

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

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UNITY OF YOUTH IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

In recent days the life of the youth of the world and the development of international democratic movement were distinguished by two important events. The III World Youth Congress took place and its 1,500 delegates—representatives of 106 countries—adopted a concrete programme of struggle by the youth for their burning interests, for unity and peace. The second event was the opening on August 2 in Bucharest of the IV World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship—a grand and moving demonstration of the unity and community of interests of the young generation.

The Congress and the Festival reflect the new features of the struggle of the youth of the world for their immediate demands, for the realisation of their hopes and aspirations. They show that the democratic youth movement has reached a new, higher level.

Not only do the youth of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries understand more and more deeply that they are deprived of even elementary economic, political and social rights, they are resolutely intensifying the struggle for these rights. Millions of young people in the capitalist countries raise their wrathful voices of protest against unemployment, against the grim suffering caused by hunger, poverty and disease and are fighting for the right to education, the right to a trade or profession, for the opportunity for normal spiritual and physical development. The eyes of the youth in the capitalist countries are turned towards the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy which provide for their youth—who do not know the exploiters' yoke—the opportunity for unlimited unfolding of their abilities and talents, for expressing their inexhaustible energy in work and study.

"We all wish", says the Appeal of the III World Youth Congress, "that the early years of the lives of the young men and women of all nationalities and of all races shall not be darkened by anxiety and uncertainty for the morrow;

"that all young people shall have work and trades, guaranteeing them sufficient wages and a decent life;

"that all young people shall be able to study and rest, to develop their abilities and talents, to build up health and strength;

"that all young people shall have the opportunity to set up a home for themselves and live in peace and happiness;

"that all young people shall be guaranteed the right to participate in the social and

four years since the Second World Youth Congress the membership of the Federation increased by 23 million. The growth in the prestige of the World Federation of Democratic Youth is the result of its consistent activity for uniting the youth in relentless struggle for the rights of the young generation, for peace, friendship and co-operation between the nations.

The necessary prerequisite for unity is the establishment on the widest possible scale of friendly cultural, sports and other ties among the youth of different social categories and convictions and among the youth organisations on a local, regional, national and international scale. These ties can, in given countries and localities, assume the most varied forms. But always and everywhere they are established successfully when, above all, they are based not on what divides the youth but on the things that unite them, on the things that are of vital interest to the overwhelming majority of the youth: youth rights, their aspiration for a joyful and happy life, for peace and national independence for the peoples.

There are not a few barriers in the way to unity of the youth. The reactionary forces are doing all in their power to demoralise the youth, to poison their minds with the propaganda of national enmity and hatred, to split their democratic organisations, to sow mistrust in the noble aims of their national and international democratic organisations, and to vilify them.

But neither slanderous propaganda nor police repressions can break the will of the advanced section of the youth in the struggle for peace, for extending and consolidating the unity of the youth in all countries. The army of young fighters for peace and the rights of youth is growing. More and more resolutely these young fighters expose the reactionary forces who resist any easing of the international tension and the establishment of mutual understanding between nations, expose those who organised the provocations of the fascist hirelings in Berlin and of the U.S. puppets in Korea, who are continuing their provocation by means of so-called "food aid" to the people in Eastern Berlin, those who on the day of the signing of the armistice in Korea organised the criminal penetration by 324 aircraft of the air space of China and the buccaneer attack on the Soviet civil aeroplane. The enemies of peace are the enemies of the youth. Acting for peaceful settlement of international disputes, for negotiations, the youth at the same time are enhancing their vigilance against the intrigues of the ene-

To Comrade G. M. Malenkov
Chairman, Council of Ministers,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

To Comrade V. M. Molotov
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

Allow us to express to all the peoples of the Soviet Union and to you heartfelt gratitude for the greetings on the occasion of the signing of the Armistice Agreement in Korea.

The signing of the armistice in Korea is a great victory for the camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union. The tireless efforts of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people to secure a settlement of the Korean question

by peaceful means played an enormous role in ending the war in Korea.

The people of China will always be solid with the great Soviet people, with the heroic people of Korea and with all peace-loving peoples of the world in constantly fighting for the cause of consolidating and preserving peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

MAO TSE TUNG Chairman, Central People's Government, Chinese People's Republic
CHOU EN LAI Prime Minister, State Administrative Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Chinese People's Republic

Peking, July 30, 1953.

Fifth Session of Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. opened in Moscow on August 5 in the Great Kremlin Hall. The agenda includes: approval of the 1953 State budget of the U.S.S.R. and the report on the realisation of the 1951-1952 State budget; ratification of the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

At the joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. heard the report by A. G. Zverev, Minister of Finance of the U.S.S.R., on

the 1953 State budget and on the realisation of the State budget of the U.S.S.R. for 1951 and 1952. Together with the draft budget the Government submitted for approval by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the draft of a new Law covering agricultural taxation.

The 1953 State budget of the U.S.S.R. is a budget for further strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, a budget for peaceful construction. The 1953 State budget envisages a revenue of 543.3 billion roubles and expenditure of 530.5 billion roubles, that is,

a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to 12.8 billion roubles.

The draft of the new agricultural tax Law provides for a substantial reduction of this tax. All in all, the agricultural tax in 1953 will be cut by 43 per cent. In 1954 it will be more than two and a half times less than in 1952.

The new agricultural tax Law will contribute to the organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, to the further development of agriculture and will raise the incomes of the collective farmers.

FOURTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP!

One fine French poem reads: "If the youth of the world were to join hands they would form a gay ring around the globe". We have seen this dancing ring of youth at the Bucharest stadium.

Each Festival draws young people from ever wider groups of different social strata and views from an increasing number of countries. The youth of the world are becoming gayer and are permeated with greater confidence in the victory of the cause of peace.

This parade, more magnificent than a gala performance in a theatre, was the outcome of the fruitful activity of nearly

compelled the signing of an armistice in Korea and opened the gates of Melun prison.

The significance of the Festival, the sense of this unprecedented gathering was, perhaps, revealed most clearly in some of the moments when breaks took place in the order of the grand march. This happened in the first instance when the youth

flags of all countries in honour of an international gathering of youth for peace and friendship? Is it not a fact that in the country where the Rosenbergs died as martyrs the words "Peace and Friendship" are synonymous with treason? As for the peoples, they are fighting not to dictate to the United States a banner alien to it but in order to make it possible to hold a similar festival in New York, that there too the flags of all countries should wave side by side, that peace and friendship should finally triumph. So long as champions of peace and friendship are subjected to persecution and held guilty of treason, so long will the people be united in their fight

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André Wurmser
French Writer

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Greetings from Fraternal
Communist and Workers'
Parties on the Occasion
of 50th Anniversary of C.P.S.U.

The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. has received numerous congratulations from Communist and Workers' Parties in different countries on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Greetings were sent: by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; on behalf of the Italian Communist Party by Palmiro Togliatti; the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party; on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain by Harry Pollitt; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland; on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium by Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary; the Central Committee of the French Communist Party; the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden; the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia Sharkey; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina; on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour Enver Hoxha, General Secretary; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece; the Socialist Unity Party of Iceland; General Secretary of A.K.E.L. (Progressive Working People's Party of Cyprus) Papaioannou; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Viet Nam; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon Khaled Bagdash and by the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran; Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Central Committee of Communist Party of Turkey.

Friendly Help of Poland and
Hungary to Korean People's
Democratic Republic

The people of Poland, who experienced terrible sufferings and devastation during the Hitler invasion and occupation, deeply

for the opportunity for normal spiritual and physical development. The eyes of the youth in the capitalist countries are turned towards the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy which provide for their youth—who do not know the exploiters' yoke—the opportunity for unlimited unfolding of their abilities and talents, for expressing their inexhaustible energy in work and study.

"We all wish", says the Appeal of the III World Youth Congress, "that the early years of the lives of the young men and women of all nationalities and of all races shall not be darkened by anxiety and uncertainty for the morrow;

"that all young people shall have work and trades, guaranteeing them sufficient wages and a decent life;

"that all young people shall be able to study and rest, to develop their abilities and talents, to build up health and strength;

"that all young people shall have the opportunity to set up a home for themselves and live in peace and happiness;

"that all young people shall be guaranteed the right to participate in the social and political life of their country".

The youth are a component and active part of the great front of peace supporters. The youth understand that realisation of these aspirations depends on peace being consolidated, the road to which lies through easing the tension in international relations by means of negotiations. The tremendous enthusiasm with which the delegates to the III World Youth Congress reacted to the news of the armistice in Korea and the magnificent manifestation of friendship for the delegation from the heroic youth of Korea, witnessed at the Festival, were clear confirmation of the fact that in the success of the peace-loving forces in achieving the triumph of the idea of negotiations in Korea the democratic youth, together with all peace supporters, see a real step towards a peaceful settlement of all other controversial international problems. The youth are confident of the success of the international campaign for negotiations.

Increasing masses of the youth are becoming conscious that the basic means, the mighty force for the realisation of their aspirations is unity—the fraternal alliance of the youth of all countries and all strata of the population.

The striving of the youth for unity and to be better organised is clearly seen from the numerical growth of the biggest international youth organisation—the World Federation of Democratic Youth. In the

propaganda of national enmity and hatred, to split their democratic organisations, to sow mistrust in the noble aims of their national and international democratic organisations, and to vilify them.

But neither slanderous propaganda nor police repressions can break the will of the advanced section of the youth in the struggle for peace, for extending and consolidating the unity of the youth in all countries. The army of young fighters for peace and the rights of youth is growing. More and more resolutely these young fighters expose the reactionary forces who resist any easing of the international tension and the establishment of mutual understanding between nations, expose those who organised the provocations of the fascist hirelings in Berlin and of the U.S. puppets in Korea, who are continuing their provocation by means of so-called "food aid" to the people in Eastern Berlin, those who on the day of the signing of the armistice in Korea organised the criminal penetration by 324 aircraft of the air space of China and the buccaneer attack on the Soviet civil aeroplane. The enemies of peace are the enemies of the youth. Acting for peaceful settlement of international disputes, for negotiations, the youth at the same time are enhancing their vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of peace and friendship between the nations.

The IVth World Festival of Youth for Peace and Friendship is yet another telling blow against the forces of reaction which prefer the voice of the guns to the voice of reason. The youth gathered in Bucharest see how fruitful is the coming together of young people of good will, how deep the ties of friendship can be between the youth of the different countries, how boundless is the young talent fed from the source of the people, how fruitful are international friendly contests on sports grounds and stadiums. The powerful feeling of friendship overcomes all the barriers artificially erected by the enemies of peace.

The participants of the Third World Congress and the IVth World Festival of Youth and Students will take the ideas of these two great gatherings—ideas of peace and friendship between nations—to the broad masses of youth in their countries. In this vital undertaking they will get all possible help from the mass democratic organisations, from their press, their activists and from all their members.

All progressive mankind wholeheartedly greets the IVth World Youth Festival, its noble aims, the fervent striving of the youth for friendship and unity, their passionate and selfless struggle for peace, for the rights of the young generation, for their bright future.

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tax. At the same time, the agricultural tax in 1953 will be cut by 43 per cent. In 1954 it will be more than two and a half times less than in 1952.

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Each Festival draws young people from ever wider groups of different social strata and views from an increasing number of countries. The youth of the world are becoming gayer and are permeated with greater confidence in the victory of the cause of peace.

This parade, more magnificent than a gala performance in a theatre, was the outcome of the fruitful activity of nearly a hundred preparatory Festival committees, and their merited reward. The hands of these young people drawn from all races and nations had, doubtlessly, always sought each other. But they would not have found one another had not the democratic youth developed persistent and inspiring activity throughout the world.

What a moving picture was presented, for example, by the 50 delegates of the youth of Colombia where the poverty is so appalling and repressions so fierce! To what effort, to what a mighty will for peace does this testify! How indicative were the big delegations from the other South American countries, from the countries of the Near and Middle East!

Indeed, history itself arrived for this festival. The Third World Youth Congress coincided with the armistice in Korea. The opening of the Festival coincided with the victory won by the French people in their struggle for the release of Henri Martin. Thus the Bucharest Festival is a festival of victory for us. If the valour of the Korean and Chinese peoples upset the plans of the aggressors, if the persevering struggle of the French people in defence of the noble young patriot, who symbolises the protest against the "dirty war", resulted in his release, then the will of all the peoples, their striving to impose peace on those who fear it was the force which

compelled the signing of an armistice in Korea and opened the gates of Melun prison.

The significance of the Festival, the sense of this unprecedented gathering was, perhaps, revealed most clearly in some of the moments when breaks took place in the order of the grand march. This happened in the first instance when the youth disputed the honour of carrying the Korean soldiers shoulder high. For this armistice signifies, above all, victory over war itself, a day of celebration if not for all governments, then for all nations.

Then the French broke the order when they rushed to welcome the column from Viet Nam, greeting and embracing them. This splendid manifestation of friendship testified that no oligarchy can make the people hate one another.

When Korean girls rushed with flowers to the Soviet delegation, when the entire audience rent the air with applause in honour of the happy Soviet youth this was another reminder that at the base of all our victories lies the peace policy which has always been conducted and which is now conducted by the great land of Socialism.

The words "Peace and Friendship!" inscribed in all languages of the world, were read by the 120,000 present in the stadium. From flag-poles and buildings in Bucharest the U.S. flag waved along with the flags of the U.S.S.R. and China, Britain and France, Rumania and Korea. This fact alone, perhaps, suffices to give an appraisal of the two worlds. Can anyone imagine conditions in the U.S. similar to those witnessed in Bucharest? Can anyone imagine the skyscrapers in New York decorated with the

flags of all countries in honour of an international gathering of youth for peace and friendship? Is it not a fact that in the country where the Rosenbergs died as martyrs the words "Peace and Friendship" are synonymous with treason? As for the peoples, they are fighting not to dictate to the United States a banner alien to it but in order to make it possible to hold a similar festival in New York, that there too the flags of all countries should wave side by side, that peace and friendship should finally triumph. So long as champions of peace and friendship are subjected to persecution and held guilty of treason, so long will the people be vigilant, no matter how great their hopes and confidence in final victory.

The Festival is a contribution to this victory, showing to the youth of the world the happy and healthy young generation that is being reared by the countries of the camp of peace and democracy. We were delighted with the brilliant sports display and dancing of Rumanian youths and girls not only because they satisfied our esthetic taste. This is what the road towards Socialism signifies for man, we said to ourselves. This is what people's democracy has given this country where only yesterday a sanguinary monarchy lived cheek by jowl with frightful poverty. This was a diligent, gay and happy youth who in the space of 3-4 months built a stadium with seating accommodation for 80,000 and which now displays for the youth of the world the most beautiful and purest performances that it is possible to attend!

In majestic waves, like the waves of the ocean, formed by the thousands of young sportsmen in the arena, we saw waves of peace. Each wave represented people with hands firmly clasped, each of them counts, just as each of the peoples they represent counts. Their consciousness, their unity are the basis of victory in the fight for peace.

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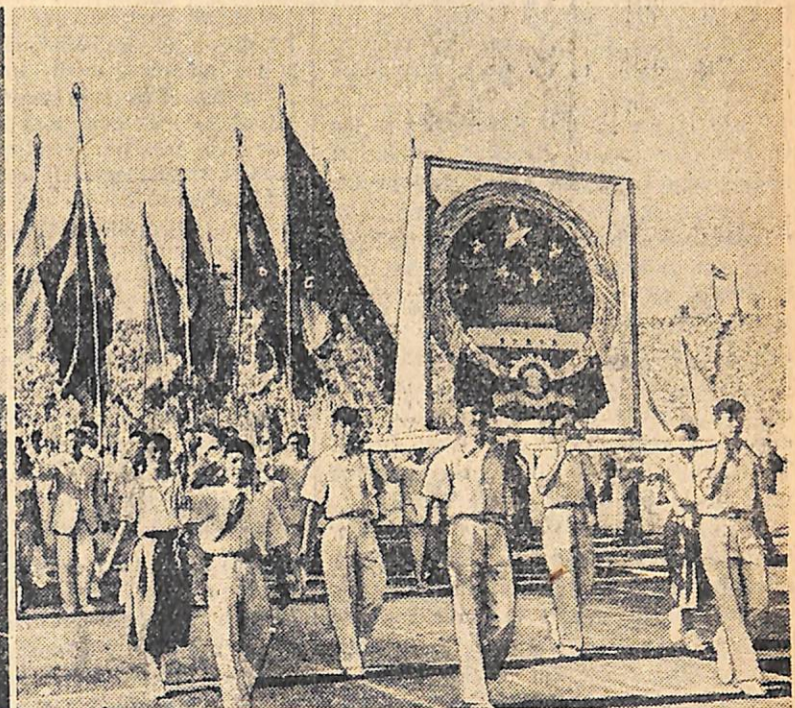
Friendly Help of Poland and Hungary to Korean People's Democratic Republic

The people of Poland, who experienced terrible sufferings and devastation during the Hitler invasion and occupation, deeply sympathise with the heroic people of Korea and with the effort they are making now to rehabilitate the towns, villages and enterprises barbarously destroyed by the aggressors. Expressing this warm sympathy of the people the Presidium of the Government of the Polish People's Republic decided on July 28th to help the Korean People's Democratic Republic in rehabilitating its national economy.

This help will include machinery, equipment and different materials and also designing work and technical aid in rebuilding a number of enterprises and towns.

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Expressing the solidarity of the Hungarian people with the heroic people of Korea the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has decided to help the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Already this year Hungary will ship to the Korean People's Democratic Republic machines, industrial equipment, instruments and mass-consumption goods. Hungary will also render technical help in rehabilitating destroyed towns and villages and industrial enterprises, contributing in this way to speedy improvement in the conditions of the Korean people.



IV WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS. Festival parade in the August 23rd Stadium, Bucharest. Photo: (left to right): 1. Delegates from different countries carry representatives of the heroic people of Korea. 2. British youth envoys passing the tribune. 3. The Soviet delegation. 4. The delegation from People's China.

NEW COURSE AND TASKS OF PARTY

Resolution of 15th Plenum of Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

At its 15th plenum, held in Berlin on July 24-26, the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany adopted a resolution on the new course and the tasks of the Party.

In essence, says the resolution, the new course aims at achieving, in the near future, a big improvement in the economic situation and political conditions in the German Democratic Republic and, on this basis, a substantial rise in the standard of living of the working class and of all working people. Improvement in the conditions of the people must be achieved by increasing output of the food industry and of light industry at the expense of heavy industry, by fostering the initiative of private trade and privately-owned industry and also by encouraging peasant production. The entire social life must be democratized to a still greater degree and simultaneously communication between East and West must be facilitated. At the same time, these measures also pursue a great national aim—the aim of strengthening the peace forces and of furthering the cause of re-unification of Germany.

The Central Committee points out that realisation of the new course has already yielded a number of substantial results. The resolution outlines the measures adopted by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for raising the living standard of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and other sections of the population. Due to these measures, says the resolution, the purchasing power of the population in the German Democratic Republic will increase during 1953 by approximately 2,000 million marks.

The resolution goes on to say that the Government has also taken measures to "eliminate the tension in relations between the state and the church"; democratic law has been reinforced, many persons sentenced for minor offences have been released and many pending cases annulled.

These measures, stresses the resolution, are the first steps taken by the Party and Government along the road of the new course which is the political line of the Party, effective for a long period and aimed at reinforcing the struggle for peace, for unity and well-being.

The Central Committee points out that the proclamation and carrying out of the new course in the German Democratic Republic have wrought confusion and evoked anger among the warmongers and the enemies of German unity. They sensed the serious danger of the new course to their criminal military designs, to realising the general military treaty and decided, therefore, to speed up the long prepared "X-day" with a view to preventing the carrying out of the new course.

The resolution analyses the situation in which the fascist provocation of June 17 was carried out.

The exposure of the imperialist agent Beria, reads the resolution, also points to the international tie-up of this broadly-conceived provocation. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany thanks the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for its timely exposure of the traitor Beria. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany expresses firm confidence in the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and declares its indissoluble ties with the Lenin-Stalin Party.

who circulated fascist slogans among the workers and organised strikes.

Other hostile groups—Brandler espionage groups, Trotskyites, groups of the so-called Socialist Workers' Party, etc.—were concentrated in certain towns. Hostile elements expelled from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany also took an active part in the provocations.

The resolution indicates that the events of June 17 resulted in hostile anti-democratic elements in politics, ideology and in the economy raising their heads; they advanced, in varied forms, demands designed to weaken and in the final analysis to liquidate the democratic system in the German Democratic Republic. The task of the Party is to take resolute action against activation of these hostile forces and to expose their anti-popular essence before the population.

After the failure of the provocation the enemy attempted to defend his exposed agents from action by the democratic organs of the state.

The former Minister of Justice, Fechner, incriminated in anti-state activity, used his position to protect the fascist provocateurs from just punishment. On Fechner's instructions a number of active organisers of hostile activity were released. He orientated the courts in the direction of acquitting all American agents and initiators of the provocation without exception. This was direct and conscious help to the enemy—the U.S. and West German saboteur organisations and fascists.

Simultaneously Fechner, as Minister of Justice, was responsible for numerous cases of lawlessness and unjust sentences imposed on working people in the Republic.

The Central Committee decided to expel Fechner from the Central Committee and from the ranks of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as an enemy of the Party and of the state.

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A special section of the resolution deals with the tasks of the Party in economic and state life in connection with the new course. The resolution notes that realisation of the main task of the new course, which consists of radically improving the economic and political situation in the German Democratic Republic, is possible by effecting an all-round increase in industrial and agricultural production in the German Democratic Republic, with the fraternal aid of the great socialist Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and also by developing German trade and international trade.

Fulfillment of this basic task will make for greater consolidation of the forces of the international camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, will be a concrete contribution to the cause of re-unification of Germany.

In its resolution the Central Committee outlined a number of measures essential for carrying out the new course. These measures include revising the Five-Year Plan and the national-economic plan for 1953 in the direction of reducing capital investment in heavy industry in favour of greater production of consumer goods.

It is intended to raise output of heavy industry in 1953 by roughly 5.5 to 6 per cent instead of the 13 per cent stipulated in the plan. Output of light industry is to be raised approximately 10 per cent instead of the 7.1

masses for improving the work of the state bodies.

At the same time the job of strengthening the state power must be continued in order to ensure that this powerful instrument protects the rights of citizens and upholds law. Vigilance must be sharpened in relation to the enemies of democratic development.

The work of the Democratic Bloc at the centre and in the regions, districts and communities must be replenished and revitalised. The democratic parties and the mass organisations must resolutely improve and intensify their joint work in the bloc for strengthening the democratic system in the German Democratic Republic and for improving the conditions of the population.

In the sphere of culture, says the resolution, the new course signifies continued effort for developing the national culture. For the purpose of giving special help to the development of progressive science and art it is necessary to provide scientists and art workers with every opportunity for free creative endeavour. Care must be taken to develop the national traditions and interests of German culture. Friendship with cultural workers in the U.S.S.R. and in the countries of people's democracy must be encouraged. The tremendous achievements of Soviet science and art must be carefully studied and utilised in accordance with the specific conditions in Germany. Art workers of the German Democratic Republic must be enabled to meet cultural workers in Western Germany.

The resolution stresses that the "new course is aimed both at strengthening the peace forces and at furthering the re-unification of Germany. An important prerequisite for the unity of Germany is agreement among the Germans of the East and of the West on concrete measures for securing unity. Hence, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government of the German Democratic Republic will fight with still greater persistence for agreement under the slogan "Germans, sit around the same table".

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, says the resolution, will intensify its efforts for all-round consolidation of the National Front of Democratic Germany and, in this way, help the great patriotic movement for unity and peace.

Since the working class is called upon to play the leading role in the national struggle the Party will do all in its power to achieve united action by the working class throughout Germany.

Agreement between Germans of the East and of the West would also hasten the signing of the long-awaited peace treaty with Germany on a democratic basis.

The Party demands that the decisions of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council for settling international conflicts and disputes by means of negotiations and mutual understanding be carried out.

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The last two sections of the resolution are devoted to Party policy, to its successes and shortcomings and to the next tasks.

During the brief period of its existence, says the resolution, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has achieved great historical success. Relying on the unity of the working class, won in the course of

movement for the formation of producer co-operatives, initiated in the Republic by the working peasants. However, in some districts the Party organisations tolerated violations of the strictly voluntary principle when forming co-operatives, tried to accelerate their numerical growth without paying due attention to the organisational and economic strengthening of the existing co-operatives which is the main task of the Party in the sphere of co-operative development in the countryside.

"Building of the new life in the Republic", says the resolution, "is taking place in conditions of dismemberment of the country. This gives rise to specific peculiarities and difficulties in building the new life; the monopolists who rule in Western Germany are engaged in illegal subversive work against the German Democratic Republic, having the backing of the U.S. imperialists and wide possibilities for organising subversive work in West Berlin, that is, in the heart of the German Democratic Republic.

"The dismemberment of the country led to the severing of the old economic contact inside the country, and this had unfavourable consequences also for the economic situation in the German Democratic Republic. However, these economic difficulties can be overcome with the help of the Soviet Union and the democratic world market.

"The fact that Germany is dismembered, which for the German people is a great misfortune and signifies a threat to peace in Europe, makes the struggle for its re-unification on a democratic and peaceful basis the main task of the Party".

Consequently, Party policy in the German Democratic Republic, the resolution points out, must be simple and clear, open and purposeful, so that it can be understood by the common people. The new course of the Party is such a policy.

The resolution points out that in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany there was a manifestation by an anti-Party faction with a capitulatory line aimed against the unity of the Party, a platform aimed at discrediting the Party and at splitting the Party leadership (Comrades Zaisser and Herrstadt).

The Central Committee resolved to remove Comrades Zaisser and Herrstadt from the Central Committee of the Party.

The resolution then outlines a number of tasks aimed at the further organisational strengthening of the Party ranks, at developing inner-Party democracy, intensifying propaganda, strengthening the Party's contact with the broad masses of the working people, etc.

One of the main tasks, the resolution points out, is the further strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the Party on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

Inside the Party it is necessary to develop inner-Party democracy on the widest scale. Violation of the Rules of the Party—the highest law of inner-Party life—cannot be tolerated.

Of particular importance is the development of collective leadership in all leading bodies of the Party. Collective Party leadership is the surest guarantee against mistakes and for ensuring correct and stable leadership.

The number of meetings and commissions must be cut to the minimum, and all the attention of the activists released thereby

In Communist and Workers' Parties

PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE IN TIENTSIN

The Propaganda Department of the Tientsin Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China recently held a conference to discuss propaganda and educational work in the city's state-owned factories. The conference thoroughly discussed the questions on the agenda and decided to raise the ideological level of the propaganda and educational work in the factories.

The conference advanced the tasks for the second half of 1953. It was stressed that the principle of serving production should be fully observed in the educational work of the Party branch. It was further decided that all Party members must attend lectures once a month and that discussion meetings should be organised to give Party members ideological education.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS POPULARISE PROGRAMME OF HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

The Government programme, based on the directives of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, has been unanimously approved by the entire country. The people joyfully welcome the Government's decision to raise the standard of living and ensure better satisfaction of the cultural requirements of the working people.

A Budapest meeting of Party activists was followed by open party meetings.

The fact made it possible correctly to elucidate the tasks of the Government and the working people whereas, prior to the meeting, many factory workers did not clearly understand that a higher standard of living can be attained only by means of further improving labour productivity and by strengthening labour discipline. Taking advantage of this inadequate understanding enemy elements and those under their influence sought to weaken discipline in some of the enterprises. At numerous meetings the working people resolutely condemned those who violated discipline. Responding to the Government programme, the stakhanovites in the electrical appliances plant pledged to overfulfil the production assignments and ensure production of high-quality goods. The open Party meetings resulted in a considerable increase in the number of pledges calling for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the production plan for the third quarter. During the labour emulation 86 per cent of the young workers took labour pledges. The technical intelligentsia of the No. 14 District, which welcomed with particular satisfaction that part of the programme which states that more respect must be shown for the work of the intelligentsia, are also participating in labour emulation. Ninety per cent of the engineer and technical personnel have taken labour pledges.

The factory committees of the Party and the Party branches are now devoting more attention to improving working conditions and to satisfying the social needs of the working people. For example, the Party committee in the city bus park discussed

It was decided to help the workers to gain a clear grasp of the future prospects of their country, the aim of production and to understand profoundly the meaning of the identity of interests between workers and the state. For this purpose, it was decided to hold political lectures for workers once every two weeks. With regard to propagation of reports on government policy and current affairs, the conference decided that such propaganda should be carried out regularly and with due consideration for production. As to production propaganda, it was decided to lay stress on consolidation of labour discipline, fulfilment of overall production plans, and on securing balanced production.

fulfilment of the collective agreement. It sharply criticised the trade union committee for violating that part of the agreement relating to satisfying the social needs of the workers; it also criticised the trade union for not getting the working people to verify the carrying out of the collective agreement. The district Party committee verified how the money allocated to enterprises for social and cultural requirements and for labour protection measures had been spent. It discovered that the factory producing metal furniture used only 12 per cent of the sum allocated for the first quarter of 1953. Measures were taken to rectify these mistakes.

A plenary meeting of the Party Committee of the No. 14 District was held on July 22 and discussed important matters such as the principle of collective Party leadership, cementing the bonds of the Party organisations with the masses, consistent realisation of the principles of inner-Party democracy, improving work with cadres, strengthening Party and state discipline. This meeting was another step along the pathway of carrying out the principle of collective leadership. Whereas previously the plenums of the district committee often only formally approved plans of work elaborated by the Party committee for the different quarters of the year, the speakers at this plenum disclosed shortcomings in the political and organisational work of the Party and made many valuable suggestions.

We have taken only the first step in popularising the Government's programme. Hence, we must fight against self-complacency, against the view that "things will sort themselves out". What we need now is still more intensified political education in order to rally all working people in the district for fulfilling and overfulfilling production plans—the necessary condition for raising the standard of living of the working people.

Antal KOVACS,
Secretary, Party Committee,
XIV Budapest Region

Steady Rise of Economy and Culture in Countries of People's Democracy

The Central Committee points out that the proclamation and carrying out of the new course in the German Democratic Republic have wrought confusion and evoked anger among the warmongers and the enemies of German unity. They sensed the serious danger of the new course to their criminal military designs, to realising the general military treaty and decided, therefore, to speed up the long prepared "X-day" with a view to preventing the carrying out of the new course.

The resolution analyses the situation in which the fascist provocation of June 17 was carried out.

The exposure of the imperialist agent Beria, reads the resolution, also points to the international tie-up of this broadly-conceived provocation. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany thanks the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for its timely exposure of the traitor Beria. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany expresses firm confidence in the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and declares its indissoluble ties with the Lenin-Stalin Party.

The resolution stresses that the fascist putsch of June 17 suffered fiasco. The majority of the population of the German Democratic Republic, particularly the working class, did not support the provocateurs; they vigorously rebuffed them. The general strike, plotted and widely publicised by the organisers of the putsch, did not take place because the overwhelming majority of the workers refused to take part in it. A bare five per cent of the workers in the Republic participated in the strikes. The overwhelming majority of the working intelligentsia also firmly sided with the Government of the German Democratic Republic. The provocateurs were rebuffed also by the peasant masses. In the majority of towns and enterprises the Party organisations vigorously headed the workers against the provocateurs and frustrated the putsch. This rebuff to the provocateurs by the majority of the population was the main reason for the defeat sustained by the fascist putschists on June 17.

The state organs of the Republic and particularly the Soviet occupation troops made a decisive contribution to thwarting the fascist war provocation.

The failure of the putsch of June 17 proved that the democratic system in the German Democratic Republic is strong and inviolable because it relies on the majority of the working people.

"However," reads the resolution, "the Party must draw serious lessons from the events of June 17 and speedily overcome the shortcomings in its work, manifested during these days.

"June 17 proved that there exists in the German Democratic Republic a fascist underground organised and backed by the Americans. On that day whole groups of camouflaged enemies of the people emerged from the underground and fomented disturbances in some towns (Magdeburg, Halle, Gorlitz and elsewhere). Underground fascist organisations were discovered which had their own centres, their own discipline and which maintained close contact with espionage organisations in West Berlin. The leading role in these organisations was played by former active Nazis".

In addition, points out the resolution, in some towns (Magdeburg, Leipzig, etc.) there were illegal organisations of former members of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany who still adhere to the anti-working-class standpoint of Social Democracy and who, therefore, fell easy victims to the agents of the "Eastern Bureau"

economic and political situation in the German Democratic Republic, is possible by effecting an all-round increase in industrial and agricultural production in the German Democratic Republic, with the fraternal aid of the great socialist Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and also by developing German trade and international trade.

Fulfillment of this basic task will make for greater consolidation of the forces of the international camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, will be a concrete contribution to the cause of re-unification of Germany.

In its resolution the Central Committee outlined a number of measures essential for carrying out the new course. These measures include revising the Five-Year Plan and the national-economic plan for 1953 in the direction of reducing capital investment in heavy industry in favour of greater production of consumer goods.

It is intended to raise output of heavy industry in 1953 by roughly 5.5 to 6 per cent instead of the 13 per cent stipulated in the plan. Output of light industry is to be raised approximately 10 per cent instead of the 7.1 per cent adopted in the plan.

It is intended to raise in 1954 and 1955 gross output of industry as a whole by an average of 7 per cent, with overall output of the means of production rising annually by approximately 5 per cent and the volume of consumer goods by approximately 10 per cent.

It is intended to expand dwelling-house construction, raise agricultural yields, increase livestock to approximately the figure stipulated in the Five-Year Plan, while the number of pigs will exceed the figure of the Five-Year Plan. It is also intended to provide machine and tractor stations with a considerable number of tractors and other agricultural machines.

In keeping with the rising purchasing power of the population and greater supply of goods, says the resolution, the turnover of the retail trade must be increased compared with the provisions of the Five-Year Plan; the turnover of private trade likewise must be considerably increased.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany draws the attention of the organisations to the need to fight for fulfilment of the economic plan, for higher labour productivity and for better labour discipline. The best means for achieving these results, says the resolution, is the development of broad emulation in all publicly-owned enterprises.

In carrying out the new course in the sphere of agriculture, continues the resolution, all possible help and support must be given to the individual peasant farms which already benefit from considerable state aid. This help must be given first of all to the small and middle peasants, but rich peasants can also qualify for credits and other state aid for developing their farms.

The state will continue its aid to the agricultural producer co-operatives; the main attention must be devoted to the organisational and economic consolidation of the producer co-operatives. The voluntary principle must be strictly observed.

The resolution says that the "further strengthening of the democratic system and strict observance of democratic law are vital components of the new course". An important job in this sphere is to bring the administrative apparatus as a whole closer to the masses and to strengthen its contact with them. A prerequisite for this is, above all, the elimination of purely administrative methods and constant and relentless struggle against bureaucratism. Fostering of criticism and self-criticism will release the initiative of the

for all-round consolidation of the National Front of Democratic Germany and, in this way, help the great patriotic movement for unity and peace.

Since the working class is called upon to play the leading role in the national struggle the Party will do all in its power to achieve united action by the working class throughout Germany.

Agreement between Germans of the East and of the West would also hasten the signing of the long-awaited peace treaty with Germany on a democratic basis.

The Party demands that the decisions of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council for settling international conflicts and disputes by means of negotiations and mutual understanding be carried out.

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The last two sections of the resolution are devoted to Party policy, to its successes and shortcomings and to the next tasks.

During the brief period of its existence, says the resolution, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has achieved great historical success. Relying on the unity of the working class, won in the course of the struggle which has continued for decades, our Party, occupying a leading position, established the new democratic state in which the decisive influence is exercised by the working class; it began to build a new economic system in which there is no longer any place for capitalist exploitation; it took the leading part in depriving the Junkers of power and in expropriating them, establishing thereby a new democratic life in the countryside and, for the first time in the history of the German working-class movement, laid firm foundations for the alliance of the working class and working peasantry. Our Party took the initiative in launching the new cultural development which will lead to a new flowering of German science and art.

No-one and nothing can deprive the Socialist Unity Party of Germany of the merit for these truly great achievements which will go down forever in the history of the German people.

Our Party headed the struggle in Germany for preserving peace. It displayed initiative in organising the great patriotic movement for the unity of Germany. At the suggestion of the Party and with its leading participation the National Front of Democratic Germany was founded. Our Party repeatedly advanced concrete proposals for solving the great national question of the German people and consolidated in the German Democratic Republic the base for the national struggle of the Germans. It began the patriotic education of the German people and raised aloft the banner of national struggle.

The resolution stresses that "the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is the genuinely national Party of the German people" and that

"The general line of the Party was and remains correct".

Simultaneously the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany points to a number of mistakes made recently in the practical work of the Party.

"The Party", says the resolution in particular, "having taken the correct course of laying the foundations of Socialism in the German Democratic Republic, took the incorrect path of accelerating the carrying out of this task without giving due consideration to the real internal and external prerequisites. This resulted in too high a tempo in developing the national economy, particularly in heavy industry, led to incorrect attempts to dislodge and abolish the medium and small urban bourgeoisie and the big farmers in the countryside".

The Party organisations, the resolution goes on, were correct in supporting the

Comrades Zaisser and Herrstadt from the Central Committee of the Party.

The resolution then outlines a number of tasks aimed at the further organisational strengthening of the Party ranks, at developing inner-Party democracy, intensifying propaganda, strengthening the Party's contact with the broad masses of the working people, etc.

One of the main tasks, the resolution points out, is the further strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the Party on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

Inside the Party it is necessary to develop inner-Party democracy on the widest scale. Violation of the Rules of the Party—the highest law of inner-Party life—cannot be tolerated.

Of particular importance is the development of collective leadership in all leading bodies of the Party. Collective Party leadership is the surest guarantee against mistakes and for ensuring correct and stable leadership.

The number of meetings and commissions must be cut to the minimum, and all the attention of the activists released thereby shall be devoted to the direct carrying out of Party tasks. Secretaries of the district and regional committees of the Party and leading functionaries in the Party apparatus are recommended to organise their work so that at least half their working time is spent in the lower organisations, giving them the necessary help. Secretaries of Party organs, including secretaries of the Central Committee, must regularly deliver reports and lectures at Party and working-class meetings.

The educational work of the Party must be re-organised in order to ensure that it does not merely provide general knowledge in isolation from the everyday work of the Party but, based on study of the works of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, equips the Party members and probationers for better solution of their tasks. Consistent and principled struggle against bourgeois ideology and particularly against social democracy must be intensified.

In all Party work it is necessary to utilise, much more so than in the past, the rich political and organisational experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the model for every Marxist-Leninist Party.

"Our Party", the resolution continues, "is at the beginning of a new stage in its history. Relying on the victorious teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, closely linked with the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with its Central Committee, in firm friendship with the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the Party sets out on its new course... It is fully resolved to carry out this course steadfastly and consistently no matter what the resistance.

The thing now is to rally the Party ranks still more closely around the Central Committee, to strengthen firmly and unshakably the Party's contact with the broad masses of the working class, to strengthen still more the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry and intelligentsia because the entire experience of history teaches that only under the leadership of the monolithic Marxist-Leninist Party, only in close unity with the toiling masses can the working class triumph over its adversaries and build a new life of peace and prosperity.

The way is clear!
Forward along the new course to the well-being and happiness of our people!
Long live the struggle for peace, unity, democracy and Socialism!
Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Party of the working class and of the German people!"

the labour emulation 86 per cent of the young workers took labour pledges. The technical intelligentsia of the No. 14 District, which welcomed with particular satisfaction that part of the programme which states that more respect must be shown for the work of the intelligentsia, are also participating in labour emulation. Ninety per cent of the engineer and technical personnel have taken labour pledges.

The factory committees of the Party and the Party branches are now devoting more attention to improving working conditions and to satisfying the social needs of the working people. For example, the Party committee in the city bus park discussed

organisational work of the Party and made many valuable suggestions.

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Antal KOVACS,
Secretary, Party Committee,
XIV Budapest Region

Steady Rise of Economy and Culture in Countries of People's Democracy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

According to the data of the State Statistical Board the plan for gross output by industry as a whole for the second quarter of 1953 was fulfilled 99.4 per cent—an 11 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period for last year. Productivity of labour increased 9.3 per cent while wages rose, on the average, 5 per cent. The plan for output of vital industrial items was overfulfilled; there was better fulfilment of assignment for quality and assortment.

The area sown to certain crops, especially, barley, maize and beans, increased. Field work done by the state machine and tractor stations was 68 per cent greater than in 1952.

The rate of work on new building sites was raised and construction of 18 hydro-electric stations and other hydro-technical constructions went ahead.

In the second quarter, this year, more goods were sold than in the corresponding period last year: meat—5 per cent more; meat products—8 per cent; lard—50 per cent; rice almost threefold; silk—5 per cent more, etc.

By the end of the second quarter the number of factory and office workers employed in the national economy was 5 per cent greater compared with last year. The number of women employed in industry increased 9 per cent.

During the first half of the year 162 thousand working people spent their holidays in trade union rest homes.

In the second quarter the working people received 6,200 new apartments with a total dwelling space of over 195 thousand square metres.

BULGARIA

According to the report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic the plan for overall output in the second quarter of 1953 was fulfilled 100.9 per cent.

The output of industry as a whole increased by 8.4 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1952. Output of consumer goods increased.

Compared with last year the area sown to cotton in 1953 increased by 26.7 per cent, to rice 19.5 per cent, tobacco 18.8 per cent, etc.

The livestock of producer co-operatives increased compared with last year: cattle—4.8 per cent, sheep—10.5 per cent, pigs—65.7 per cent, poultry—41 per cent.

The volume of capital construction increased by 51.9 per cent compared with the second quarter last year.

In the second quarter of 1953 there was sold to the population: meat 11.8 per cent more; meat products 71.3 per cent more;

lard 2.2 times more; vegetable oil 41.1 per cent; butter 35.2 per cent; cheese 21.7 per cent; cotton fabrics 15.3 per cent, woollen fabrics 31 per cent and silk 68.1 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1952.

Successful fulfilment of the national economic plans resulted in the carrying out, as from August 3, of another price reduction, the third in succession. The cuts, which affect uniform state retail prices for consumer goods, are as follows: bread 11 to 14 per cent; flour products 10 to 20 per cent; flour 12 to 15 per cent; edible oil and fats 10 to 11 per cent; meat 10 per cent; confectionery 4 to 15 per cent; cotton fabrics 15 per cent, on the average; woollen fabrics 4 to 18 per cent; hosiery and footwear 5 to 10 per cent; ready-made clothing 5-18 per cent.

As a result of the latest price reduction the population will benefit to the extent of about 900 million levas a year.

ALBANIA

A report issued by the Statistical Board of Albania says that the plan for gross output in the second quarter of 1953 was fulfilled 97.1 per cent. Overall output increased by 29 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Compared with the second quarter of last year, the area sown to sugar-beet was 9.7 per cent greater, to cotton—10.5 per cent and tobacco—16.2 per cent.

The machine park of the machine and tractor stations increased by 28.3 per cent; the

volume of work done by the machine and tractor stations was 24 per cent greater.

The volume of construction work carried out by the Ministry of Construction rose 53 per cent and in the sphere of local construction—27.1 per cent. The dam on the Peldn-Kavaia irrigation canal, which will irrigate 7,000 hectares of arable land, has been completed.

In the second quarter the population purchased 39.1 per cent more goods than in the corresponding period last year.

French Public Opinion Demands End to War in Indo-China

Review of French Press

A speedy end to the war in Indo-China, which has caused untold suffering to the French and Viet Nam peoples, is recognized as a national necessity for France. Practically all French men and women are unanimous in demanding peace with Viet Nam. The powerful movement for ending hostilities has met with remarkable success: under pressure of public opinion the Government was forced to release Henri Martin, the valiant "seaman of peace", who spent more than three years in prison for participating in the struggle against the "dirty war". Henri Martin became the symbol of struggle against the war in Viet Nam. His release testifies to the scale of this struggle. This struggle has assumed such dimensions that even the ultra-reactionary "Le Figaro" had to admit recently: "Ending the hostilities in Indo-China has of late become the major concern of the French people".

"Le Monde" wrote on July 14: "...Public opinion became aware that the Indo-China expedition dominates, prevails over all French problems and then forced all the rulers to recognise this fact".

On July 22 "Le Monde" disclosed the existence of a secret agreement signed in Washington between the French Foreign Minister Bidault and John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, the purport of which is that henceforth the "dirty war" will be placed under the direct leadership and control of the U.S.A. Replying to Bidault's frantic repudiation "Le Monde" wrote: "This export of soldiers to Indo-China in exchange for dollars—there is no other way of characterising the deal—is the basis of our present relations with the U.S.A. This policy can only lead to an outburst of wrath on the part of the French people...". The indignation and wrath of the French public was further intensified in connection with the publication in the U.S. magazine "Life" of an article by a certain Duncan devoted to the war in Viet Nam. The foul insults in this article against France, the charges of "lack of the military courage essential for merciless struggle", as well as lack of political foresight and the brazen demands for intensifying the bloodshed in Indo-China, evoked a sharp reaction in the entire French press.

"Our countrymen should be recommended to read and digest this issue of 'Life'", writes the newspaper "Combat", since "even the blindest of them will now realise the role assigned to France in the Atlantic pact: to use the credits for forming an infantry capable of serving the interests of the grand world strategy of the Pentagon for an anti-Communist crusade,

to send our youth to the slaughter in Tongking for the sake of preserving a base against China, to reduce our already low living standard in order to fulfill our military commitments which, increasingly, are becoming more burdensome.

"We have drifted a long way from the defence alliance between equal nations as the Atlantic pact was described by our leaders. Every American can visit us without a visa, whereas volumes could be compiled of the names of French men and women who have been refused entry visas to the U.S.A. Strange equality and strange respect for national sovereignty!"

Fearing the just wrath of the people more and more political figures in France are not only condemning the war in Indo-China; they are demanding negotiations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. A big impression was created by the recent declaration, delivered in the same spirit, by Albert Sarraut, Chairman of the Assembly of the French Union, who twice held the post of Governor General of Indo-China (1911 and 1916) and who later headed the French Government. In an interview granted to "l'Express" Albert Sarraut, describing his talks with Ho Chi Minh in 1946, said: "I have always regretted that at the time we lost a splendid, magnificent opportunity for solving the Indo-China problem with the man who was favourably disposed towards a settlement..."

"I unhesitatingly repeat my statement of 1949: 'Had I to deal with Ho Chi Minh as I knew him in 1946 I would conduct negotiations with him'".

Hence the idea of negotiations in Indo-China is rapidly winning support among increasingly wider sections of the population. The signing of an armistice in Korea gave a new powerful impetus to the fight for peace in Viet Nam.

"The Korean lesson," wrote "l'Humanité" on July 30, "must bear fruit". Simultaneously it underscores the urgency and possibility of direct negotiations with the opposing side for ending hostilities.

"No matter how the situation in Korea differs from the situation in Indo-China, there is one feature common to both, in Indo-China, as was the case in Korea, both sides are suffering and sustaining casualties. If it was possible to stop the bloodshed in Korea why cannot this be done in Indo-China?"

This is the question all honest people in France are asking the Government. They demand an answer translated into deeds.

still held in the Fresnes prison for taking part in the struggle for peace.

Henri Martin also addressed a message to the imprisoned patriots and to the participants of the IV World Festival of Youth and Students the opening of which in Bucharest coincided with his release.

The Henri Martin Defence Committee, consisting of prominent figures of varying

Having carried out during the past 18 months fierce repressions against the people of Tunisia, the French rulers and de Hautecloque, their representative in Tunisia, calculated on smashing the national-liberation movement and bolstering up the shaken protectorate regime.

But their hopes have not materialised. The Tunisians did not yield. They replied to the arrests and deportations, to the police terror and "combing" operations with valiant and stubborn struggle. This struggle assumed varied forms: protest campaigns, strikes, demonstrations, etc. Participants in the struggle included patriots of different outlooks (nationalists, Communists and non-party), people of varied social strata (workers, peasants, artisans and traders, students and others), young and old, men and women. The people resolutely rebuffed the offensive of the colonisers whose manoeuvres were frustrated, and the national-liberation movement won real success.

The French colonisers attempted at first to establish a "mixed commission" of Tunisians and French with a view to giving "legislative" sanction to their policy. But they encountered such opposition that they had to abandon their design.

After the acts of violence which led to the removal of the Chenik nationalist Government, the colonisers started looking for other politicians to form a government. But, as our Party pointed out at the time, not a single sincere patriot would cooperate with the imperialists who had stained themselves with the blood of our sons. Only the puppet clique headed by the present Prime Minister Baccouche agreed to take the dirty job. This was another fiasco for the French imperialists.

Continuing to act with the help of police terror the French rulers and their representative in Tunisia tried to impose on the people of Tunisia the plan of so-called reforms. The Communist Party, the nationalist party "Neo-Destour" and all national organisations in general waged a big campaign against these reforms which in no way correspond to the wishes of our people. The scale of the movement was such that the Bey convened a consultative commission which completely and with the unanimous approval of its 40 members rejected the colonisers' plan for reforms.

At the end of 1952 when the question arose of referring the Tunisian question to the General Assembly of Uno, the French imperialists did all in their power to prevent this. But, as a result of their resolute struggle and of the support of the progressive forces in all countries, our people succeeded in getting the Tunisian question discussed by Uno. And they acquired valuable experience in this connection. They became convinced, as our Party warned, that since the imperialists control Uno the latter cannot settle the Tunisian question as it should be settled. Simultaneously our people saw once again who their real friends were. And this experience gave a new impulse to the patriotic struggle of our people.

At the end of April and early in May the French imperialists resorted to a new ruse designed to deceive world public opinion, the democratic public in France and the Tunisian people. They decided to hold elections for the Caid councils (in administrative areas) and for the municipalities. These forcibly imposed institutions are of a colonising nature and based on the principle of "dual sovereignty" which ensures French representation in the municipalities and an equal number of seats with Tunisians. These institutions are, likewise, anti-democratic in character (elec-

struggle of the heroic people of Viet Nam and of the peoples of Algeria and Morocco, and imbued with the spirit of solidarity with the struggle waged by the toiling masses and the splendid French working class, creates growing difficulties for the French imperialists and leads to intensification of the antagonisms in the circles of the big French bourgeoisie.

As the Central Committee of our Party noted in its call of June 28, 1953, "some people" in the circles of the big French bourgeoisie "are beginning to understand that the rule of the puppets has ended and are inclined to look for others to conduct negotiations...".

But it is necessary to stress that our people have had promises from the French bourgeoisie in the past. To date, however, these promises have not been backed by corresponding action. Hence, now that we are again hearing calls "to renew the negotiations" it is necessary to be on the alert in respect to the manoeuvres of the French colonisers and to have exact information and proof of their real intentions.

At the time of his appointment to the post of Prime Minister Laniel declared: "Negotiations can be renewed effectively only on the condition that the atmosphere of trust is restored". Is it for the purpose of creating this atmosphere that the French imperialists are going ahead with their policy of the oppressions, with the "combing" operations in the Sahel district and military tribunals sentencing Tunisian patriots to death and penal labour, with intensifying their anti-working-class measures?

Is it for the purpose of creating this atmosphere that hostages are still being held in the concentration camps in the extreme South and that hundreds of patriots are languishing in prison, including dozens sentenced to death? Is it for this purpose, finally, that the state of siege still remains and that the working class and people of Tunisia are still deprived of all civil freedoms? In order to create this atmosphere it is not sufficient to engage in blackmail with the Tunisian people, saying: "Give up the struggle and we shall negotiate". No Tunisian patriot will submit to this blackmail.

The attitude of our people is perfectly clear. "The people of Tunisia", says the statement of the Central Committee of our Party, "are ready to negotiate with anyone striving for a genuine settlement of the Tunisian question. But they cannot agree to negotiations in conditions of terror".

Nor will the people of Tunisia agree to so-called reforms unanimously rejected by them previously. They will not agree to purely superficial changes in the protectorate regime. In its statement the Central Committee of our Party defined the desires of the Tunisian people at the present moment: "At the present moment our people desire satisfaction of the following demands unanimously advanced by the national-liberation movement:

"1. An end to the policy of repressions; release of Bourguiba, of the leaders of the Communist Party and of the 'Neo-Destour' Party and of all political deportees; stop the execution of all those sentenced to capital punishment, release of political prisoners and an end to all persecution.

"2. Raise the state of siege and guarantee

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Mohamed Ennafâa
Secretary, Communist Party
of Tunisia

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On the basis of these demands negotiations can be effective and can lead to agreement between the two sides. Our people regard these demands as the minimum necessary at the present moment. Their basic demand is the demand for national independence.

"The granting of these demands", the call of our Central Committee continues, "will be an important phase in the winning of national independence for which our Communist Party is fighting, demanding in particular;

"abrogation of the Kassar-Said Treaty and the la Marsa Convention;

"abolition of the protectorate regime and of the accompanying apparatus of oppression—the post of Resident-General, the system of civilian control, the Department of Native Affairs, etc.;

"evacuation of all foreign troops;

"signing of economic, cultural and other agreements between France and Tunisia on equal footing;

"confiscation of property held by mining, industrial and other capitalist companies;

"confiscation of land belonging to the colonisers' companies and its distribution among agricultural labourers and peasants;

"guaranteed social rights for workers and for all working people of town and countryside".

During the past 18 months the Tunisian people have acquired valuable experience. They became steeled in the struggle and are conscious of their strength; their sons have made great sacrifice and have not spared blood for the triumph of the just national aspirations of the people. The national-liberation movement has grown and embraces broad social strata of the population.

In the course of joint struggle against the French imperialism, in concentration camps and in the colonisers' prisons fraternal bonds were established among all patriots—workers, peasants, intelligentsia, etc.—among Communists, members of the "Neo-Destour" Party (Nationalists) and non-party people. There is a greater general striving to strengthen the ranks of the national-liberation movement in order to triumph in the struggle against our immediate oppressor—French imperialism.

But this striving for unity is still not concretised in the organisational form which would enable the national-liberation movement to add to its strength, to act more effectively and in greater unity.

For reasons of foreign policy certain leaders of the "Neo-Destour" Party reject the alliance with the Communists on the pretext that this unity would deprive them of the backing of their American "friends".

But despite their own demagogic propaganda, despite the antagonisms which result in the U.S. colonisers squeezing out their weakened British and French partners, the U.S. rulers do not conceal their hostility to the national-liberation movement of the colonial peoples.

The working people of Tunisia, establishing unity at grass roots, are organising joint action for their immediate demands in the enterprises and in separate branches of industry. At the same time some leaders of the General Confederation of the Working People of Tunisia, affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, continue to reject the united action repeatedly suggested by the Trade

foundings of which it calls, is the best form of organisation and alliance of the working class with all other classes and social strata interested in liberating our country from the colonial yoke.

It is essential that the role of the working class of Tunisia in the national-liberation movement be raised, that it becomes the base for rallying all the forces of this movement. At the moment, more than ever before, the working class of our country is subjected to unbridled exploitation. A sizable part of the working people is doomed to unemployment. Those who have work are victims of sweated labour. They receive a mere pittance in wages, the purchasing power of which declines with every passing day. Moreover, the Tunisian working class is burdened with the most varied forms of colonial oppression. Political and trade union rights of the working class are trampled underfoot.

This explains why the working class is taking an active part in the struggle against French imperialism—the oppressor and exploiter—in the struggle which has brought the widest national forces into motion. The working class conducted patriotic strikes, participated in the popular demonstrations and in the most diverse protest campaigns. Many active workers have been thrown into the jails and concentration camps of the colonisers.

While taking part in the patriotic struggle the working class simultaneously advances its own demands, acts against the repressions aimed at smashing the trade unions, against the encroachments on its rights. It is battling for higher wages, for bigger family allowances, work for the unemployed, against dismissals, for a charter of rights for the agricultural labourers, for social services and social insurance. It is insisting that trade union rights and the right to strike be observed.

Daily experience brings home to factory and office workers the need for unity in the common struggle for immediate demands. Hence, notwithstanding the split in the trade union movement, economic strikes frequently take place under the slogan of united action. In the same way, only by strengthening its unity in the common struggle can the working class take a more active part in the national-liberation movement and become the decisive force in this movement.

Conscious of the vital role the working class is destined to play our Central Committee orientates the membership in the direction of unfolding activity first of all among the workers. It urges them to be the most active members of the trade unions, the staunchest fighters for united action by the working people. The Central Committee recommends them to lay solid foundations for the Party organisations in the enterprises, in the ports and in the mines in order to transform our Party into a powerful political organisation of the working class and of the people of Tunisia.

★

In the course of their great struggle for freedom and national independence our people have seen for themselves that they are not alone. They are conscious of the sympathy and support of all peoples, of the growing forces of democracy and peace headed by the great Soviet Union—champion of the right of the peoples to self-determination. They feel the support of the

Big Victory for French People

Henri Martin Released

On August 2nd, the broad popular movement, which continued without let up for more than 3 years, resulted in the release of the French patriot, Henri Martin—"seaman of peace". Henri Martin was sentenced to five years hard labour for his participation in the mass patriotic struggle for peace in Viet Nam. He spent 41 months in prison.

as well as lack of political foresight and the brazen demands for intensifying the bloodshed in Indo-China, evoked a sharp reaction in the entire French press.

"Our countrymen should be recommended to read and digest this issue of 'Life'", writes the newspaper "Combat", since "even the blindest of them will now realise the role assigned to France in the Atlantic pact: to use the credits for forming an infantry capable of serving the interests of the grand world strategy of the Pentagon for an anti-Communist crusade,

the opposing side for ending hostilities. "No matter how the situation in Korea differs from the situation in Indo-China, there is one feature common to both, in Indo-China, as was the case in Korea, both sides are suffering and sustaining casualties. If it was possible to stop the bloodshed in Korea why cannot this be done in Indo-China?"

This is the question all honest people in France are asking the Government. They demand an answer translated into deeds.

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The valiant fighter for peace was greeted in the editorial office of "l'Humanite" by Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, and by numerous prominent public figures.

Henri Martin's first action was to address a letter to Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, in which he thanked the Party for all it had done to secure his release. Henri Martin expressed his confidence that this victory will be followed by many others and, in particular, by the release of the five patriots

still held in the Fresnes prison for taking part in the struggle for peace.

Henri Martin also addressed a message to the imprisoned patriots and to the participants of the IV World Festival of Youth and Students the opening of which in Bucharest coincided with his release.

The Henri Martin Defence Committee, consisting of prominent figures of varying trends, has called on all local committees to reform themselves into Henri Martin committees for freedom and to continue the struggle for the release of Alain Le Leap, Lucien Molino, Andre Stil and the imprisoned youth leaders, for ending the plot against constitutional rights and the cause of peace.

The effectiveness of the mass struggle waged by the French patriots is also seen in the release, three days before the release of Henri Martin, of Louis Baillot, leader of the Republican Youth Union, unlawfully jailed for ten months.

engaging the Tunisian question to the General Assembly of Uno, the French imperialists did all in their power to prevent this. But, as a result of their resolute struggle and of the support of the progressive forces in all countries, our people succeeded in getting the Tunisian question discussed by Uno. And they acquired valuable experience in this connection. They became convinced, as our Party warned, that since the imperialists control Uno the latter cannot settle the Tunisian question as it should be settled. Simultaneously our people saw once again who their real friends were. And this experience gave a new impulse to the patriotic struggle of our people.

At the end of April and early in May the French imperialists resorted to a new ruse designed to deceive world public opinion, the democratic public in France and the Tunisian people. They decided to hold elections for the Caid councils (in administrative areas) and for the municipalities. These forcibly imposed institutions are of a colonising nature and based on the principle of "dual sovereignty" which ensures French representation in the municipalities and an equal number of seats with Tunisians. These institutions are, likewise, anti-democratic in character (electoral qualification, absence of proportional representation, lack of freedom during electioneering, etc.). Our Party and the "Neo-Destour" Party, all national and democratic organisations called for a boycott of the elections. The boycott was successfully carried out and even official data testify to the defeat suffered by the colonisers.

The struggle waged by our people, being linked with the common struggle of all peoples for freedom and peace, with the

engage in blackmail with the Tunisian people saying: "Give up the struggle and we shall negotiate". No Tunisian patriot will submit to this blackmail.

The attitude of our people is perfectly clear. "The people of Tunisia", says the statement of the Central Committee of our Party, "are ready to negotiate with anyone striving for a genuine settlement of the Tunisian question. But they cannot agree to negotiations in conditions of terror".

Nor will the people of Tunisia agree to so-called reforms unanimously rejected by them previously. They will not agree to purely superficial changes in the protectorate regime. In its statement the Central Committee of our Party defined the desires of the Tunisian people at the present moment: "At the present moment our people desire satisfaction of the following demands unanimously advanced by the national-liberation movement:

"1. An end to the policy of repressions; release of Bourguiba, of the leaders of the Communist Party and of the "Neo-Destour" Party and of all political deportees; stop the execution of all those sentenced to capital punishment, release of political prisoners and an end to all persecution.

"2. Raise the state of siege and guarantee freedom of speech, of press, assembly and organisation, freedom of the individual and the right to strike.

"3. Carry out genuinely progressive reforms:

"elections for a National Assembly of Tunisia by means of general, direct, equal and secret voting;

"formation of a Tunisian government by a National Assembly which would be responsible to it;

"adoption of the 'status of state rule' in keeping with the principle 'Tunisians themselves shall rule in Tunisia'".

strengthen the ranks of the national-liberation movement in order to triumph in the struggle against our immediate oppressor—French imperialism.

But this striving for unity is still not concretised in the organisational form which would enable the national-liberation movement to add to its strength, to act more effectively and in greater unity.

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But despite their own demagogic propaganda, despite the antagonisms which result in the U.S. colonisers squeezing out their weakened British and French partners, the U.S. rulers do not conceal their hostility to the national-liberation movement of the colonial peoples.

The working people of Tunisia, establishing unity at grass roots, are organising joint action for their immediate demands in the enterprises and in separate branches of industry. At the same time some leaders of the General Confederation of the Working People of Tunisia, affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, continue to reject the united action repeatedly suggested by the Trade Union Amalgamation of the Working People of Tunisia, affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

While carrying out its own policy our Tunisian Communist Party is, at the same time, working tirelessly to win all the patriotic forces for the anti-imperialist struggle. With every reason it regards this unity as the necessary condition for victory over the oppressors of our people. The Communist Party considers that the National Front of Tunisia, for the

strengthening its unity in the common struggle can the working class take a more active part in the national-liberation movement and become the decisive force in this movement.

Conscious of the vital role the working class is destined to play our Central Committee orientates the membership in the direction of unfolding activity first of all among the workers. It urges them to be the most active members of the trade unions, the staunchest fighters for united action by the working people. The Central Committee recommends them to lay solid foundations for the Party organisations in the enterprises, in the ports and in the mines in order to transform our Party into a powerful political organisation of the working class and of the people of Tunisia.

In the course of their great struggle for freedom and national independence our people have seen for themselves that they are not alone. They are conscious of the sympathy and support of all peoples, of the growing forces of democracy and peace headed by the great Soviet Union—champion of the right of the peoples to self-determination. They feel the support of the working class and of the people of France headed by the great French Communist Party.

Relying on the effective solidarity of their friends throughout the world, inspired by their own experience and fully confident of the victory of their just cause, the working class of Tunisia and the people of Tunisia will intensify their efforts in the patriotic struggle for freedom and national independence, for peace.

IMPROVE IN EVERY WAY IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF WORKING PEOPLE

The Polish United Workers' Party—the vanguard of the working class and the leading force of the nation—guides the work and the struggle of the Polish people in the most remarkable period of its history—the period of victorious socialist construction.

In order successfully to solve the tremendous economic and cultural tasks confronting the country we must greatly intensify ideological work among the broad masses of working people.

Recently, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party made a thorough analysis of the present state of Party work on the basis of the results of regional Party conferences. This analysis revealed not only the considerable achievements and successes of the Party but also a number of weaknesses and shortcomings in Party work, particularly in the sphere of propaganda and mass-political work.

The tendency towards a formal approach to Party work, narrow "practicism" and functional limitation in the activity of many links of the Party apparatus, manifested on many sectors, are a serious danger. It is necessary quickly to eliminate these shortcomings, to intensify ideological work both in the Party and also among the broad masses of working people.

The purpose of ideological work is to educate the masses in the spirit of profound patriotism and proletarian internationalism, to educate conscious builders of Socialism in Poland and selfless fighters for progress and peace throughout the world.

If the Party organisations are to achieve these results they must arm themselves and also ever bigger sections of the working people with the immortal teaching of

Edward Ochab

Secretary, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party

Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, win the masses from the influence of the bourgeois ideology which, having outlived its day, is thoroughly decayed but which still, to greater or lesser degree, poisons the minds of many working people.

The mass-political work of the Party, the activity of the state apparatus, press and cultural organisations led by the Party are also designed to combat the ideology of imperialism inimical to the working masses,—nationalism and cosmopolitanism, social-democratism and clericalism.

The task of ensuring proper Party guidance with the aid of such powerful means for influencing the masses as the press and literature, the cinema and radio is of vital significance for correct ideological education of the working people.

Circulation of newspapers and books in people's Poland is far ahead of the prewar level. The daily circulation of newspapers and journals in 1952 totalled 19.9 million copies compared with 2.2 million in 1938. A total of 81 million books was printed in 1952 as against 29 million in 1937. The number of permanent and mobile cinema installations increased from 807 in 1938 to 2,033 in 1952. In 1938 the cinemas catered for a total audience of 57 million and in 1952 for 136 million. Prior to the war there were 29 radio diffusion centres per thousand of the population and in 1953 there are 78.

It should be pointed out that along with the enormous increase in the circulation

of books and newspapers, in the number of cinema installations and radio diffusion centres—all testifying to the growing cultural requirements of the broad masses—a radical change has taken place in the content of the press and books, broadcasting programmes and films. Under the old, bourgeois fascist regime these powerful means for influencing the masses served, above all, the interests of the exploiters; they were used as an instrument for the spiritual oppression of the masses, for dulling their class consciousness, for training docile servants and slaves of capital.

In people's Poland newspapers and books, cinema and radio serve the working people. They are called upon to deepen the class consciousness of the proletariat, to deepen the international solidarity of working people, to educate the masses in the spirit of socialist humanism, fervent love for their free homeland, in the spirit of profound fraternal friendship with the liberator of our people—the great Soviet Union and with the countries of people's democracy.

In this respect the Polish press and radio have not a few successes to their credit. However, we must not rest content with the results achieved. We must not forget that the radio and cinema, the press and publishing houses can fulfil their vital political tasks only on the condition that they get systematic support and attention from the Party.

Any relaxation of this support and attention threatens a more or less grave distortion in work, a weakening of the ideological influence of the Party over the masses.

An analysis of the work done by "Trybuna Ludu"—central organ of the Polish

United Workers' Party—and other Party newspapers disclosed that as a result of inadequate control and absence of systematic help on the part of the Party leadership, the Party press has not always been at the level called for by the tasks confronting it.

In the past few months the Party press has devoted too little attention to articles on ideological questions. Nor was sufficient attention given to generalising the experience of the work, and the weaknesses and shortcomings in the activity of quite a number of Party links such as the functional limitation, narrow "practicism", bureaucratisation of Party work and the draining it of political content were not subjected to criticism.

The articles in the newspapers and the radio talks are too stereotyped; they do not come out sufficiently strongly and convincingly against hostile views, very often they only superficially disclose and show up shortcomings and difficulties, of which, as is known, there are quite a few.

To this day the Party press utilises poorly and superficially the experience of the Soviet press, and without using this experience we are not able fully to ensure the high level and militant offensive spirit of our written propaganda which is a vital weapon for the ideological education of the masses.

The Party press gives too little attention to questions of culture and art, to the struggle for the complete triumph of socialist realism in the creative work of writers, painters, musicians, artists, film workers and architects, for the realisation of the directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. in relation to "typicalness" and the Party character of art, which is of great significance for us as well.

In the ideological education of the masses an exceptionally important role is played by Party and non-party propagandists and agitators. The Polish United Workers' Party had a number of big successes to its credit in this field in 1952. The scale of the agitation is evident, for example, in the following figures: in the period of the nation-

wide discussion of the draft Constitution 200,000 meetings, lectures and conferences were held, attended by eleven million citizens. 1,400,000 people took part in discussion at these gatherings. During the Sejm election campaign over 16 million citizens attended meetings organised by the National Front committees, addressed by 760,000 speakers. As a result of this mass political work the consciousness of the masses grew considerably and the unity of the ranks of the National Front was consolidated. 15,495,000 voters, i.e. 99.8 per cent of all who took part, or 95 per cent of all citizens enjoying electoral rights, voted for the candidates of the National Front.

Of immense importance for the education of the working people is the agitation-propaganda work conducted by the trade unions. During the nation-wide discussion of the draft Constitution and the Sejm election campaign the trade unions organised over 66,000 meetings and talks and 67,000 social evenings with the participation of thousands of amateur art groups which gave performances to audiences totalling twenty million.

The Polish United Workers' Party attaches great significance to the work of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. This Society is called upon to play a very significant role in the ideological education of the masses by means of popularising the advanced Soviet experience and the splendid achievements of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., by means of demonstrating the historic significance of Soviet help and friendship for Poland and the leading role of the U.S.S.R. in the struggle for peace and progress.

During the Polish-Soviet Friendship month—November 7 to December 7, 1952—245,000 meetings, lectures and amateur art performances were held—all devoted to popularising the work and culture of the Soviet peoples. These meetings and gatherings were attended by nearly 15 million working people who listened with keen interest to the truth about the work and effort and the historic role of the mighty Soviet people now building Com-

munist society under the leadership of the C.P.S.U.

The figures cited above testify to the tremendous scale of the agitation and propaganda work. In order to direct all this ideological work correctly, in order to direct the activity of hundreds of thousands of Party and non-party agitators, of the two hundred thousand-strong army of educational workers, scientists, cultural, press, film and broadcasting workers, the Party must systematically analyse both the achievements and the shortcomings of ideological work; it must tirelessly and in planned manner educate and train Party cadres, equip them with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

Over five hundred thousand people are now embraced by all the forms of the mass education network of the Party. About three thousand activists are attending national and regional Party schools. Obviously, the main thing in the Party education lies not in figures but in the content and the qualitative results of the education.

The Central Committee of the Party has drawn attention more than once to the need for systematic struggle against dogmatism and a talmudic approach, against all attempts to give a mechanical interpretation to the letter of Marxism, disregarding its essence. The Party repeatedly warned against abstract manipulations with formulas picked at random from the classics of Marxism-Leninism, against impatience and adventurist attempts to jump stages, especially in such a difficult sphere as the development of the agricultural producer co-operatives, where the voluntary principle must be strictly observed, and in respect to religion and believers.

For years the hostile imperialist propaganda has striven might and main to play on the religious feelings of a section of the masses and to counterpose religious workers and peasants to non-believers.

The warmongers who in practice believe only in the dollar and police club, seek to camouflage their criminal misanthropic

(Continued on page 4)

TRUCE IN KOREA—VICTORY FOR PEOPLES IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

Statement by National Committee, Communist Party of U. S.

In its issue of July 28 the New York "Daily Worker" published a statement by the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. welcoming the truce in Korea as a victory for the peoples in the struggle for peace. The statement was signed by William Foster, Chairman of the Party, and by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, National Committee members.

The cease-fire in Korea, the statement reads, constitutes a real victory for the peace forces of the world. It shatters the Wall Street cultivated Big Lie that a third world war is inevitable. It proves that the people have the power to prevent war if they will but act in unity and with determination. The Korean truce, if properly followed up, can be a major stride towards ending the whole "cold war", now so threatening to world peace.

The ending of the Korean war is a heavy, if not a fatal, blow to the plans of Wall Street to establish its world domination through a world war. For Wall Street the Korean War was a handy instrument to militarize the American people, to wring out billions of dollars in munitions-making, and to put a score of countries on its dole, and under its dictation. This is why, instead of rejoicing, the Eisenhower Administration and its Wall Street bosses are full of gloomy forebodings. But their cynical mood in no sense reflects the will of the American people, who are glad to be rid of this hated, reactionary war.

The truce in Korea greatly decreases war tension in the world, despite the disgraceful efforts of American political and military leaders to keep up this tension.

The prospects of world peace are further improved by the intensified peace policies of the U.S.S.R., People's China, and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

But it would be a grave error to conclude from all this that the Korean armistice ends the danger of further war, and that the peace forces can now relax.

The aggressive warlike policies of Wall Street imperialism still constitute a grave danger, and they will continue to do so until the working class, the Negro people, and the other democratic elements in this country eventually unite and deal a decisive political defeat to monopoly capital.

The great lesson of Korea is not that the peace forces may rest upon their oars but that, encouraged by this great victory, they should redouble their efforts to push and defeat the Wall Street warmongers.

Made desperate by their defeat in Korea, the Wall Street fomenters of war are ready for every reckless war adventure.

In this respect the National Committee especially warns the American people against the Eisenhower-Dulles so-called "liberation" policy. This policy, which is

the Truman Doctrine under a new name, aims at instigating civil wars in all these countries that refuse to kneel to Wall Street. It is a dangerous interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Among its worst manifestations were the recent State Department inspired riots in East Germany. These (as the instigators hoped) could have resulted in a general civil war in Germany, with the consequent grave menace of a third world war.

The statement further points out that the responsibility for the Korean war rests squarely at the door of the Truman Administration. The puppet gangster Syngman Rhee would not have dared his war provocation had he not known that he had strong State Department backing.

And when the truce negotiations were begun two years ago at the instance of the Soviet Union a cease-fire should have been instituted at once as the Chinese and North Koreans proposed; but the Truman Administration, in its eagerness to deepen and spread the war, would not hear of this. So the war was continued, with countless thousands more on each side being needlessly butchered...

If the United States leaders finally signed the truce (with their secret sabotage agreement with Rhee in the background), it was only because they were forced by mounting peace pressure to take this step.

Of decisive effect in bringing about the Korean truce was the resolute peace stand of the U.S.S.R., People's China, and the European People's Democracies, comprising 800,000,000 people.

The Wall Street imperialists itched to attack the U.S.S.R. and its friends, but they never could bring themselves and their allies to the sticking point. There was always the haunting fear that an attack upon the U.S.S.R. would, as Stalin said, put the life of their system at stake, and would end in the abolition of the whole capitalist system. Besides, the wolf-like antagonism among the capitalist powers prevented them from developing the needed unity in their aggression.

The basic credit for the peace victory of the armistice is due to the heroic armed fight made by the North Korean and Chinese peoples. They fought to a standstill the strongest armed forces that the capitalist world could bring against them. Korea is a bold warning to the world that the days are forever past when the imperialists can trample roughshod upon the lives and liberties of colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Another basic factor in forcing through the Korean peace was the pressure of

the masses of the peace-loving peoples in many capitalist countries, notably those tied to the war chariot of American imperialism. These peoples in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia—have never been deceived by the Wall Street Big Lie that the capitalist countries are in danger of a military attack from the U.S.S.R.

Last, and vitally important, of the major peace factors that brought about the truce in Korea was the stubborn peace will of the American people themselves. The American people, although largely confused by cunning imperialist warmongering, have never been won to an active support of the Wall Street war program. The workers have struck freely in all industries to protect their wage rates; the masses have resisted the introduction of universal military training, military control of atomic energy, the use of the A-bomb in Korea and the bombing of Chinese cities. All the propaganda power of American imperialism has never been able to justify the Korean war to them.

The Communist Party of the United States, says the statement, takes pride in its unwavering opposition to the Korean war and its tireless fight for peace. In this it was a true spokesman of the American people. The Party's militant fight for peace—when almost every other organization in the country was supporting the Korean war—is the basic reason why Gene Dennis, Ben Davis, and so many others of our leaders have been kangarooed into jail. They were imprisoned to stifle their powerful voices for peace.

The new world situation created by the truce in Korea and by the intensified efforts of the U.S.S.R. and People's China to establish world peace, the National Committee points out, confronts the workers and other democratic forces in this country with a whole series of urgent political tasks relating to the preservation of peace, the maintenance of jobs for the workers, and the restoration of civil rights. The statement laid down demands for ensuring realization of the urgent tasks.

The Communist Party, the statement concludes, calls on the labor movement and all people's organizations to develop the closest cooperation and the best political fight. The Korean truce has opened up a new prospect for the development of the broadest united front progressive coalition movements; for a general democratic advance, and the masses should make the most of it. Now is the time to ease international tension and to liquidate the war danger, to protect the workers from being thrown out of work by millions, to starve in a great economic crisis, to free our country from the growing fascist menace of McCarthyism.

Another Provocation by Enemies of German People Suffers Fiasco

Mass Demonstrations by
Unemployed and Pensioners
in West Berlin

After the shameful failure of the adventure of the foreign hirelings in Berlin on June 17th its organisers—the American and West German reactionaries,—concocted, as is known, another provocation. They loudly advertised "food aid" to the population of the German Democratic Republic and the democratic sector of Berlin. The organisers of this provocation sought, by offering musty food, to entice to West Berlin people from the German Democratic Republic, to get them to participate in the provocative actions with which they wanted to repeat the June 17 adventure. Conant, U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, and Jakob Kaiser, the Bonn Minister who personally directed the June 17 adventure, travelled to West Berlin to direct the latest provocation.

The working people of the German Democratic Republic and of the democratic sector of Berlin very soon realised the foul essence of this new provocation and resolutely rebuffed it.

In answer to the so-called "food aid" to the population of the German Democratic Republic many working people in the democratic sector of Berlin are visiting West Berlin where they are giving food to the unemployed workers and pensioners who are experiencing hardships and who really need aid. Eagerly taking the food the unemployed and the pensioners in West Berlin describe their life of poverty and hunger.

In the different parts of West Berlin unemployed workers and pensioners are holding mass meetings and demonstrations, demanding that the U.S. authorities in Germany and the Bonn rulers help them, instead of staging the farce of "aid" to the people of the German Democratic Republic who are provided with work and food and do not need any dole. Many buildings in West Berlin are chalked with the inscriptions: "Germany for the Germans!", "Americans, go home!", "For peace and agreement!".

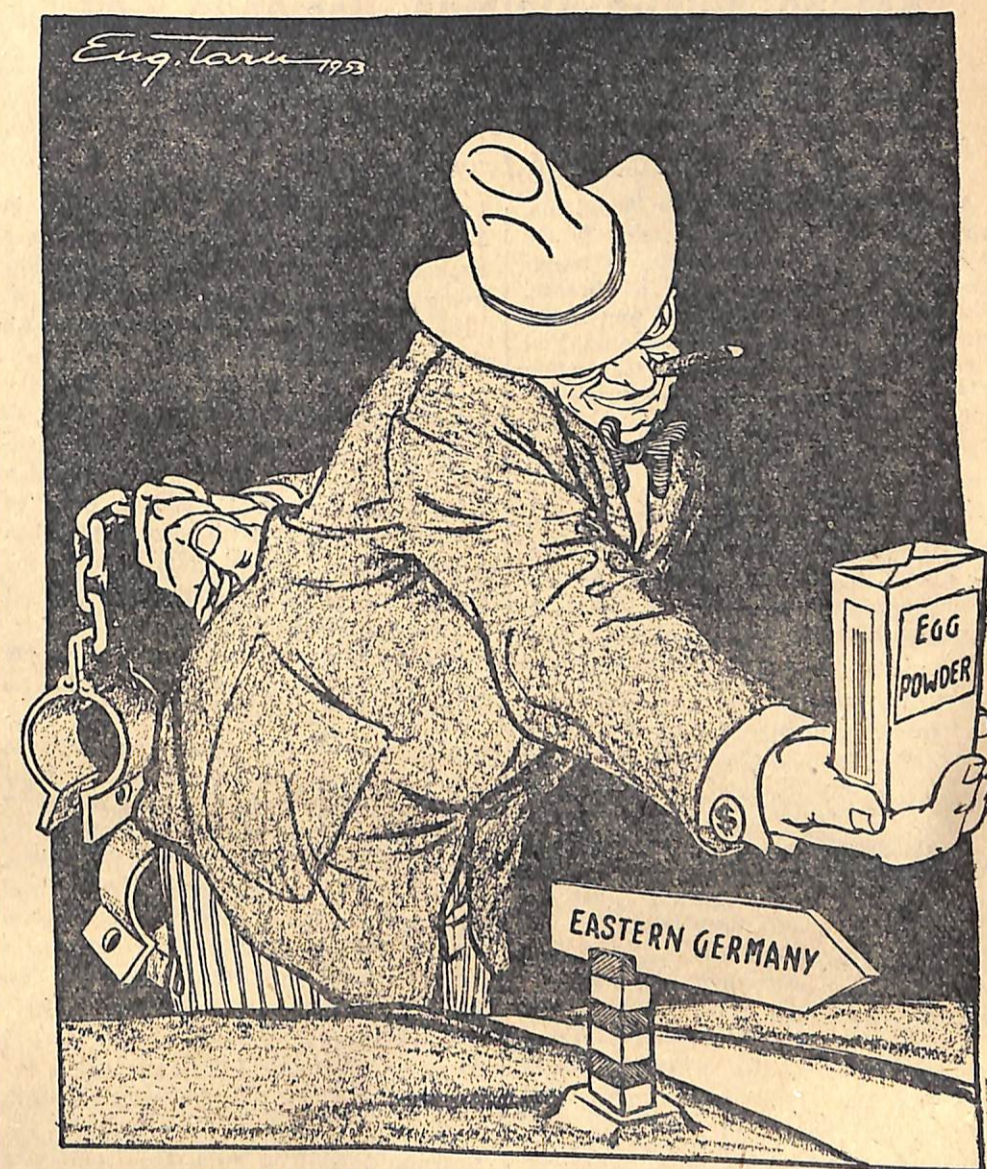
The West Berlin police are using fire hoses and other means in their attempts to break up the meetings and gatherings of the unemployed. During the forenoon of August 4th the police arrested 72 demonstrators. These actions evoked indignation and protest among all honest Germans who resolutely condemn the latest provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their Bonn accomplices.

In connection with the new attempts at provocation by the U.S. imperialists and their German hirelings the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany issued a statement urging the working people of the German Democratic Republic not to fall for further provocations, to expose the provocateurs and to spare no effort in implementing the new course of the Government of the German Democratic Republic—a course aimed at strengthening the Republic—the mainstay of the struggle for a united, democratic, peace-loving and independent Germany.

Growth of Italian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party at its special meeting, held on March 9th, decided to hold a Stalin recruitment campaign. The recruitment campaign, which proceeded with great success,

TRUE ESSENCE OF U.S. "AID"



— Take this... I have something else put away for you.

Drawing by E. Tarru

POLITICAL NOTES

Greece in Noose of American "Friendship"

The Greek newspaper "Eleftheria" recently characterised the economic situation in the country with the following exclamation: "We cannot stand this any longer!".

What is it that is causing "Eleftheria", notorious for its readiness to fawn upon everything which bears an American label, so much worry?

Present-day Greece has many reasons for serious anxiety.

As is known, tobacco growing occupies a vital place in her economy. The American "friends" and "benefactors" have ousted Greece from its traditional markets. Last year the area sown to tobacco was reduced by 70,000 hectares and manufacture of the renowned Greek brands of tobacco cut by one-third. Despite this, at the beginning of 1953, unsold stock amounted to 170,000 tons. As a result, 150,000 peasant families found themselves ruined.

Meanwhile, the American "friends", having plunged "their most loyal ally" into the abyss of economic catastrophe, counselled the Greeks, through the U.S. Ambassador: first, to reduce the price of tobacco, and second, to cultivate... potatoes instead of tobacco.

In June this year big strikes took place in the towns. Factory and office workers struck work and are continuing the strikes against the lowering of the...

least, the "American way of life" the U.S. rulers sent so many "advisers" and "inspectors" to Greece that their names take up 92 pages in the Athens telephone book!

The sole concern of the "advisers" is to turn Greece into a U.S. military springboard in the Balkans, to utilise all its resources for war preparations and fully to plunder and shackle their "ally" in the yoke of debt. Greece's military expenditure for the 1953 fiscal year has risen 60 per cent. In the 1953-54 fiscal year it has reached the monstrous figure of 5 billion drachmas. In recent years 28 new airfields have been built in the country. Due to the servility of the monarcho-fascist rulers before their American masters the foreign trade deficit in 1952-53 constituted 58 million dollars.

Having obtained, after long pleading, a new U.S. loan, Markizanis, the Greek Minister of Economic Co-ordination, paid for this dole with a promise to recognise and pay the foreign usurers all the old debts which have already been paid twice.

Evaluating the situation in the country the Communist and Landholders Parties pointed out in a joint declaration that, after seven-months rule, the Government bloc is cracking at the seams. Growing indignation against government policy, particularly against the fascist bills calling for

Decree on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Pyongyang

On July 30th the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic adopted a decree concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pyongyang which the U.S. imperialists...

A monument to commemorate the victory of the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors will be erected on the peak of Mount Namun.

with theatres, cinemas, clubs, schools, libraries, creches, kindergartens, hospitals, clinics and stores.

The decree contains provisions for the

Street imperialism still constitute a grave danger, and they will continue to do so until the working class, the Negro people, and the other democratic elements in this country eventually unite and deal a decisive political defeat to monopoly capital.

The great lesson of Korea is not that the peace forces may rest upon their oars but that, encouraged by this great victory, they should redouble their efforts to push and defeat the Wall Street warmongers.

Made desperate by their defeat in Korea, the Wall Street fomenters of war are ready for every reckless war adventure.

In this respect the National Committee especially warns the American people against the Eisenhower-Dulles so-called "liberation" policy. This policy, which is

like antagonism among the capitalist powers prevented them from developing the needed unity in their aggression.

The basic credit for the peace victory of the armistice is due to the heroic armed fight made by the North Korean and Chinese peoples. They fought to a standstill the strongest armed forces that the capitalist world could bring against them. Korea is a bold warning to the world that the days are forever past when the imperialists can trample roughshod upon the lives and liberties of colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Another basic factor in forcing through the Korean peace was the pressure of

of the urgent tasks.

The Communist Party, the statement concludes, calls on the labor movement and all people's organizations to develop the closest cooperation and the best political fight. The Korean truce has opened up a new prospect for the development of the broadest united front progressive coalition movements; for a general democratic advance, and the masses should make the most of it. Now is the time to ease international tension and to liquidate the war danger, to protect the workers from being thrown out of work by millions, to starve in a great economic crisis, to free our country from the growing fascist menace of McCarthyism.

Decree on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Pyongyang

On July 30th the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic adopted a decree concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pyongyang which the U.S. interventionists reduced to ruins.

According to the terms of the decree the general plan for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pyongyang will be completed in a period of ten-fifteen years. The first section of the rehabilitation will be completed in three years. The decree envisages a growth of population in Pyongyang to about one million.

A monument to commemorate the victory of the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors will be erected on the peak of Mount Namun.

The main industrial areas will be located along the River Tadongyang in the Eastern and Western parts of the city. Parks and gardens will be laid out in the residential areas. The buildings will be mainly three storeys high, but in the centre and along the River Tadongyang and main thoroughfares they will rise to four and five storeys. The city will be amply supplied

with theatres, cinemas, clubs, schools, libraries, creches, kindergartens, hospitals, clinics and stores.

The decree contains provisions for the rehabilitation of all ancient monuments, the construction of a stadium, sports grounds and swimming pools.

The Government has decided to set up a commission to supervise the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pyongyang. It will be headed by Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

IMPROVE IN EVERY WAY IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF WORKING PEOPLE

(Continued from page 3)

policy also with false phrases about being champions of religion against an alleged threat to it; they cling to the skirts of the reactionary clergy of all denominations, and oppose all progressive movements with the help of buffoonery and prejudice.

The paltry remnants of reaction and all the imperialist agents operating in people's Poland resort to the most crafty and provocative methods in their endeavour to instigate believers against the people's power, against the ideology of the working class, against the Marxist world outlook.

The struggle for the complete emancipation of the masses from the ideological influence of reaction calls for calm, self-control and patience. The Party considers it a crime to offend the religious sentiments of believers, but simultaneously it gives the warning that it will not tolerate any attempt by reaction to insult or defame the dialectical materialistic world outlook. The people's state recognises and guarantees for believers and the clergy the right to preach in a positive form, but, and it hardly needs saying, it simultaneously guarantees non-believers the right to popularise the materialistic world outlook. We, Marxists, know that Marxism is all-powerful, that the future belongs to us, because Marxist science corresponds to objective truth and reflects the objective laws of social development.

In the interests of the working class and of social progress the closest co-operation and complete trust between believers and non-believers belonging to the working people are essential. The equality guaranteed by the Constitution and the correct policy of the Party are the foundations for establishing the closest co-operation between believers and non-believers in the ranks of the National Front of struggle for peace and Socialism. The hostile, anti-national machinations of the reactionary part of the clerical hierarchy and of all

other agencies of imperialism must be countered with the entire might of our ideological influence.

The Central Committee stresses the vital significance of Party work on the ideological front, urges tireless effort in order to ensure a steady rise in the political level of the activists and of the entire Party membership. We must raise the level of our agitation and propaganda, improve and activate Party education, make our influence on the masses more militant by waging irreconcilable struggle against the narrow "practicism" which is a variation of opportunism, against sectarian "leftism", especially in respect to the working peasantry; we must steadfastly and systematically strengthen the alliance of the workers and peasants, have more and more criticism and self-criticism—the tried weapon in the struggle against distortions of the policy and of the ideological line of the Party. It is necessary to consolidate our bonds with the masses, to intensify the political work of the Party among the working people, to sharpen the vigilance of the Party in the struggle against the influence of enemy ideology, to put an end to tolerance of opportunism and sectarianism, to bureaucratism and boasting, to violations of law, the stifling of criticism and the heartless attitude towards the needs of the masses. We must educate the Party and the entire state apparatus in the spirit of constant care for the well-being of the working people, for raising the standard of living of the masses, to permeate the leading work of the Party with political content, resolutely to combat bureaucratism and functional limitation, improve methods of leadership in the mass organisations and the style of Party work as a whole.

The profound criticism made by Comrade Bierut of the distortions and shortcomings in our Party work at the June Conference of the leading activists gave the

Party committees at all levels and the staff of the Central Committee a better understanding of the burning tasks, helped them to raise the level of the leadership of the mass work, to consolidate contact with the masses, successfully to carry out the difficult and complex tasks such as replacing the obsolete norms by new ones throughout the metal-processing industry and in the building industry.

The million-strong army of members of the Polish United Worker's Party are developing an ever clearer understanding of the fact that the Party leads the working masses, that it directs the life of the people, educates the masses of workers, peasants and intelligentsia ideologically, moulds these masses and convinces them of the correctness of Party policy.

Invaluable for the Polish United Workers' Party, and for all fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, are the historic decisions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerning the exposure of the criminal activity of Beria, agent of imperialism and provocateur.

The decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerning the need for unconditional observance of the Lenin principles of collective leadership, revolutionary vigilance, full understanding of the role of the individual in history, correct Party control over all departments of the state, the directives concerning consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the peoples and of the Party's contact with the broad masses, concerning the Party's task in systematically raising the material and cultural level of the broad masses, concerning the need for improving Party propaganda and the work of the Party in educating the working people, and raising them to a higher level,—all this is of great significance also for the Polish United Workers' Party.

Let us work persistently in order to equip the masses with the splendid ideological weapon—the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Let us spare no effort in order, with the help of this weapon, steadfastly and effectively to uphold the great cause of peace and Socialism.

test among an honest Germans who resolutely condemn the latest provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their Bonn accomplices.

In connection with the new attempts at provocation by the U.S. imperialists and their German hirelings the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany issued a statement urging the working people of the German Democratic Republic not to fall for further provocations, to expose the provocateurs and to spare no effort in implementing the new course of the Government of the German Democratic Republic—a course aimed at strengthening the Republic—the mainstay of the struggle for a united, democratic, peace-loving and independent Germany.

Growth of Italian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party at its special meeting, held on March 9th, decided to hold a Stalin recruitment campaign. The recruitment campaign, which proceeded with great success, became even more successful after the Party's gains in the general election of June 7th.

Nearly 60,000 new members were made for the Party in the course of the campaign. In Lombardy 7,258 recruits were made; for Venice the figure is 3,008, for Emilia—4,148, Tuscany—4,317, Campagna—8,069, Lazio—4,100, Sicily—4,394, etc. During this period the Party organisations in southern and central Italy considerably intensified their activity.

In less than a month after the general election nearly 1,000 working people, including four hundred women, joined the Party in Florence; in Rovigo—883 and in Caserta—324.

ALLOCATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT IN HUNGARY

The Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of the Hungarian Republic are ensuring facilities for all-round development of research work by the Academy of Sciences. The allocation for the Academy was three and a half times greater in 1951 than in 1950; in 1952 it was seven times greater and in 1953 fifteen times. The allocation for building research institutes was five times greater in 1951 compared with 1950, eleven times greater in 1952 and twenty-three times greater in 1953. Sixty-one new research institutes have been opened in People's Democratic Hungary since 1948.

The Five-Year Plan allocates annually the sum of 8 billion forints for post-graduate research work. Kossuth prizes ranging in value from 10,000 to 50,000 forints are awarded annually. Since 1948 ninety scientists have qualified for Kossuth Prize awards.

Training specialists in Mongolian People's Republic

Additional reinforcements for the ranks of the people's intelligentsia graduated this year from the educational establishments of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Marshal Chobalsan State University graduated 141 specialists including doctors, veterinary surgeons, history teachers, and teachers of literature, language, physics and mathematics. To date the University has trained 654 specialists.

Ninety students finished the High School for Party cadres.

Present-day Greece has many reasons for serious anxiety.

As is known, tobacco growing occupies a vital place in her economy. The American "friends" and "benefactors" have ousted Greece from its traditional markets. Last year the area sown to tobacco was reduced by 70,000 hectares and manufacture of the renowned Greek brands of tobacco cut by one-third. Despite this, at the beginning of 1953, unsold stock amounted to 170,000 tons. As a result, 150,000 peasant families found themselves ruined.

Meanwhile, the American "friends", having plunged "their most loyal ally" into the abyss of economic catastrophe, counselled the Greeks, through the U.S. Ambassador: first, to reduce the price of tobacco, and second, to cultivate... potatoes instead of tobacco.

In June this year big strikes took place in the towns. Factory and office workers struck work and are continuing the strikes against the lowering of their living standard by one-third as a result of the recent devaluation of the drachma. Between January 1 and June 16 prices for staple foods rose, on the average, 30 per cent, including bread, 33 per cent; dairy produce, 42 per cent; butter, 48 per cent; and rice, 56 per cent.

Hundreds of thousands of peasant families, reduced to extreme poverty in the countryside, 400 thousand unemployed in the towns and about a million young men and women without skills, and all this in a country with a population of less than 8 million! As we see, the hysterical outcry of "Elevteria": "We cannot stand this any longer!", is well founded and justified.

In these circumstances the hatred of the Greek people for the American "friends" who have brought them untold privation and sufferings is growing. The Athens correspondent of "World Telegram and Sun", Starnes, admits this frankly. Here as everywhere else, he reported, sincere, friendly manifestations for the Americans are very rare.

How ungrateful these Greeks are. So that they should assimilate, in a measure at

FACTS EXPOSE...

The Fruits of War Psychosis

The "New York Times" is forced to admit that mental illness among soldiers quartered in Western Germany is causing serious concern to the U.S. military command. According to far from complete data each year 4,000 of the 250,000 men in the U.S. occupation army suffer from mental illness.

The frantic war hysteria, heavy drinking and perversion—these are the reasons for the widespread mental illness among the American soldiery.

To the Tune of an Artillery Cannonade

733 U.S. military strong points have been installed in Japan. Many of them are located in the vicinity of schools and the children study to the accompaniment of artillery cannonade, rifle fire and the roar of aeroplane motors of the U.S. occupation army now holding manoeuvres.

Nearby are numerous brothels for the American troops.

plunder and shackle their ally in the yoke of debt. Greece's military expenditure for the 1953 fiscal year has risen 60 per cent. In the 1953-54 fiscal year it has reached the monstrous figure of 5 billion drachmas. In recent years 28 new airfields have been built in the country. Due to the servility of the monarcho-fascist rulers before their American masters the foreign trade deficit in 1952-53 constituted 58 million dollars.

Having obtained, after long pleading, a new U.S. loan, Markisenis, the Greek Minister of Economic Co-ordination, paid for this dole with a promise to recognise and pay the foreign usurers all the old debts which have already been paid twice.

Evaluating the situation in the country the Communist and Landholders Parties pointed out in a joint declaration that, after seven-months rule, the Government bloc is cracking at the seams. Growing indignation against government policy, particularly against the fascist bills calling for the dismissal of 30,000 state employees and complete abolition of freedom of the press, is observed even in the government coalition. The Opposition newspaper "Elevteros logos" commented that it is clear to every "responsible person" that the country can no longer withstand big military expenditure and that the Government must reduce it in order to avert the collapse of the entire national economy. The newspapers "Elevteros logos" and "Avgi" insist that Greece should pay greater heed to the peace-loving steps of the Soviet Union. Even the monarcho-fascist newspaper "Allagi" calls for restoration and development of trade with all countries in Eastern Europe, "which can purchase all Greek commodities and in this way considerably ease the plight of the Greek peasantry". Voices calling for trade with all People's Democracies and the Soviet Union are heard more and more frequently.

These are sober voices testifying that the striving to throw off the noose of American "friendship" embraces different social and political circles in Greece. And the sooner this striving is turned into concrete action the better it will be for Greece.

Jan MAREK

An Item of American Export

In the past few days alone the police in Istanbul arrested two gangs of juveniles ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. The gangs called themselves "Black Death" and "Arizona". The members of the "Arizona" gang were arrested after they raided the house of judge.

The Turkish press unanimously admits that the enormous increase in juvenile crime in Turkey is a product of the screening of American films. The "Cumhuriyet" writes: "Among the films exerting a highly dangerous influence on the minds of children are the low-grade American films which have absolutely no artistic value whatever and are filled with noise and the crackling of machine guns".

Thus, juvenile crime becomes an item of specific U.S. export to the Marshallised countries.

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