the Constitution be again respected in relation to all working people and to all citizens; we demand that the sanctions taken in the recent past against strikers be eliminated; we demand a broad amnesty which would release first of all those sentenced for actions committed during the partisan war, a general amnesty and not a pardon for the thugs who served Mussolini's "Salò Republic" the question of whose release is shamelessly discussed each time by de Gasperi with the remnants of this republic; we demand that all government authorities respect the Republican Constitution and all its norms; we demand an end to the political discrimination against citizens and in particular an end to the discrimination which injures the General Confederation of Labour, the working people fighting for their demands and their interests and against whom the Government uses the armed forces of the state.

In the sphere of economic policy we demand an immediate and considerable reduction in expenditure on rearmament, which would facilitate extension of the programme of house building and the carrying out of reforms in other spheres in the interests of the people; we demand that a new agrarian reform law be approved and the law for the reform of agricultural agreements be adopted at last; we demand a just tax reform which would ease the tax burden borne by small and medium-sized employers and by the people and which would place this burden on the rich; we demand that a discussion be started among the different parties and in Parliament concerning the possibility and the need for carrying out nationalisation measures, even partial nationalisation of the big monopoly enterprises.

III.

Enumerating these demands we have no intention of outlining a complete government programme or of strictly defining conditions for our future position in Parliament.

We simply want to make the first attempt which would open a discussion, to begin to compare the programme and political positions which we consider necessary for rectifying the mistakes of the past, for renovating what needs renovation in the leadership of the economic and political life

closely linked with the masses, which would not separate itself from any section of the working people, which would be aware of and take into account the interests and needs of all sections and fight for their satisfaction, a Party which would seek and employ new, different and varied forms of activity, of which we had not even thought in the past, which would enable us to maintain contact with groups of the working

FOR DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME, FOR POLICY OF PEACE

*Resolution of Plenum,
Central Committee,
Italian Communist Party*

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party was held in Rome on July 2-4. There was only one item on the agenda—"The struggle for peace, democracy and well-being for the people after the June 7 general election". The report was made by Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Communist Party.

The report was followed by discussion. Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, dwelt on the work of the Party organisations during the election campaign. The main task of the organisations of the Communist Party, he said, is to preserve and strengthen contact with the broad masses who voted for the Party and who look forward to radical changes in the political and social situation in the country.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Party Leadership, pointed to the necessity of leading the struggle for partial and local demands within the framework of the broader perspective of general reforms. Comrades Grieco, Bardini, Cacchiapuoti, Berazzi, Marcelliano and many others also spoke.

The resolution adopted at the end of the meeting stressed that despite the tremendous pressure exerted by state and church, aimed at violating the freedom of election, the democratic and popular forces won victory. What Italy needs first of all, says the resolution, is a government that would regard as its most urgent task large-scale and systematic work aimed at doing away with the poverty of the working people, at raising the standard of living, generally, at putting an end to the standstill in industry, at developing the southern areas, at extending house-building for the working people, extending foreign trade and at elaborating a plan of social reforms in the interests of the people.

SOVIET HARVESTER COMBINES ON CHINESE FIELDS

The newspaper "Anhuijhpao" carries reports about the work of the Soviet harvester combines on the fields of the Fangchuhu state farm, Anhwei Province. In the space of one week the combines harvested 9,275 mou of wheat, and other grain crops (1 mou equals 0.06 hectares). This year's average wheat yield on the state farm is 1½ times the yield reaped by the peasants in the neighbouring districts.

During the harvesting the state farm was visited every day by representatives of peasants from different parts of the province who wanted to see the Soviet machines at work. Admiring the work of the "Stalinets-4" self-propelled combine, Hua Yuan, leader of one of the peasant mutual aid teams said: the work done by the combine in one day would require over 300 man-days; another peasant, Li Shu-kiang, said: I shall do my best to see that our mutual aid team grows stronger and develops into a producer co-operative. Then we shall be able to use these wonderful machines on our fields.

PROGRESS OF COAL INDUSTRY IN POLAND

Coal mining is an important branch of the Polish national economy. The Six-Year Plan envisages, by 1955, the last year of the plan, an annual output

planned better and was better organised. Organised pressure on the electorate was exerted in the most varied and, to our regret, in more effective forms. The state fully supported the clerical party, its stand, its election lists and its candidates. We cannot define the varied forms of this interference in the election by all the state authorities, beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest, exercising pressure on the electorate, but we can, however, evaluate its significance.

The election struggle fully involved, both in industrial enterprises and in rural villages, the economic organisations of the industrialists and landlords, and also the mass organisations put at the disposal of their masters by the clericals and their allies. The principle of backing the government supporters and of discrimination against its opponents was widely used. Finally, the church organisations also openly interfered in the election thus flagrantly violating state law, the republican Constitution and the Concordat (agreement between church and state.—Ed.) which is also an integral part of the Constitution. The church interfered in the election in order to get votes, to intimidate and terrorize the electorate and, in this way, to distort its will.

All this we cannot and must not forget. Even when we recognise that the results of the election brought victory to democracy we must always explain the restricted character of democracy in elections in present-day Italy, of bourgeois-democratic regimes in general. The fight for genuinely democratic elections must be continued. If we objectively analyse how the election results were influenced by the violation of law, by violations aimed at restricting the freedom of the electorate, we can assert that had it not been for these violations our victory would have been, undoubtedly, on a scale that would have enabled us completely to remove the present clerical Government. It will be no exaggeration to say that had free expression of the will of the electorate and the equality of all citizens been respected, our Party obviously would have received one and a half times more votes.

Despite all this we, in the sphere of internal relations in our country, registered a big victory. This is a vital fact, a fact

II.

This twofold result of the election testifies to the high vigilance and democratic consciousness of the Italian voter and, above all, it revealed the profound discontent which has gripped all sections of the population in all regions, towns and villages, in the north, in the middle of the country and in the south. This profound discontent lies at the base not only of the big success won by the Left parties in the election but also, in large measure, lies at the base of the corresponding results achieved by the Right parties—the Monarchists and fascists.

The profound discontent manifested in the election grips also a section of the electors who voted for the Christian Democrats, working people, organised in the trade unions led by Catholics, who hoped by electing individual Christian Democratic candidates to bring about a change in the economic and general policy conducted by the Government until now.

This profound and general discontent of the majority of the Italian population, caused by the present situation in the country, has not yet found expression in revolutionary form. It is manifested in calm democratic form. This discontent, however, found, and this should be underlined, characteristic expression especially

or easing of economic conditions. For many years by Comrade Stalin and further developed by the comrades now heading the Soviet Union; the beginning of fresh negotiations aimed at securing a truce in Korea; the agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war; the further negotiations aimed at regulating the exchange of all prisoners of war and at signing a truce and establishing peace in the Far East,—all contributed to concretising the perspectives of the policy of peace which we, over a period of years, have been suggesting to the people of Italy.

The steps undertaken in this direction in other countries by government members—not by Communists but by state and political leaders of different trends—conservatives, Left Catholics, Labour Party leaders and radicals—showed the Italian voters that the necessity of preserving peace, the demand for a peace policy are not merely "baggage" which Communists use for winning votes. The point is that the need to preserve peace is increasingly and concretely sensed by the people of Europe and of the world.

It so happened, and this occurred thanks to the development of events, that in the period when our election campaign unfolded, the American war provocateurs and those supporting them found themselves in the position of growing isolation. At times it turned out that the only ones going with the Americans were the West German Chancellor and the Chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, that is, if one discounts the puppets in the Far East acting on orders of the American imperialists. All this deeply influenced electors who had not yet been won by our propaganda and by our activity to the side of the peace policy. All this demonstrated that the expressed will of the Italian people was also, to a great degree, a vote for peace. Voting as they did the Italian people made a big contribution to the easing of the international tension, to the cause of peace. Much more favourable conditions were established for extending the fight for peace. Conditions of profound crisis set in in the entire foreign policy hitherto conducted by the clerical party on orders from the Vatican hierarchy and the foreign imperialists.

at the time the election results became known. The Government banned manifestations on the occasion of the election results, but manifestations took place all the same and, assuming simple, elementary forms both in town and countryside, were of an extremely interesting nature. People embraced, wept and rejoiced. This was an outburst of joy the source of which was the knowledge that the people had succeeded in voicing not only their own discontent, but also in creating a new situation which somehow or other must lead to a change. From this stems a more significant fact in the present situation, leaving aside the collapse of the attempt at a reactionary coup d'état. There is a general anticipation, felt in the most varied sections of the population and in all spheres, of changes, of something new that is bound to take place in the administration of the country and which must lead to better satisfaction of the demands, needs and aspirations of the different sections of the population.

This general anticipation takes on varied forms. For the politician it takes on the complicated form of counting the votes in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate as a result of which he comes to the conclusion that the political monopoly of the Christian Democrats has ended, that this Party can no longer do all that it wants and that it must take into account the demands and the will

of workers, toiling peasants and government employees—who have been subjected to persecution for their economic or political struggle in defence of the rights and democratic principles sanctioned by the Constitution. Thousands and thousands of families anticipate the annulment of the unjust sanctions in relation to themselves and the restoration of the things unjustly taken from them by the rulers.

There are also countless masses of people who have been deprived of shelter. These people ask whether the time will eventually come when decent homes will be built for them, which will enable them to move from the slums and enjoy better conditions.

There are small producers in town and countryside who, reading their newspapers containing reports of declared profits, ask whether justice will finally be established in this sphere, whether part of the taxes unjustly levied on them will, at long last, be removed and levied on those who, with the connivance of the clerical authorities, dodge paying taxes.

There are, in addition, vast numbers of ordinary people from all social strata—industrial workers, working people, intellectuals—who, experiencing the day-to-day violence and arbitrariness and the high-handed action of the clerical leaders, see people with lower qualifications promoted because of nepotism on the part of a Minister or some other smaller fry. Suffering from this, both materially and morally, these people demand the elimination of injustice, the establishment and maintenance of a regime of equality and respect for all citizens.

There are cultural workers, big and small, writers, professors, students who hope that an end will come to the time when any of them has but to acknowledge the value of our teaching on social emancipation to be all but ousted from civic life.

There are millions of radio listeners who consider that it is necessary to put an end once and for all to the flood of slander and preaching of hatred among nations alternated with Americanised idiotic "art" performances.

Generally speaking there is widespread anticipation among the people, a universal anticipation, a deep striving for better well-being, of greater justice and a better life. The people insist on a better attitude in relation to themselves, and finally, on respect, as inscribed in the Constitution, for their rights, liberties, equality and the dignity of all citizens, irrespective of social status, residence and nature of their work.

Today, this is probably the most significant thing in the situation created since the June 7th election. On this we must concentrate the attention of the Party and all public organisations (trade unions, youth and women's organisations), the attention of all who love our country. They must realise that this widespread anticipation of changes in the interests of the people must be satisfied, otherwise deep disappointment may arise among the vast masses of citizens and such disappointment would bode no good either for democracy or for Italy.

We must understand this universal expectation. I would even say that we should stimulate it; we must not be afraid to do so because we know that it is justified, it imposes on us the obligation of maintaining increasingly closer contact with all dissatisfied citizens with a view to converting their just expectations into a new great upsurge of the movement for renovating our social life. We must succeed in heading all who demand justice of any kind, who demand improvement in the name of justice, freedom and defence of their well-being.

This corresponds to the political stand taken by us since the Government crisis

near future we see the need for all parties and politicians who sense, as we do, the needs of the country, to make concrete efforts in order, by comparing programmes and suggestions, to draft at least some widely acceptable lines and in this way give life to a new orientation of national policy.

We submitted a clear-cut programme to the electorate. We popularised it and upheld it during the election campaign. We, however, agree to cut our demands to the minimum, or at any rate what we have advanced as a basis for discussion and for

III.

Enumerating these demands we have no intention of outlining a complete government programme or of strictly defining conditions for our future position in Parliament.

We simply want to make the first attempt which would open a discussion, to begin to compare the programme and political positions which we consider necessary for rectifying the mistakes of the past, for renovating what needs renovation in the leadership of the economic and political life of the country.

As is obvious we seek a concrete agreement which would allow the formation of a government of a new composition, corresponding to the election results, to the hopes and aspirations of the majority of the electorate. We are aware of the difficulties standing in the way of achieving this result, but we believe that our suggestions can become the starting point.

Along this path we shall succeed in making progress only to the extent our Party is able to unfold its work, its activity, its struggle. The success won by us in the election is the final result of the work carried out by us up to the present, the result of the basically correct political line pursued by us in recent years in our big political campaigns, the result of the support accorded these campaigns by the people, the result of our persevering struggle for the vital interests of the working people.

We must consolidate our successes. This is an enormous task, one which we must begin to carry out with new inspiration, new energy, enthusiasm and selflessness.

I would like the comrades fully to appreciate what was the key to our recent success. The key is the carrying out of a correct policy, the fact that we always worked and struggled for establishing close contact between the working masses and the Party. Therein, precisely, lies the key to our success. When, after we renewed our legal political activity in Italy, we spoke about the need to change the character of our Party, to transform it into a Party of the new type, this is what we had in mind: a Party which would be

My counsel to all Party organisations and to all Communists is to draw closer, as quickly as possible, to the masses who voted for us—to the men, women and youth—rally them, talk with them, send Party members to live in the new blocks, to work in the new factories, to take up residence in the new villages in order to have a better understanding of what this part of the people desires and to work better for satisfying its aspirations. On this foundation we shall be able to build a bigger and firmer edifice, we shall be able to review what has been done and what we are doing in the different spheres of our activity both in the organisational and agitation-propaganda spheres. We must know in detail, for example, how our work is being conducted in the factory, what difficulties are encountered in carrying out this work, whether we

law for the reform of agricultural agreements be adopted at last; we demand a just tax reform which would ease the tax burden borne by small and medium-sized employers and by the people and which would place this burden on the rich; we demand that a discussion be started among the different parties and in Parliament concerning the possibility and the need for carrying out nationalisation measures, even partial nationalisation of the big monopoly enterprises.

closely linked with the masses, which would not separate itself from any section of the working people, which would be aware of and take into account the interests and needs of all sections and fight for their satisfaction, a Party which would seek and employ new, different and varied forms of activity, of which we had not even thought in the past, which would enable us to maintain contact with groups of the working people who can be drawn closer to us and won by us.

Here trade union activity stands out in all its forms, the struggle for immediate demands, work among women and a special organisation for this work, work among the youth and also activity far removed from the old traditional forms of the working-class movement but which, in the places where we succeeded in organising it, has given us new contacts with the masses: festivals, different kinds of manifestations, meetings of a non-political character. All this activity imparts to our Party the character of a party which never separates itself from the people, which always feels its contact with the people and which, precisely for this reason, is able to lead them.

We won our biggest success in the election precisely in the places where we succeeded in imparting this new character to our Party. On the other hand, we, with difficulty, achieved success or won limited success precisely in those places where the Party organisations have not acquired this new character, in places where this process is only taking shape, or where, finally, this process encounters resistance, where the Party organisations still adhere to the old, narrow, sectarian, and bureaucratic forms of work which are incapable of imparting to the Party this new character enabling it to reach out to all the people, since, because of its liveliness, this character does not alienate the popular masses but, on the contrary, attracts them, contributes to establishing with them heartfelt relations which precede the establishment of political and ideological contact. We must go ahead in this direction.

really have found the key with which to overcome these difficulties or must still rack our brains to find this key. In the South we must find the organisational forms that would enable us to entrench ourselves in the areas which have never seen the emblem of our Party. We must find, in accordance with the requirements, organisational forms for work among women, forms that would enable us to consolidate the not bad results of the work in this field too. The same goes for the youth, for our cultural activity, etc.

This is the task facing us. Difficult battles await us in Parliament and in the country. Let us not separate the one from the other. There are big tasks ahead of us, tasks which call for hard work. Let us go forward, let us tackle these tasks and thoroughly solve them!

This year's average yield reaped state farm is 1½ times the yield reaped by the peasants in the neighbouring districts. During the harvesting the state farm was visited every day by representatives of peasants from different parts of the province who wanted to see the Soviet machines at work. Admiring the work of the "Stalinets-4" self-propelled combine, Hua Yuan, leader of one of the peasant mutual aid teams said: the work done by the combine in one day would require over 300 man-days; another peasant, Li Shu-kiang, said: I shall do my best to see that our mutual aid team grows stronger and develops into a producer co-operative. Then we shall be able to use these wonderful machines on our fields.

PROGRESS OF COAL INDUSTRY IN POLAND

Coal mining is an important branch of the Polish national economy. The Six-Year Plan envisages, by 1955, the last year of the plan, an annual output of one hundred million tons. Working to fulfil this assignment Polish miners are increasing output year by year. Last year they mined 15 million tons more than in 1938. This year they will give the country 88 million tons—a 28 per cent increase compared with prewar. The miners successfully completed the plan for the first half of the year and produced over 500,000 tons in excess of plan.

The people's state devotes close attention to the everyday conditions of the miners. Considerable house-building is underway in Silesia, where new miners' settlements have already been built. Good headway is being made with construction of a new socialist town for miners in Tichy.

HARVESTING BUMPER CROPS IN BULGARIA

The vast fields of the producer co-operatives and of individual peasants in Bulgaria are yielding bumper crops. The machine and tractor stations and producer co-operatives as well as the work-teams are engaged in emulation for harvesting without losses and in the shortest possible time.

Nearly 1,500 Soviet harvester combines are working on the fields. The first Bulgarian combine, the "Dimitrovs-6" made in the Georgi Dimitrov plant in Russia, has made its appearance.

Harvesting of barley has been completed. The results of the persevering labour gladden the hearts of all. For example, the producer co-operative in the village of Butan, Oryakhev region, gathered 5,200 kilograms of barley per hectare; the producer co-operative in the village of Sofronievo 5,500 kilos to the hectare.

Harvesting of bumper wheat crops is drawing to a close. The Alexander Stamboliyski state farm gathered 2,900 kilograms per hectare; the Vasil Kolarov co-operative in the village of Gorna Gnoinitza, Lomsk region, reached 3,200 kilos per hectare. The work-team headed by Kristina Edreva, outstanding worker in the village of Zlati Trap, Plovdiv region, calculates that it will gather 6,000 kilos per hectare on an area of 30 hectares.

The peasants have already begun to deliver their quotas to state.

For the purpose of facilitating conditions on the fields co-operative kitchens and mobile shops selling food and goods of prime necessity are functioning everywhere. 91 such shops are functioning in the Tynov region alone. The network of summer kindergartens and creches has been extended in the rural areas. Last year there were 3,572 kindergartens and creches catering for 183 thousand children. This year there are 4,135 catering for 190 thousand.

* From report delivered on July 2 at plenum of Central Committee, Italian Communist Party.

In Communist and Workers' Parties

STUDYING AND POPULARISING J. V. STALIN'S "ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM IN THE U.S.S.R." IN JAPAN

J. V. Stalin's classical work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." has aroused deep interest among Japanese Communists and generally among the Japanese people. The work has already been published in several editions.

The Central Committee of the Party has called upon the members to study J. V. Stalin's work and has placed before the members working in the field of political economy the task of compiling a text-book on economic problems, based on the theses contained in J. V. Stalin's work.

J. V. Stalin's work is recommended as a text-book for the "Party education programme" approved by the enlarged 22nd Plenum of the Central Committee. In conformity with this decision the education department of the Central Committee has worked out concrete measures: it has included J. V. Stalin's work in the programme of Party education and has instructed the Party branches to study the work.

The Communist Party, the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society, the Society of Democratic Scientists, the Society for studying the Soviet Union and other progressive organisations are widely popularising "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.". All over the country and especially in Tokyo, Nagoya and other cities,

RUMANIAN COMMUNISTS PREPARING FOR NEW ACADEMIC YEAR IN PARTY EDUCATION NETWORK

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party recently adopted a decision which pointed to the improvement in the work of the Party education network during the past academic year. The level of Party propaganda has also been raised. A considerable number of Party functionaries and workers in the state apparatus, Party members and non-party people, studied works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the documents of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and also the documents of the Rumanian Workers' Party. However, there are Party organisations which did not verify the content of the Party propaganda and permitted distortions in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. There are as yet Party functionaries who display no interest in deepening their political knowledge. Some Party organisations still allocate inadequately trained people for propaganda work. Often the study of theory is not linked with the concrete tasks of the Party organisations.

For the purpose of ensuring a considerable improvement in quality of the propaganda and better organisation of Party education in the next academic year the Central Committee demands that the Party organisations focus attention on the content of the Party propaganda. Party education must be carried out in a way that enables the members to acquire profound mastery of the fundamental tenets of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee has arranged a

numerous classes, talks and lectures are being organised for workers, peasants, youth, students and the intelligentsia. Youth organisations are pledging to study thoroughly J. V. Stalin's work. In a number of places professors and students, following the example of Kobe University, are holding seminars on J. V. Stalin's work.

The press followed publication of the work by featuring articles by Party members and by many progressive scientists and workers in the realm of culture. The magazine "Keizai Hyoron", for example, in its February issue, published an article headed "Law of maximum profit and rebirth of Japanese militarism". It appeared over the signatures of five scientists headed by Toyoda Shiro, member of the Japanese Association of Democratic Scientists. The magazine "Riron" published, also in its February issue, the article "Stalin's Work and Our Problems", over the signatures of fifteen progressive theoreticians.

Dwelling on the problems elaborated in J. V. Stalin's work, the Communist Party is acquainting men and women in Japan also with works published in the Soviet Union. The "Ywasaki Syoten" Publishing House will shortly put out the first symposium of theoretical articles by Soviet authors devoted to J. V. Stalin's work.

and managers of Party consultation centres. The district and city Party committees will approve the tutorial staff for the next academic year.

Party organisations must put an end to the practise of burdening tutors with other Party assignments. The Central Committee decision states that it is necessary to eliminate bureaucratic methods in Party education such as enrolling Party members in courses and classes without taking into consideration their desires and their training, the fixing from the top of a definite day for study by all classes and courses in the given town or district. It is necessary to ensure lively free discussion instead of the scholastic method of questions and answers practised in many places.

The evening Party schools will have as their subjects the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, history of the Rumanian Workers' Party, political economy, world politics, the economy of industry (in towns), economy of agriculture (in rural district schools), organisation of Party and state work, the Russian language.

Seminars are being organised in the regional Party committees for those engaged in self-study of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Advanced classes for study of the history of the C.P.S.U., political economy, dialectical and historical materialism will be organised this year in the regional and city committees.

The Party branches will arrange for monthly reports on the international situation

MAO TSE-TUNG'S WORKS IN LANGUAGES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN CHINA

The People's Publishing House in Singkiang is translating into the Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian languages Volume 2 of "Mao Tse-tung's Selected Works". The works included in the volume are being put out in separate booklets in editions of over 500 thousand, including 34 booklets in Uighur in editions of 450 thousand, 26 booklets in Kazakh in editions of 67 thousand copies and 7 in Mongolian totalling 7 thousand copies. Special guides have been published in Uighur and Kazakh to help those studying Mao Tse-tung's works.

CONSOLIDATE PARTY, STRENGTHEN ITS CONTACT WITH MASSES

Meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party of Chile

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile was held recently.

The meeting noted the growing impoverishment of the masses in Chile and "the threat of economic catastrophe the first signs of which are the sweeping fall in the price paid for Chilean copper on the American market" whittier the greater part of it is sent and also in the growing difficulties experienced in selling Chilean saltpetre. The meeting decided to intensify the struggle for the main demands of the working people, for a radical solution of the national problems, for diplomatic relations and trade with the countries of the socialist camp; defence of democratic freedoms was also discussed.

The meeting noted the growing influence exerted by the Communist Party on the political life of the country, the development of ideological training for the Party members and the improvement in propaganda and organising work. The meeting also drew attention to the need for further consolidation and growth of the Party, for strengthening its contact with the masses.

GROWTH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA

The membership of the Communist Party of Indonesia, which has risen tenfold this year, now numbers 100 thousand. A large number of branches have been formed in places where there were none before—for example in Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, Bali, etc.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO, VALUABLE HELP TO PARTY BRANCHES

The Communist Party of Mexico has begun publication of an "all-Mexico Bulletin on Organisational Questions". The Bulletin will appear once a fortnight.

No. 2 of the Bulletin, dated June 5, states that its purpose is "to help the intermediate links and the branches to develop and become stronger". It will have the function of giving the organisations correct and clear orientation on the questions agitating them, of organising exchange of experience of Party work and of popularising the activity of the best organisations and individual Party workers.

The contents of this issue include the article: "The branch must become the leader of the masses" which dwells in detail

FOR NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF ALGERIAN PEOPLE

Ahmed Akkache
Secretary, Communist Party
of Algeria

For more than a hundred and twenty years French colonisers have rapaciously plundered the wealth of Algeria, ruthlessly exploiting the working people and dooming tens of thousands of peasants to hunger.

Although the cost of living has risen more than 20 per cent, wages and salaries have been frozen since October 1951. Unemployment is growing month by month. In 48 towns and villages alone the unemployed number more than 120 thousand.

The peasantry is in the most dire straits. Agricultural labourers, tenants and small peasants live in poverty and hunger, which have been aggravated by the drought which grips entire areas. Suffice it to say that people in Duperre, Hodna, Tebessa and in Southern Algeria are eating grass.

Even official figures acknowledge that 90 per cent of the population is illiterate. There are only 24,300 hospital beds, while over 400,000 suffer from tuberculosis alone. At the same time allocations for education and public health have been cut 14 and 25 per cent respectively.

The struggle of the working class for its immediate demands is gaining momentum. Some 200 thousand working people fought strikes during 1951, while 265 thousand were on strike in 1952. In the first five months of this year nearly 115 thousand working people took part in strikes—in May more than 40 thousand were on strike.

In their efforts to cling to their century-old domination the colonisers meet with ever growing difficulties. The worker and peasant masses are fighting for peace, democracy and for national independence, resolutely defending what remains of democratic liberties. They ardently desire unification of all the forces of liberty and progress against imperialism.

The municipal elections in Algeria on April 26 and May 3 this year, were, indisputably, a success for the anti-imperialist forces and especially for the Communist Party of Algeria. This success was gained despite the unlawful action and bloody terror of the colonial authorities who, alarmed at the indomitable upsurge of the national-liberation movement, are doing all in their power to remove the genuine representatives of the people from local government bodies.

After the second world war, and as a result of tens of years of struggle, the people of Algeria won universal suffrage. In 1947 the people succeeded in getting the French National Assembly to amend the Statute of Algeria with the result that Moslem women were granted the right to vote. But despite national protests this amendment was never observed. Electoral rights even for men, particularly in rural areas, are hemmed in with restrictions which practically make them null and void.

The electoral system bears a racial and anti-democratic character. The electorate is divided into two unequal categories: the first curia includes mainly Europeans, the second the Moslems who represent nearly 9/10 of the population. At the same time the second curia has only two-fifths of the seats in the municipal councils. Native representatives are systematically deprived of the right to be Mayor or deputy Mayor, which means that they are denied the right to administer the com-

nation of electoral lists which, in towns with a considerable percentage of workers and democratically-minded people, makes it impossible for the latter to elect their representatives even should they poll 40-45 per cent of the votes.

This year, as was the case before, disgraceful fraud and violence were used in both curiae during the election. Patriots who sought to ensure freedom of voting often rebuffed, in organised fashion, the unlawful action of the colonisers. Such was the case, for instance, in the peasant areas of Fedj M'Zala, Maillot, Ksar el Hirane, etc. In Oran over 10,000 people took part in a protest demonstration against the violence of the authorities during the election. The demonstrators courageously fought the considerable police forces for more than seven hours. By the end of the day about 100 demonstrators had been wounded. More than 50 patriots were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

In these conditions the results achieved by the progressive forces in the election are even more significant.

In the first curia, despite the racial campaign of threats conducted by the colonisers among the European electors, the Communist Party of Algeria was able to put forward in all large towns lists of democratic unity, based on a common minimum programme. These lists polled nearly 15 thousand (28 per cent) votes in Algiers, 14,300 in the first round and 16 thousand in the second round (30 per cent) in Oran, 5,500 (45 per cent) votes in Sidi-bel-Abbes, etc.

The results of the second curia testify to the indestructible strength of the national-liberation movement. Anti-coloniser candidates were elected in all towns where the struggle of the people guaranteed freedom of voting. These are either Communist candidates or candidates drawn from the two national parties—the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties and the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto.

By voting for these candidates the people clearly demonstrated that they are against the colonial regime and the brutal repressions accompanying this regime and against the constantly growing unemployment and hunger threatening the rural areas. They demonstrated that they stand for a free and independent Algeria.

The Communist Party considerably strengthened its position compared with the previous election. It has deputies from the second curia in such big towns as Constantine, Bougie, Mostaganem, Mascara, Perregaux and in many villages. It considerably increased its vote among the people generally and in particular among workers. In Oran the Communist list, which won first place, polled 1,137 votes (compared with 659 in the 1947 election). The Communists won the majority of dockers' votes in Algiers. Communist candidates in Perregaux, El Aneur and Ain Taya were elected with the votes of the agricultural labourers. In Djidjelli and Batna the Communist Party got hundreds more votes among the workers on the rock-salt plantations and among building

some of the nationalist leaders aimed at isolating the Communist Party from political life and at advancing the lists of so-called "national unity" without the Communist Party. The success of the Communist Party is explained, above all, by its correct national policy the essence of which is expressed in the following slogans: national independence, bread, peace and land. The success of the Algerian Communist Party is explained by the tireless work of the Party for genuine national unity in struggle against imperialism.

The working class and the popular masses are becoming increasingly aware of the vanguard role of the Algerian Communist Party in the national-liberation movement. They see that the correctness of its political line is proved daily in the struggle against the colonisers, in defence of the immediate demands of the working people, for peace.

The Communist Party acts as the genuine Party of unity. For years past it has been fighting for a democratic National Front which would include Algerian people irrespective of origin, social status and views. It was due to its activity that the "Algerian Front in Defence of Freedom" was formed in 1951. The Front included the three national parties, the Oulamas Association and non-party progressists. It was thanks to the Communist Party that in the recent election there were advanced numerous anti-coloniser lists of unity of Communists with members of the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties, for example, in Oran (in the second round), in Cherchell and Duperre; with members of the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto in Algiers, Constantine, Mascara; and, finally, simultaneously with members of the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties and the Democratic Union in Laghouat, Tizi Ouzou, etc.

The elections were clear evidence of the strivings of the Algerian people to effect unity of all patriots without exception. Thus in Blida, where the nationalist leaders of the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties and the Democratic Union advanced a combined list directed against the Communists, the separate Communist list polled 1,236 votes (37 per cent)—416 more than in the previous election.

We can confidently say that the position of the Communist Party in the national-liberation movement has been consolidated. This is true of all those places where the Communists resolutely fought for the principles of the Party and actively conducted its policy. And if in some regions the achievements were not altogether satisfactory this is explained chiefly by the poor work of the Party and, more particularly, by the opportunist errors of certain activists who poorly realised the principles of the united front with the nationalist elements.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, which took place after the elections, stressed the increased responsibility of the Party for the struggle of the working class and for the national-liberation movement of the people of Algeria, it resolved to intensify work for popularising the national policy of the Party, for its ideological and organisational consolidation and for rallying the

Union, and also the documents of the Rumanian Workers' Party. However, there are Party organisations which did not verify the content of the Party propaganda and permitted distortions in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. There are as yet Party functionaries who display no interest in deepening their political knowledge. Some Party organisations still allocate inadequately trained people for propaganda work. Often the study of theory is not linked with the concrete tasks of the Party organisations.

For the purpose of ensuring a considerable improvement in quality of the propaganda and better organisation of Party education in the next academic year the Central Committee demands that the Party organisations focus attention on the content of the Party propaganda. Party education must be carried out in a way that enables the members to acquire profound mastery of the fundamental tenets of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee has arranged a course of one month's duration for leaders of the regional refresher courses for tutors and courses for raising the qualification of leaders of the permanent seminars for tutors

consideration their desires and their training, the fixing from the top of a definite day for study by all classes and courses in the given town or district. It is necessary to ensure lively free discussion instead of the scholastic method of questions and answers practised in many places.

The evening Party schools will have as their subjects the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, history of the Rumanian Workers' Party, political economy, world politics, the economy of industry (in towns), economy of agriculture (in rural district schools), organisation of Party and state work, the Russian language.

Seminars are being organised in the regional Party committees for those engaged in self-study of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Advanced classes for study of the history of the C.P.S.U., political economy, dialectical and historical materialism will be organised this year in the regional and city committees.

The Party branches will arrange for monthly reports on the international situation and on vital internal problems, to be delivered at open Party meetings. Probationer members will study the Rules of the Party and the main questions of Party building.

The membership of the Communist Party of Indonesia, which has risen tenfold this year, now numbers 100 thousand. A large number of branches have been formed in places where there were none before—for example in Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, Bali, etc.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO, VALUABLE HELP TO PARTY BRANCHES

The Communist Party of Mexico has begun publication of an "all-Mexico Bulletin on Organisational Questions". The Bulletin will appear once a fortnight.

No. 2 of the Bulletin, dated June 5, states that its purpose is "to help the intermediate links and the branches to develop and become stronger". It will have the function of giving the organisations correct and clear orientation on the questions agitating them, of organising exchange of experience of Party work and of popularising the activity of the best organisations and individual Party workers.

The contents of this issue include the article: "The branch must become the leader of the masses" which dwells in detail on the organisational tasks of the branches, and directives on how to organise Marxist-Leninist education under the title: "Study and struggle, struggle and study".

doing all in their power to remove the genuine representatives of the people from local government bodies.

After the second world war, and as a result of tens of years of struggle, the people of Algeria won universal suffrage. In 1947 the people succeeded in getting the French National Assembly to amend the Statute of Algeria with the result that Moslem women were granted the right to vote. But despite national protests this amendment was never observed. Electoral rights even for men, particularly in rural areas, are hemmed in with restrictions which practically make them null and void.

The electoral system bears a racial and anti-democratic character. The electorate is divided into two unequal categories: the first curia includes mainly Europeans, the second the Moslems who represent nearly 9/10 of the population. At the same time the second curia has only two-fifths of the seats in the municipal councils. Native representatives are systematically deprived of the right to be Mayor or deputy Mayor, which means that they are denied the right to administer the communities.

Finally, the electoral system is the majority system. This enables the colonisers to advance in the first curia such a combi-

ment for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties and the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto.

By voting for these candidates the people clearly demonstrated that they are against the colonial regime and the brutal repressions accompanying this regime and against the constantly growing unemployment and hunger threatening the rural areas. They demonstrated that they stand for a free and independent Algeria.

The Communist Party considerably strengthened its position compared with the previous election. It has deputies from the second curia in such big towns as Constantine, Bougie, Mostaganem, Mascara, Perregaux and in many villages. It considerably increased its vote among the people generally and in particular among workers. In Oran the Communist list, which won first place, polled 1,137 votes (compared with 659 in the 1947 election). The Communists won the majority of dockers' votes in Algiers. Communist candidates in Perregaux, El Ancor and Ain Taya were elected with the votes of the agricultural labourers. In Djidjelli and Batna the Communist Party got hundreds more votes among the workers on the cork-oak plantations and among building workers.

It achieved this success despite the fierce anti-communist campaign conducted by

of the movement for the triumph of Democratic Liberties and the Democratic Union advanced a combined list directed against the Communists, the separate Communist list polled 1,236 votes (37 per cent)—416 more than in the previous election.

We can confidently say that the position of the Communist Party in the national-liberation movement has been consolidated. This is true of all those places where the Communists resolutely fought for the principles of the Party and actively conducted its policy. And if in some regions the achievements were not altogether satisfactory this is explained chiefly by the poor work of the Party and, more particularly, by the opportunist errors of certain activists who poorly realised the principles of the united front with the nationalist elements.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, which took place after the elections, stressed the increased responsibility of the Party for the struggle of the working class and for the national-liberation movement of the people of Algeria, it resolved to intensify work for popularising the national policy of the Party, for its ideological and organisational consolidation and for rallying the popular masses in a nation-wide democratic front—the front of struggle for peace, freedom and national independence.

TRENDS IN THE BRITISH LABOUR MOVEMENT

Many new and interesting developments are taking place in the British labour movement.

Last October the delegates to the Labour Party Conference instructed the National Executive Committee to prepare a new Programme which it was hoped would embody many of the key points contained in the scores of resolutions from the local Labour Party organisations demanding "a new socialist policy".

Since then we have been told from time to time that the most intense work was being put in by the Executive Committee of the Labour Party to produce a policy that could be presented at its annual conference in October 1953.

In the middle of June the Programme was published under the title of "Challenge to Britain". It would have been more appropriate had the title been "Challenge to the Labour Party membership".

For never has a mountain been in labour so long to produce such a tiny and insignificant mole hill.

"Challenge to Britain" represents only the domestic policy that a future Labour Government would endeavour to carry through. What the Labour Party's policy will be in foreign affairs is left to a future document. But how any serious-minded person can sit down and formulate or discuss domestic policies without presenting the background of the international situation, and the policy to be adopted in relation to it, is to call for a feat of political acrobatics that would baffle even the most experienced circus performer.

J. R. Campbell, Editor of the Daily Worker, on the morning of the publication of this "new" policy statement, aptly described it "as not a challenge, but a lullaby", and that hits it off to a 't'.

There is not a vestige of socialist thinking or policy in "Challenge to Britain" from start to finish, and it is certain to arouse a

storm of protest in the local Labour Party organisations, and many fundamental amendments to it will be submitted to the annual conference.

However, the purpose of this article is not to attempt any lengthy analysis of the "new" Labour Party policy, but to try and show that there is another side, that something else is taking place inside the British labour movement.

It is a tradition in the British labour movement that each year from Easter until October some of the most important and decisive Trade Union, Co-operative and Labour Party organisations hold their annual conferences.

At the time of writing 45 such conferences have been held. They represent the annual conferences of some of the main craft unions in the engineering and shipbuilding industry, the Scottish and Welsh miners, the unions of workers employed in the Civil Service, unions whose members are exclusively concerned in the field of education; others are vitally connected with the food, distributive, furnishing and clothing trades of the country; organisations closely concerned with the clerical and scientific professions, and others identified with the co-operative movement and Women's Sections of the Labour Party.

There are still a number of annual conferences to be held, such as the National Union of Miners, the National Union of Railwaymen, Confederation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Workers, and the Building trades workers: and after these have been concluded we shall be almost on top of the Trades Union Congress at the beginning of September, and the annual conference of the Labour Party.

Already, however, it is possible to note the principal issues discussed at these conferences, apart from the many special private union problems considered by the conferences, and to draw some conclusions from the decisions taken at these conferences. 34 demanded some form of wage increase, or the need to control the rising cost of living; 15 conferences expressed themselves in favour of developing East-West trade and abolishing the American-imposed bans on such trade; 23 conferences in one form or another demanded the signing of a Five-Power Peace Pact and an end to the war in Korea; 17 called for a shorter working week and longer holidays; 17 demanded that the present two-year period of conscription be cut to one year; 9 demanded in one form or another an end to the American domination of Britain's affairs and national independence for Britain. Such resolutions have taken the form of protesting against the U.S. demand to blockade China, of demanding the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Britain, withdrawal of Britain from NATO, and denunciation of the American screening of British seamen entering American ports, etc.

11 of these working-class conferences went on record for political democracy in resolutions which cover a variety of fields, such as deploring the McCarran Act, against the T.U.C. de-registration of the London Trades Council, against the policy of the witch-hunt, and for full political freedom for all workers by hand and brain engaged in the Civil Service.

14 conferences demanded equal pay for equal work for men and women. 6 called for the establishment of international trade union unity. And here it must be said that the presence of fraternal delegates at the conferences of the Electrical Trades Union, the Fire Brigades Union, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the National Union of Teachers, the Tobacco Workers Union, the Co-operative Conference and the South Wales Miners, from the equiva-

lent Soviet, Chinese, Czech and French organisations, had a tremendous effect in strengthening the desire for international trade union unity, and the demand from the rank and file of the British trade union movement for healing the split between the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions, and we have no doubt that such sentiments will be echoed at conferences still to take place.

18 conferences expressed their desire in one way or another for a campaign to ensure the decisive defeat of the Tories at the next election; 4 conferences have gone on record against German and Japanese rearmament; 6 against race discrimination and for colonial freedom. 4 conferences protested against trade union leaders joining the Tory Government's Steel Board, and 12 demanded either extended nationalisation or opposed the Government's denationalisation of the steel and transport industries.

In addition to the above, at some of these conferences resolutions were adopted expressing solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Malaya and Kenya and demanding an end to the wars in these countries, condemning the cuts in the social services, such as Public Health, Education, Day Nurseries and Food Subsidies, demanding the outlawing of atomic weapons, reduction in British rearmament and increased old-age pensions.

The above therefore gives, undoubtedly, a picture of where the rank and file of the trade union, labour and co-operative movements, in the opportunities so far provided for them at annual conferences, have proved that they are moving to the left. For it must be remembered that many of the progressive and democratic resolutions which have been endorsed, were only put on the agendas for these conferences after bitter political fights against the Right-wingers, and when the international climate was not as favourable as it is at the present time. It is quite certain, however, that the recent changes in the international situation, due to the peace initiatives of the Soviet and Chinese Governments and the Government of the Ger-

man Democratic Republic helped to secure bigger majorities for many of the important political resolutions dealing with international affairs.

It can be said without any hesitation that the general line of all the conferences, taking their decisions as a whole, reveals a marked contrast between the character of Labour Party speeches in Parliament, the policy of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the policy outlined in the alleged "new" statement of the Labour Party, "Challenge to Britain".

One of the great weaknesses, however, is that this leftward swing in the trade union movement will not find adequate expression at the Labour Party Conference in October, owing to the anti-democratic character of that organisation's constitution, which does not provide the rank and file of the trade union movement with the same opportunity of fighting for a correct working class policy as their particular union conferences do.

It is, therefore, essential that the important decisions mentioned above be widely popularised between now and the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Conference. This would help to focus mass attention on the outstanding economic and political issues of the day, and on what the rank and file of the labour movement are demanding.

The results of these conferences also prove that where painstaking and consistent work in explaining the meaning of the present situation is carried through, and where, at the same time, a real working-class policy is advanced in the factories and in the local trade union, labour and co-operative organisations, then success is the reward of the efforts of all who participate in such important and decisive work.

How necessary it is that these facts should be grasped is seen from the way in which the Right-wing union leaders utilise their forces in the endeavour to transform the trade unions from organisations of struggle into organisations of class collaboration. On occasions, however, the Right-wingers misjudge the mood of the masses, as is clearly revealed in the oppo-

sition from one end of the trade union movement to the other to the taking of official positions on the Steel Board which the Tory Government has appointed to administer the denationalised steel industry. Behind this opposition is the latent class consciousness which, if properly understood, provides the mass basis from which the fight of the trade unionists can be more effectively linked with the political struggle against capitalism as a whole.

This is especially necessary because since 1939 there has been an absence of large, mass struggles against the employers, with the result that a generation has grown up of younger trade unionists who have not had the experience of the disputes and battles in which their fathers participated in the years between the wars, and class consciousness has become somewhat blunted because of the many artificial features in the economic situation since the end of the war.

That position, however, has come to an end, and the British working class is now faced with new grave economic problems due mainly to the armaments drive and the greater dependency on the U.S. Britain urgently needs an independent policy of its own which would end the dependency on the U.S. monopolies and lead to trade relations with all countries and, above all, to trade between East and West. If these new economic problems are not solved in the interests of the working class they can lead to sharp class struggles.

The fundamental solution to all the outstanding problems of the British working class can be found only in carrying through a socialist programme like that outlined by the Communist Party in the "British Road to Socialism". Consequently, popularising this programme in the present situation is one of the most important political tasks of the Communist Party in Britain. For the line of policy outlined in the "British Road to Socialism" is indeed a Challenge to Britain, to all those who are earnest and sincere in their desire to see economic prosperity, lasting peace, the national independence of their country become a reality, and the foundations of Socialism laid in Britain.

BOOK REVIEW

Truth About New China

Hewlett Johnson's Book "China's New Creative Age"*

Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, has paid two visits to China: first in 1932 when, as he writes, "China groaned under the blows of enemies external and internal; savage blows from Japan, and treacherous blows from the Kuomintang; when the tillers of the land writhed under exactions of feudal landlords and extortionate taxation; when women were serfs to husbands and state; when graft went hand in hand with poverty, ignorance and disease...". The second visit was in 1952 "when", as he puts it, "the terror of feudalism lived on only as a hideous dream of the past; when the new creative China was emerging as a foremost champion of world peace, and, together with all Russia and all Eastern Europe, was bringing the world with giant strides nearer to the days of universal brotherhood".



After his latest visit this outstanding fighter for peace wrote a vivid and truthful book describing the changes which have taken place in the life of the Chinese people since October 1949 when the founding of the Chinese People's Republic opened a new page in the centuries-old history of China.

★

As Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people, speaking figuratively, said, "two mountains"—feudalism and foreign invaders—oppressed the Chinese people. Heavy was the suffering of the people of China under the Kuomintang regime. Closely linked with the foreign monopolies the "four families"—foul traitors to the homeland—headed by Chiang Kai-shek, rapaciously plundered the national wealth.

The Kuomintang rulers and foreign capitalists left a heritage of backward, ruined industry and primitive, ruined agriculture. Bad harvests and famine have always been the scourge of the Chinese countryside. In the old China the feudal landlords, although constituting but 5 per cent of the rural population, owned between 50 and 60 per cent of all the cultivable land, while 95 per cent of the rural population owned less than half the cultivable land. The tragedy of the Chinese peasants was aggravated by the terrible arbitrariness of the feudal lords. The Chinese landlord leased his land in tiny plots to small tenants who had to pay from 40 to 70 per cent of their crops as rent. Relying on the private "guards"—armed gangs known as "miltuane"—the feudal landlords committed monstrous acts. Without trial or investigation they threw the peasant into prison, enlisted his sons as soldiers or made them their slaves.

The foreign imperialist monopolies which enslaved China turned it into their agrarian appendage and into a market for their goods. The small Chinese industry was completely dependent on foreign capital. "China", writes Hewlett Johnson, "repeated the example of all semi-colonial countries".

The working class—the victim of the

population. For the first time in the history of China the land now belongs to those who till it.

"After 2,000 years of struggle", Hewlett Johnson writes, "the peasant has won his right to live. By its redistribution law the Communist Party has achieved the most drastic social revolution ever experienced in China and achieved a most profoundly moral act of justice". One of the most joyful events for the peasants in the process of the land reform was the public burning of the evidence of the accumulated debt of centuries and, which, in fact, made the peasants slaves. By this act the system of servitude which oppressed the Chinese peasantry for centuries was abolished.

While the land reform completed a genuine revolution in the life of the peasant, it was a still greater revolution for the peasant woman who, at last, is no longer regarded as an inferior and has become an equal citizen in the free China.

In the old China the birth of a baby girl in the family of a poor peasant was regarded as a calamity. "In the China I knew in 1932", the author writes, "it was no uncommon thing for parents to leave a baby girl on a rubbish heap outside the city to die or be eaten by dogs and birds". Often, in times of famine, the sale of a daughter to the feudal lord was the sole escape from starvation for a family. Often the daughter of poor parents found herself one of the many wives of the feudal lord.

The Chinese woman, her feet bound, seldom crossed the threshold of her home; she was slave of husband and feudal lord. But today all this lives in the minds of the Chinese people merely as a memory of the hideous days of the recent past. Today the women of China are active builders of their new happy life. The land reform liberated woman economically in the first place. "And, let it be noted", the author says, that "it is an economic freedom enjoyed nowhere yet in the Western world... No longer is a woman of the agricultural class dependent economically upon her husband. She ceases to be property. She is independent".

In the old China 80 per cent of the population was illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy among women was particularly high. The people's power, from the very first days of its existence, sent millions of men and women to school. Present-day China is rapidly eliminating its age-old backwardness. "Never before has the world witnessed such an upsurge, on such a scale... Education proceeds by leaps and bounds. Peasants who, ignorant of their real content, signed with their fingerprint documents which mortgaged away their farms, mothers who signed documents which sold their daughters to a brothel and not, as they were told, admitted them to a factory, are naturally eager to read... Farmers are eager to read of agriculture, mechanics of machines".

writes, "plunges headlong into its renaissance".

For centuries the flooding of the great rivers caused the Chinese people untold suffering. Millions of peasants lived in constant dread of the element of water. "No previous Chinese government", writes Hewlett Johnson, "ever aided local efforts at flood control... The Manchus, indeed, collected money for the purpose, and with it cast a series of iron bulls to control the waters by 'magic'; they pocketed the major part of the taxes". Numerous projects of other rulers likewise remained on paper. The planned struggle against the "natural enemies" of China became possible only in conditions of people's power. Responding to the call of the Communist Party and the Government of China, millions of men and women rose in struggle for "harnessing the rivers". As a result, the area affected by flooding has shrunk from 8 million hectares to 1.4 million hectares.

Biggest among the hydro-technical constructions is the scheme harnessing the Huai River, the floods of which brought fearful sufferings to the 60 million population living along its banks. The Huai River burst its banks 973 times in the past 2,200 years, approximately, a flood every two years. The author, who visited areas affected by the 1931 flooding of the Huai, writes: "The suffering had been indescribable; some 147 million mou of land had been submerged and the lives of 52 million people shattered. Many were the deaths through drowning or subsequent starvation".

On the basis of the decision of the Central People's Government, adopted at the end of 1950, work was launched for complete reconstruction of the Huai River. The first two phases of the work, completed in November 1952, in the main, eliminated the possibility of floods along this river. Completion of the third phase of the undertaking will irrigate 20 million mou of fertile land, which will help in raising the standard of living of the entire population.

One of the most serious matters confronting the People's Government of China is health protection. At the time of the liberation one hundred million people were in need of medical help in some shape or form. "...A land devoid of sanitation, ignorant of the laws of health", Johnson writes, "a land with a monstrous death-rate, with a shocking and truly appalling infantile mortality rate, rising at times to 250 deaths per 1,000 births—that was China as the Kuomintang left it and as the Liberation government found it". An idea of the state of public health in the old China can be had from the mere fact that Sinkiang Province, with an area twice that of France, had only fifteen doctors before the liberation.

"Liberated China, on the other hand", Dr. Johnson writes, "attacked the enemies of health no less resolutely than flood, drought and famine". The Government of free China rallied millions of people in struggle against the bearers of infectious diseases. The slogan of the Government "everybody needs health" has

Agreement on Joint Action by Communist Party of Israel and Left Socialist Party of Israel

As a result of deliberations which took place in May between representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel and representatives of the Central Committee of the Left Socialist Party of Israel, it was announced that despite differences between them the views of the two parties are identical on most of the vital issues.

Both parties, says the joint statement, are united in the opinion that the struggle for the national independence of Israel, for safeguarding the democratic liberties of the people, for preserving and consolidating peace, for friendship of Israel with the Soviet Union and with the entire camp of peace and democracy, expresses the highest national interest of our people. Both parties are united in the opinion that the regime of the big bourgeoisie and of the Right Social Democratic leadership (MAPAI), personified by the Ben-Gurion government, is aimed against the liberty of the people, against democracy, against the independence of the homeland, against the toiling masses and against peace.

The joint statement points out that the two parties are united in the opinion that the only way out is the formation of a government which would conduct a policy of peace and national independence, develop industry, agriculture and other branches of national economy and raise the standard of living of the working class and the popular masses. Such a government would represent the common interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, all the toiling classes and middle strata in town and country, under the leadership of the working class. Such a government would take Israel out of the anti-democratic war camp and thus strengthen the international position of the country. It would put an end to unemployment and high prices, to the poverty and suffering of the masses and would take the country along the highway of reconstruction and economic prosperity, making possible absorption in production of new immigrants, would guarantee democratic liberties and end the suppression of the Arab population. Such a government would take Israel along the pathway of prosperity, the pathway of people's democracy.

For the practical implementation of common action by the two parties it was agreed between the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Left Socialist Party to form a permanent co-ordinating committee of both parties.

Three Million Workers on Strike in Japan

On July 4th three million workers—members of 30 trade unions affiliated to the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions—struck work and held mass meetings in protest against the Yoshida Government's anti-strike bill.

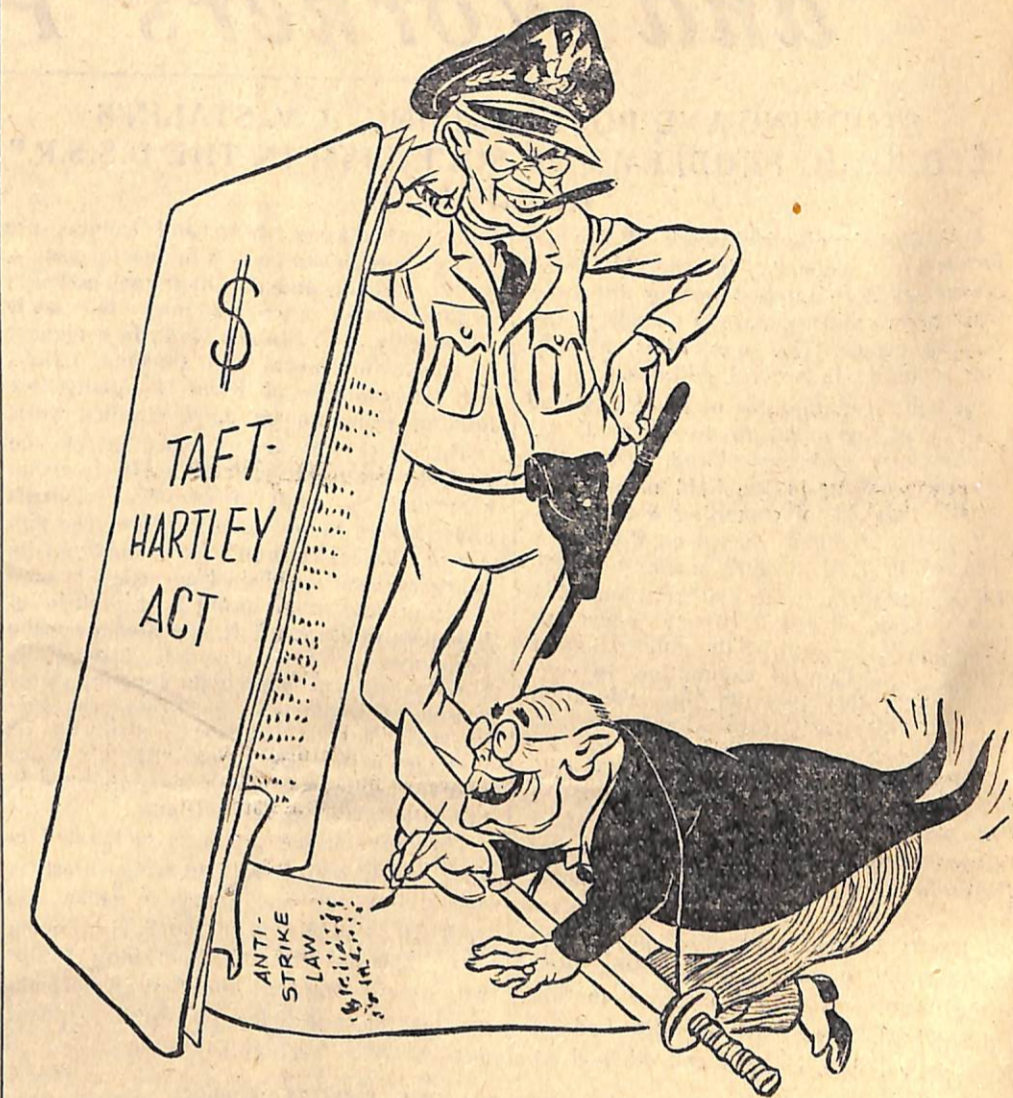
TWO WORLDS—TWO MODES OF LIFE

NEW BUILDINGS IN TIRANA

Work on urban improvement and dwelling house construction is in progress in

Yoshida's fascist bill prohibiting strikes has been submitted to the Japanese Parliament for ratification. In many respects the bill imitates the anti-working class Taft-Hartley Act in the U.S.

(Press item)



YOSHIDA'S "LAW-MAKING"

Drawing by J. NOVAK

POLITICAL NOTES

"Little America" in Western Germany and Tales About "Defence"

Some five kilometres from the town of Kaiserslautern (Western Germany) is the little village of Vogelweh. Rather there was such a village because on the land which used to belong to the Vogelweh peasants the American military are building a military camp extending for 8 kilometres. The camp already accommodates ten thousand Americans—officers and men of the occupation troops with whom Western Germany is flooded. The German peasants who were driven from their land call the camp "Little America".

We might add that the "Little America" near Kaiserslautern is but one of the U.S. military installations in the Palatinate triangle—the Rhine, Moselle and Saar—in places always regarded as the pride of the German landscape. Another military camp, which will accommodate six thousand Americans, is being built in the neighbourhood of Landstuhl. Nearby, airfields have been built. Four more airfields are under construction in the vicinity of the Kreuznach health resort. Near Birkenfeld a radar station has been established. And not far away there is a "research laboratory" for testing secret weapons. In this same locality a huge

borne in mind that the recruited workers went to Palatinate only because they had been unemployed for a long time. And now they realise that they were jobless at home because in Palatinate, as in other areas between the Rhine and the Elbe, military installations are being erected.

Doubtlessly, many people in Western Germany did not understand the connection between the two for a long time. However, the militarist "general contract" and the so-called "European Defence Community" agreement make the inter-connection clear. It is not only that bread, meat, fruit and vegetables are becoming dearer every day in Western Germany. Taxes are also rising, having almost doubled since 1950. Many enterprises producing civilian goods have been declared bankrupt.

The taxes levied on the working people flow into the pockets of the American and German imperialists who are switching the West German economy onto a war footing. During the second half of 1952 joint stock companies in Western Germany, such as the "Deutsche Telefonwerke und Kabelindustrie AG", "Dyckerhoff, Dordrecht, Ze-

been the scourge of the Chinese peasants. In the old China the feudal landlords, although constituting but 5 per cent of the rural population, owned between 50 and 60 per cent of all the cultivable land, while 95 per cent of the rural population owned less than half the cultivable land. The tragedy of the Chinese peasants was aggravated by the terrible arbitrariness of the feudal lords. The Chinese landlord leased his land in tiny plots to small tenants who had to pay from 40 to 70 per cent of their crops as rent. Relying on the private "guards"—armed gangs known as "miltuaner"—the feudal landlords committed monstrous acts. Without trial or investigation they threw the peasant into prison, enlisted his sons as soldiers or made them their slaves.

The foreign imperialist monopolies which enslaved China turned it into their agrarian appendage and into a market for their goods. The small Chinese industry was completely dependent on foreign capital. "China", writes Hewlett Johnson, "repeated the example of all semi-colonial countries".

The working class,—the victim of the monstrous exploitation of the home capitalists but above all of the foreign capitalists—eked out a miserable existence.

The victory of the People's Revolution in China put an end to the centuries of oppression by feudal lords and the more than a century-long domination by foreign imperialism. The first step of the Central People's Government was the carrying out of a land reform which liberated the peasantry who comprise 80 per cent of the

* "China's New Creative Age". By Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury. Lawrence and Wishart Ltd. London, 1953.

form liberated woman economically in the first place. And, let it be noted", the author says, that "it is an economic freedom enjoyed nowhere yet in the Western world... No longer is a woman of the agricultural class dependent economically upon her husband. She ceases to be property. She is independent".

In the old China 80 per cent of the population was illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy among women was particularly high. The people's power, from the very first days of its existence, sent millions of men and women to school. Present-day China is rapidly eliminating its age-old backwardness. "Never before has the world witnessed such an upsurge, on such a scale... Education proceeds by leaps and bounds. Peasants who, ignorant of their real content, signed with their fingerprint documents which mortgaged away their farms, mothers who signed documents which sold their daughters to a brothel and not, as they were told, admitted them to a factory, are naturally eager to read... Farmers are eager to read of agriculture, mechanics of machines".

During the first three years of people's power the number of primary-school pupils increased 207 per cent, middle school pupils by 163 per cent, while the figure for students in institutes of higher learning rose 170 per cent compared with the highest figure under the Kuomintang.

Science and culture in China have ceased to be the property of the elite; they are becoming the property of the people as a whole. Literature, the theatre and the art of the new China call not for humility, patience, submission to despots and oppressors but for freedom, for the construction of a new happy life for the people. "Chinese culture", Hewlett Johnson

One of the most serious matters confronting the People's Government of China is health protection. At the time of the liberation one hundred million people were in need of medical help in some shape or form. "...A land devoid of sanitation, ignorant of the laws of health", Johnson writes, "a land with a monstrous death-rate, with a shocking and truly appalling infantile mortality rate, rising at times to 250 deaths per 1,000 births—that was China as the Kuomintang left it and as the Liberation government found it". An idea of the state of public health in the old China can be had from the mere fact that Sinkiang Province, with an area twice that of France, had only fifteen doctors before the liberation.

"Liberated China, on the other hand", Dr. Johnson writes, "attacked the enemies of health no less resolutely than flood, drought and famine". The Government of free China rallied millions of people in struggle against the bearers of infectious diseases. The slogan of the Government "everybody needs health" has been taken up by millions.

The three-odd years which have passed since the day of China's historic victory is but a short time in the centuries-old history of the Chinese people. All the more striking therefore are the changes that have taken place in the life of the people, changes correctly noticed and evaluated by the author of "China's New Creative Age". And there is no force on earth that can reverse history and impose on the people of China the hateful system which they have consigned to the dust-bins of history.

O. BROWN

For the practical implementation of common action by the two parties it was agreed between the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Left Socialist Party to form a permanent co-ordinating committee of both parties.

Three Million Workers on Strike in Japan

On July 4th three million workers—members of 30 trade unions affiliated to the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions—struck work and held mass meetings in protest against the Yoshida Government's anti-strike bill.

TWO WORLDS—TWO MODES OF LIFE

NEW BUILDINGS IN TIRANA

Work on urban improvement and dwelling house construction is in progress in Tirana, capital of People's Albania. Three large blocks with a total of 512 apartments are being built in the central part of the city. Construction of new dwelling houses is being continued in the New Tirana district. In this district working people will soon receive 40 flats. Last year the People's Council of Tirana spent twice as much on construction as in 1950.

In 1953, 22 thousand square metres of streets will be asphalted, 4 thousand square metres of pavement laid down, 20 new squares laid out, two kilometres of sewerage installed, etc. The People's Council has begun construction of five kindergartens and four creches. Premises are being built and adapted for 69 shops. A new building for a Teacher Training College is being built on the Stalin Boulevard, a seven-year school on Alima Vokshii street and a youth sports centre in New Tirana.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO REHABILITATE DWELLINGS

Not long ago, Illing, Austrian Minister for Trade and Rehabilitation, was forced to admit that the Austrian Government had refused to allocate money for housing.

Illing stated, in particular, that the initial allocations for the "housing and rehabilitation fund", under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Insurance, had been reduced from 100 million to 50 million schillings. But Finance Minister Kamitz refused to sanction even this twice reduced sum. This signifies that the fund, the main purpose of which was rehabilitation of ruined dwelling houses in Austria, will be closed altogether.

Facts Expose...

Dollars and "Friendship" Smith, Church, Adair and Bentley, Republican members of the Foreign Relations Commission of the U.S. House of Representatives, recently published a report which ruefully acknowledges that despite the billions of dollars lavished on "buying the friendship" of the population in the West European countries. In this respect, write the authors of the report, there is success in the reverse direction: anti-American sentiment is growing in the West European countries. From this the report draws the sombre conclusion that U.S. dollars cannot ensure fully enthusiastic and reliable allies.

Crisis of Public Libraries in U. S. A.

The "New York Times" has had to admit that a crisis prevails in U.S. public libraries. An investigation carried out by the New York Public Library jointly with libraries in 40 states shows that over 53 million people have difficulty in getting access to books while 24 million are not catered for at all. There is an acute shortage of personnel in the libraries, particularly in the South, because of the low wages paid librarians.

The "New York Times" quotes Evans, Director of the Congress Library, who stated that the majority of the libraries in the country are small, do not correspond to requirements, are so poor in material and personnel that their potential capacity to serve the population is, in most instances, not realised.

Teachers Flee from Schools in Franco Spain

The Uruguayan newspaper "El Plata" reports that Franco Spain is 50 per cent short of teaching personnel in the schools. Quoting Madrid Franco newspapers "El Plata" points out that the number of students in men's pedagogical schools has sharply declined. In 1931 the student body in these schools was 20,900; in 1949-50, 7,105; in 1950-51, 5,888 and the past two years have recorded a further decline.

The meagre salaries paid to teachers have forced thousands out of the profession. In August last year some 2,000 teachers, most of them young people, requested to be released in the hope of finding better paid jobs.

DIRE PLIGHT OF YUGOSLAV WORKING PEOPLE

PRICES SOAR

The standard of living of the Yugoslav people is steadily declining. Prices for food and consumer goods are rising year by year.

Food prices went up 25 per cent in the first quarter of 1953 compared with the corresponding period last year, while wages and salaries were reduced.

There has been a further increase in rent this year, despite the fact that it already amounted to 40 per cent of wages.

Even according to official data the index of the subsistence minimum for a worker's family has risen considerably.

ONEROUS LABOUR IN ENTERPRISES

Most of the seventy factories and mills in Mostar lack elementary labour protection. Injuries and illness among the workers are common.

The newspaper "Oslobodjenje" reported that 43 workers were maimed in Mostar in January and nearly 440 workers were on sick-leave. In February 29 suffered injuries and 880 were ill. Fifty-six accidents were recorded in March and 1,400 workers were unable to work due to illness. In April 81 workers were injured and 1,274 were ill, etc.

Hard labour and rapacious exploitation—such is the lot of the Yugoslav workers.

UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

The Belgrade "Politika" recently reported that this year 2,000 young teachers graduated from the Teacher Colleges in Serbia. Few of them, however, succeeded in getting jobs. Hundreds of them joined the huge army of unemployed.

At the same time many schools are short of teachers. For example, 18 teachers are needed in the Jablanicki district, 55 in Dobricevski, 48 in Vranjski, 17 in Radzevski and 42 in the Jadarski district. All these vacancies exist since no one supplies money to pay the teachers' salaries. A similar situation prevails in many other regions of the country.

CHILD MORTALITY RATE

The majority of the working people of Yugoslavia lack medical help. The newspaper "Pobeda" published in Montenegro, reports that the district hospital in Plevla has only one doctor. 51 patients died in this hospital last year. In addition, 145 infants died in the course of one year in the town and district, in other words, every sixth infant died.

The infant mortality rate has risen in the Plevla district during recent years. In 1949 13 per cent of the new-born infants died, over 14 per cent in 1950, and 15.8 per cent in 1952.

which used to belong to the Vogelweh peasants the American military are building a military camp extending for 8 kilometres. The camp already accommodates ten thousand Americans—officers and men of the occupation troops with whom Western Germany is flooded. The German peasants who were driven from their land call the camp "Little America".

We might add that the "Little America" near Kaiserslautern is but one of the U.S. military installations in the Palatinate triangle—the Rhine, Moselle and Saar—in places always regarded as the pride of the German landscape. Another military camp, which will accommodate six thousand Americans, is being built in the neighbourhood of Landstuhl. Nearby, airfields have been built. Four more airfields are under construction in the vicinity of the Kreuznach health resort. Near Birkenfeld a radar station has been established. And not far away there is a "research laboratory" for testing secret weapons. In this same locality a huge munitions dump is being built on an area of 625 hectares. One of the biggest training grounds in Europe has been laid out near the village of Baumholder which has a population of 3,000.

The things done in Baumholder are a striking example of the "American way of life" now being implanted in Western Germany. The Americans brought with them to Baumholder from "places unknown" something like 3,000 "Veronicas", that is, the equivalent of the population of Baumholder. But this is not all. The transatlantic soldiery are daily on the look out for new victims. And quite often they simply do away with girls and women who offer resistance. Such was the case, for instance, with three girls recently found strangled on the military training ground.

And although the press of the U.S. and West German imperialists shouts again and again about the alleged "defence" aims of the Palatinate "strategic triangle" the working people in Western Germany are beginning to understand that they are being laken in. The forty thousand workers in the area of this triangle see better than others how shamelessly they are being exploited in the interests of American and West German money-bags. When recruited from all over Western Germany and Western Berlin, it did not occur to them that the promised high wages would be linked with an extremely long working day which is even prohibited by official regulations. It should also be

because in Palatinate, as in other areas between the Rhine and the Elbe, military installations are being erected.

Doubtlessly, many people in Western Germany did not understand the connection between the two for a long time. However, the militarist "general contract" and the so-called "European Defence Community" agreement make the inter-connection clear. It is not only that bread, meat, fruit and vegetables are becoming dearer every day in Western Germany. Taxes are also rising, having almost doubled since 1950. Many enterprises producing civilian goods have been declared bankrupt.

The taxes levied on the working people flow into the pockets of the American and German imperialists who are switching the West German economy onto a war footing. During the second half of 1952 joint stock companies in Western Germany, such as the "Deutsche Telefonwerke und Kabelindustrie AG", "Dyckerhoff-Portland-Zement-Werke", "Süd-Chemie AG" and others, paid record dividends. Profits of some West German munition works are bigger than during World War II.

Against this background of soaring taxes and prices the West German population is becoming increasingly aware of the real nature of the "defence" tales told by the Adenauer clique to cover up the militarisation of the West German economy.

Actually, if there is anyone threatening peace in Europe, it is the American imperialists and their Bonn henchmen. Indignation is growing in the barracks which serve as "living quarters" for the 40,000 workers of the Palatinate triangle. Simultaneously the peasants are intensifying the struggle for their land. As a result of joint struggle by workers and peasants the U.S. Command was compelled to postpone construction of an airfield for jet fighters, the eighth airfield in this region. Recently bricklayers in Kusel struck work in order to hold up construction of many installations. In many villages in the Palatinate triangle the residents formed action committees to fight the confiscation of land and houses. In many of the villages these action committees act in close unity.

More and more people in Western Germany are beginning to realise that there is but one answer to the question: "What is the way out of this business?". The answer is: "Down with Adenauer! Americans, clear out!".

Jan MAREK

Falsifiers Caught Red-Handed

After the shameful collapse of the criminal provocation by foreign hirelings in Berlin its organisers, pinned to the wall, resorted to the usual devices—lies, slander and forgery—in an attempt to shed responsibility for their action. One of these forgeries can be found in the pages of the "Daily Herald", organ of the British Labour Party.

In its June 18 issue this newspaper published a photo designed to illustrate the events in Berlin. The photo depicted a group of policemen brutally beating up demonstrators. The caption stated that the policemen concerned were East German police, that is, the people's police of the German Democratic Republic.

According to the "Daily Herald" the unsuspecting English reader should get the

impression that none other than the people's police were responsible for the Berlin disturbances.

But the very first glance shows that the photo is a forgery. The uniforms show at once that the policemen are the cutthroats enrolled in the West Berlin police force. The forgery was exposed and the "Daily Herald" could do nothing but admit it.

Truly, the "Daily Herald", by depicting the savagery of the West Berlin police in manhandling the working people, action typical of Western Germany, has performed a doubtful service for Adenauer and his associates.

EDITORIAL BOARD