

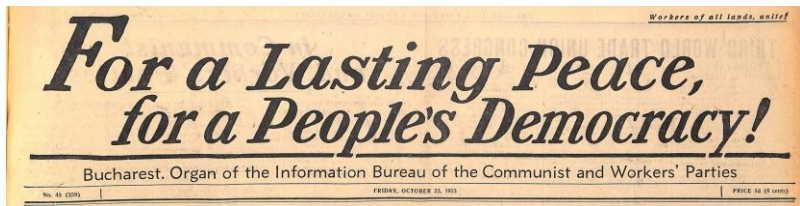
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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BUILD-UP AND EDUCATE PARTY ACTIVISTS

In the many-sided work of the organisations of the Communist and Workers' Parties the Party activists play a vital role. The Party activists represent the most politically mature, active, consolidated and tempered section of the Communist and Workers' Parties. They express Party public opinion and transmit Party decisions. That is why the Party activists, when skilfully directed, represent a mighty force capable of achieving miracles.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union displays constant care for educating the Party activists, for extending their ranks. The CPSU has reared and educated numerous activists relying on whom it is now successfully carrying out the grand tasks of Communist construction.

Following the example of the CPSU and learning from its experience the Communist and Workers' Parties have set themselves the task of building up numerous activists around every Party Committee, of constantly working with them, of promoting their activity and of raising their role in the life and activity of Party organisations.

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies represent the organising, directing and inspiring force in the building of socialist society. Guided by the victorious teaching of Marxism-Leninism, creatively utilising the rich historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they are successfully leading the peoples of their countries along the pathway of progress, along the pathway of a

powerful upsurge of economy and culture.

The plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist and Workers' Parties, held recently in a number of countries of people's democracy, analysed in detail the great creative work of their parties, boldly and openly disclosed shortcomings in economic construction, worked out ways and means for correcting them, outlined ways and means for securing the further strengthening of the people's democratic system. The basic aim of the economic measures worked out by the Communist and Workers' Parties is to secure a still more rapid advance in all branches of the national economy and on this basis to ensure, already in near future, a greater rise in the well-being of the workers, working peasants and intelligentsia.

The plenums stressed that the successful carrying out of the economic tasks calls for a further improvement in all party-organisational and party-political work, further activation of the Party masses that is the key to successful carrying out of the tasks of socialist construction.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are carrying out varied measures aimed at improving the organisational and mass-political work, at extending inner-Party democracy, at developing the initiative and activity of Party members, at improving work with Party activists.

Meetings of the Party activists are the tried form of work with active members, an important means for their education. They are the school for the Marxist-Leninist education of the cadres, a mighty means of rallying the Party masses for carrying out the Party decisions. The significance of such meetings lies also in the fact that they rally representatives of various professions into a single Party family, help the Party

activists better to understand the tasks which are solved by the Communist and Workers' Parties. The varied experience of the Party activists enables them to find the best means for carrying out the tasks facing the Party organisations. Hence, it is necessary not only to teach the activists but also to learn from them.

However the plenums of the Central Committees of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of the Hungarian Working People's Party revealed that in a number of districts and city Party organisations meetings of Party activists are called irregularly. The secretaries of these Party organisations seek to direct mainly through the apparatus. This incorrect attitude leads to bureaucracy and serious shortcomings in the work. Not infrequently the Party organs in towns and in the countryside, in place of holding meetings of the activists, tend to hold the "enlarged" plenums of the Party committees which not only hinders the development of the business-like activity and raising of responsibility of these committees but prevents the Party activists from being properly used at work and properly directed. The Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties obliged their local bodies to systematically call meetings of the Party activists and advance for their discussion the decisions of the Party and the Government and important questions of Party-political and organisational work. Meetings of the Party activists must be called not for the purpose of parading or for the formal approval of given decisions but for genuine discussion of these decisions. Meetings of the Party activists will fulfil their role only when they are carefully prepared and held under the slogan of "Developing criticism and self-criticism."

However, work with the Party activists is not confined to meetings alone. To educate the Party activists means constantly to consult them on vital questions of political and economic activity, to keep them informed on the entire work of the Party Committees. Those Party Committees are correct which in their work rely on the Party activists, drawing them into working out decisions of the Bureaus, plenary meetings of the Party Committees, the resolutions of the branch meetings, into the work of verifying fulfilment of decisions already adopted and into mass-political work.

The militancy of the Party activists is higher where Party Committees display greater care for their Marxist-Leninist education. Unfortunately, as it has been repeatedly pointed out in the press of the Communist and Workers' Parties, there are as yet many Party organs which do not give due attention to education of the leading Party functionaries. The Communist and Workers' Parties are taking measures to put an end to this serious shortcoming. Party education this year, which has just begun, devotes more serious attention to ensure that Party activists shall profoundly study the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the decisions of the congresses and conferences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the decisions of the congresses, conferences and plenums of the Central Committee of their parties. Steady growth of the ideological level of Party activists is the decisive prerequisite for enhancing their militancy, their vanguard role in the struggle for fulfilment of Party decisions.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are ruling parties. Their cadres form the

decisive force not only in the Party but also in the state leadership. The development of the People's Democracies along the pathway to Socialism calls for good and numerous cadres for all branches of the national economy and organs of state administration. Party activists, whose ranks are steadily replenished with new fresh forces that have grown in struggle for translating Party decisions into life, are an inexhaustible reserve of cadres.

The Party activists will grow all the more quickly, the more strictly Party organisations abide by the demand for inner Party democracy. Inner Party democracy signifies better activation of the Party masses, drawing them into the leadership of the Party and developing in them the feeling that they are masters in the Party. Only in the conditions of a developed inner Party democracy do the activists acquire correct Party education and the qualities of real Party leaders.

Party activists play a tremendous role in the life of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The activists of these parties are the most selfless fighters against capitalist oppression, for the interests of the working class and all working people, for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Considerable experience in the matter of bringing up and training activists has been accumulated by the Italian Communist Party. The Party has trained 400,000 leading functionaries in the federations, sections and branches. Of late it has successfully carried out a number of organisational measures aimed at activating day by day another 200,000 Communists—leaders of Party groups. The Italian Communist Party rightly sees in

this day-to-day careful upbringing of Party cadres, in this steady growth of Party activists a way to activating and raising the consciousness, initiative and militancy of the Party masses.

In their work with the activists the Communist and Workers' Parties of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries apply varied forms. Thus, the French Communist Party more or less systematically—particularly during important events in the life of the Party and country—holds conferences of activists—secretaries of Party organisations, district and branch committee members. Conferences of activists engaged in various fields of work are organised on a federation or Party scale. The aim of these conferences is more profoundly to determine the special tasks of Communists in one or another profession. seeking to achieve rapid and marked success in the countryside some federations decided to arrange this year “study days on peasant problem” for Party activists.

Analysing their work with the activists the Communist and Workers' Parties of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries consider it essential to intensify considerably the work of educating the activists, increase their numbers and better to temper them as Marxists-Leninists.

The Party activists are the gold reserve of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Constantly to educate the activists, extend their ranks, show care for their ideological and theoretical growth—signifies strengthening the Communist and Workers' Parties, enhancing their influence among the broad popular masses, raising their organising, rallying and guiding role in the struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all working people, in the struggle for the

triumph of the cause of peace, democracy to consult them on vital questions of and Socialism.

IN HONOUR OF 36th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

POLAND

The working people of Poland have launched a wide-scale socialist emulation in honour of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Reports are pouring in from all parts of the country that the personnel of the enterprises are taking pledges to fulfil production assignments ahead of schedule, increase output of goods and raise quality, to lower production costs and introduce advanced methods of work. At their meetings, dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the October Revolution, the working people declare that they are taking these pledges and will strive to fulfil them in order to further strengthen their homeland strengthen their homeland—People's Poland,—to raise further the living standard of the working people and to increase output of manufactured goods for the needs of agriculture and popular consumption.

A Poland-Soviet friendship month is being held this year under the slogan of “indefatigably strengthening the friendship of the people of Poland with the peoples of the USSR, of guarding it as the greatest treasure, as the bulwark of peace, independence and flowering of the homeland”. Mass meetings, reports and talks devoted to the friendship month are being arranged. A festival of Soviet films has opened. Soviet films are on the screens of 2,624 cinemas.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the working people of Czechoslovakia have taken numerous socialist pledges directed towards overfulfilling the plan, raising the quality of the output and reducing the production costs. Many industrial enterprises and pits are successfully fulfilling their pledges. Some enterprises have already completed their assignments for the first Five-Year Plan and are turning out goods in excess of plan.

The traditional Czechoslovakia-Soviet friendship month will open on the eve of November 7 which, this time, will be held under the slogan: "With the Soviet Union for lasting world peace".

BULGARIA

In honour of the Great October Revolution and the friendship month with the Soviet Union, socialist emulation is now widespread throughout the country.

The workers of "V. Kolarov" and "V. Mavrikov" factories in Tyrnovo joined in the socialist emulation for overfulfilment of production plans; for economy of materials, reduction of costs and output of high-quality produce. Two new factory stakhanovite schools were opened in connection with the emulation.

Labour enthusiasm also prevails in the countryside. The members of the Cherkovo agricultural producer co-operative (Polyanoygrad region) joined in the emulation

for better results in cotton-picking. In two days they cropped 9 tons of high-quality cotton.

FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Forthcoming Session of World Peace Council

The Secretariat of the World Peace Council has released to the press a statement by Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the World Peace Council.

The statement says that a session of the World Peace Council is to be held in Vienna on November 23-28.

Within the framework of the campaign now underway the session will discuss the question concerning the activity of all peace-loving people, irrespective of their past and present differences, in order to force the governments to settle, in the spirit of respect for the independence and security of the peoples, the disputes and conflicts between the nations on the basis of agreements that are acceptable to all, and in particular: controlled prohibition of the H-bomb and all types of weapons of wholesale slaughter and reduction of armaments; settlement of the Korean and German questions which are now the main threats to world peace.

Conferences and Peace Meetings in Australia

The Australian Convention on Peace and War, held in Sydney at the close of September, gave a new stimulus to the peace movement in the country. In October mass meetings and conferences devoted to the decisions of the Convention were held in a number of towns in the country. In Melbourne, for example, a peace conference held on October 10-11 was attended by nearly 2,000 delegates. According to the newspaper "Guardian", published in Melbourne, the attendance was greater than at any peace meeting held in Melbourne for a number of years.

The Conference approved the Sydney Convention's decision that the Preparatory Committee for the Convention must continue its work as a liaison body between various groups, organisations and individuals fighting for peace.

Signature Campaign in India

The movement for a peaceful settlement of disputed international issues is growing in India. It was initiated by the All-India Peace Council which, while in session last July in Patna, appealed to the Indian people to support the demand for a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

700,000 Indians have already expressed themselves in support of the appeal. Women textile workers in the town of Coimbatore collected 5,000 signatures for this

appeal, the students of Bangabasi College in Calcutta 8,000.

Various trade union and peasant organisations in Tamilnad, West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab, Delhi; Bihar and other regions and states have voiced their support for the appeal.

Meeting of British Peace Committee, General Council

A meeting of the General Council of the British Peace Committee took place in Leeds (Yorkshire) on October 17-18.

The rapporteur on the international situation Ivor Montagu, Secretary of the World Peace Council, said that the peace struggle had now entered a new stage. Public opinion is now convinced that a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions is possible. However, recent developments clearly prove that those who still oppose mutual concessions and compromises in the solution of outstanding questions are determined to frustrate a peaceful settlement and even to resume and extend the war. These obstacles can be overcome only by the intensified activity of all who stand for peace.

A report on the struggle for peace was delivered by William Wainwright, Secretary of the British Peace Committee.

The resolution adopted at the meeting says that we urge the Government to issue as a contribution to the settlement of international problems a Declaration on Peace, to declare its readiness to ban the atom and H-bombs and reduce armaments; to oppose resumption of hostilities in Korea and work for a peaceful settlement

in Korea; to immediately support the lawful demand of the Chinese People's Republic to be admitted to UNO; stop resurgence of German militarism and foster the establishment of a peace-loving Germany; to utilise the method of negotiation and not of armed force in its relations with the colonial people; to support all countries to regain the right to trade with each other.

SUCSESSES OF AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY

Results of the fulfilment of the state plan for the third quarter of the current year have been recently published by the Central Statistical Board of Hungary. The quarterly plan for industry was fulfilled 102.5 per cent and the gross output for industry 112 per cent compared with the same period last year. The number of workers engaged in industry increased 6.8 per cent and the output per capita 2.8 per cent. However, in industry the plan for reducing production costs was not fulfilled this quarter.

Harvesting of grain was successfully accomplished and the average yield (excluding oats) was greater than in any prewar year. A good harvest was gathered of potatoes, maize and sugar-beet. The income of the co-operative members rose considerably, each family, for example, receiving 2.5 times more grain as against last year. Agriculture was substantially assisted by the machine and tractor stations, the tractor park of which increased 18 per cent while the number of harvester combines trebled.

Trade has considerably increased due largely to price reduction which resulted in gains by the people to the amount of 160 million forints in September alone.

Capital investment in construction increased 9.1 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Alongside this there have also been great successes in the social and cultural spheres.

PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHINESE WORKERS

The Chinese newspapers report successful fulfilment of the September and nine months production plans by major industrial enterprises. The state-owned coal-mines fulfilled the September plan in coal output by 115.8 per cent. In September labour productivity of miners was 10 per cent in excess of plan.

Great successes were registered in September by metallurgists in Anshan, who overfulfilled the monthly plan on major items. Many shops of the Anshan metallurgical plant fulfilled the nine months plan 6-11 days ahead of schedule. Brilliant production results were also recorded by the metallurgists in Shitsinshan and Taiyuan.

The September plan was fulfilled by 74 state enterprises in Tientsin, 100 plants and factories in Shanghai and by 25 big industrial enterprises in Siang. The September plan for increased output was also fulfilled by the enterprises of the textile, oil and power industry of Northwest China.

The railwaymen fulfilled the September plan for car-leading by 105.2 per cent.

39 plants and factories in Harbin and enterprises in other cities of Northeast China overfulfilled the nine months production plan.

BRAZILIAN PEACE MOVEMENT DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING.

**Jorge Amado, Winner of
International Stalin Peace Prize,
Vice-Chairman of Peace Movement
of Brazil**

The Peace Movement in Brazil is growing and developing. It began in 1949, The reactionary rulers, however, soon outlawed it, resorting to cruel repressions: during the first session of the Brazilian Congress for Peace armed police rushed the premises of the National Students' Union, where the Congress was being held and dispersed it.

Thanks to the popular struggle and its growing influence the peace movement in Brazil has won the right of legal existence. In Rio de Janeiro, in mid-October, participants of the movement held their fourth Congress for peace and mutual understanding.

The peace movement in Brazil assumed tremendous proportions following the invasion of the US imperialists in Korea, when the people of Brazil developed the struggle to prevent Brazilian troops from being sent to Korea. In the course of this struggle scores of patriots were jailed, tried and convicted, but the government had to abide by the will of the people, with the result that not a single Brazilian soldier was sent to Korea. When the armistice in Korea was signed the solidarity campaign with the Korean people was already in full wing in Brazil.

Hence the Brazilian people hailed the armistice in

Korea not only as a big victory for all peoples interested in defence of peace but as their own victory, which inspired in them enthusiasm and confidence in the ultimate triumph of the spirit of negotiations over that of violence.

The movement for peace in Brazil developed particularly during preparations for the Peoples' Congress for Peace and later when a big protest campaign developed in the country against the bilateral military agreement concluded between Brazil and the USA. The movement gained further momentum when it established closer ties with the growing and strengthening mass movement, when an increasing number of prominent representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of the country joined the struggle for peace. The campaign against the bilateral military agreement once more showed how closely linked is the struggle for peace with the fight for national independence.

The working class is the decisive force in the development of the mass movement for peace and national independence, in satisfying the immediate demands of the working people. With its activity the working class draws into the movement other strata of society: the peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia and even a section of the bourgeoisie whose interests are being infringed by the policy of the government—the policy of facilitating the enslavement of the country by US imperialism, the disastrous consequences of which affect increasing sections of the population. Such deeply imbued demands as restoration of economic, cultural and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies are heard more and more

frequently in the newspapers, in Parliament and in the working class organisations.

From the very outset the movement for a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues developed in Brazil as a concrete campaign for solving problems of vital concern to the Brazilian people, such as cessation of the war in Korea, signing of economic and cultural agreements with the countries of the Socialist world, repeal of the bilateral military agreement with the USA and lowering of the high cost of living. It is characteristic that the struggles for establishing trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is today not only the demand of the progressive section of the population. It is also the demand of the Manufacturers' Federation, leading bourgeois newspapers, many deputies. Senators and even of such governmental bodies as the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The movement in defence of national culture from the decadent influence of the pseudo-culture of the US war-instigators is growing. Preparations are underway for the first Cultural Congress of Brazil scheduled for November this year. This Congress will undoubtedly demonstrate the striving of the Brazilian intelligentsia for united action in the struggle for development of national culture, for cultural relations with all countries. The recently formed Brazilian cultural societies—the institute "Brazil-USSR" and the institute "Brazil-Chinese People's Republic"—are concrete expressions of the growing activity of the Brazilian intelligentsia in the fight for peace. The second Congress of Brazilian Cinema Workers timed for November will discuss questions concerned with combating American domination which hinders

development of the national cinematography designed to reflect the peaceful national culture, free from race prejudices.

The campaign for the peaceful settlement of controversial international problems has the wholehearted backing of various sections of the population. The campaign commenced with an appeal signed by prominent Brazilians, including 189 deputies (the absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies). This campaign received effective support also from many trade unions and students' organisations. The Students' Union and the Pupil's Association of secondary schools in Rio de Janeiro, the Methodist Church, the Association of Brazilian Writers and other organisations joined the campaign.

Never before were conditions so favourable for successful struggle for peace in Brazil. On September 1st a nation-wide referendum was launched in the country. Ballot boxes have been put up everywhere—in large cities and villages, in the factories and in the country side, in colleges and schools, in a number of religious associations and churches—where the Brazilian people cast their ballot-forms in which they express themselves in favour of a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues and demand a final peace in Korea, peaceful settlement of the German problem, admission of People's China to UNO, establishment of trade, cultural and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, abrogation of the bilateral military agreement with the USA, etc. Deputations of prominent figures appeal to the government demanding that the Brazilian delegation to UNO cease to be an appendage of the American voting machine and express the will of

our people for peace.

The people of Brazil, whose life is becoming increasingly harder as a result of US imperialist oppression, are rising in struggle for changing the existing situation. The right for peace is growing and gaining momentum. The small-scale movement which began in 1949 and was later cruelly suppressed by the Government has developed into a powerful legal movement embracing broad masses of the people and headed by outstanding figures of various political, economic and cultural groups. The influence growing.

THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REPORT BY GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO

At the session on October 15 the report on the second item of the agenda—"Tasks of the trade unions for economic and social development and in the struggle for national independence and democratic liberties the capitalist and colonial countries"—as made by **Giuseppe Di Vittorio**, Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

At the outset Di' Vittorio characterised detail the onslaught of the monopolies against the living standard of the working people in the capitalist and colonial countries. The living conditions of the working people in these countries are steadily deteriorating. Two thirds of the world's population live in absolutely unsatisfactory conditions and are stricken with poverty.

Di Vittorio urged to oppose the economic policy of the monopolies with a working-class economic policy,—a constructive policy of productive investment, full employment, the development of production and consumption by the people—in fact a policy of economic and social progress in each country.

He exposed the plunder policy of US imperialism which under the guise of "aid" is seizing key positions in the national economy of the capitalist countries.

It is necessary to unite around the workers trade unions all sections of the people in the different countries and on an international scale, in order to free

them from imperialist plunder and to achieve conditions allowing development of world economy and, consequently, a higher economic and cultural standard of living for all the peoples.

Di Vittorio then dwelt on the struggle of the trade unions for national independence. He stressed that the problem of national independence is a vital one and exposed the anti-national character of the policy pursued by the monopolists. The working class has the duty of fighting with all its might for national independence and opposing every form of subjection of its country to foreign imperialism. It therefore has the duty of allying itself with every other section of the people whose interests are harmed, whose feelings are offended by the direct or indirect domination of reign imperialism, and of struggling at their head for complete and effective national independence.

Di Vittorio then turned to the question of the struggle in defence of democratic rights of the working people. He pointed out that there is developing in all the capitalist countries a continuous worsening of the most brutal methods of reaction and repression of the mass of workers and the people. This reduction pursues the same aims as fascism. It is striving for the complete destruction of trade union rights and democratic liberties. At present, said the speaker, the grand master of the repression of the workers and of democracy is American imperialism. All the methods of repression that are fashionable in the US are taught and very often imposed on the governments of other countries.

Measures are in preparation on an international scale for a crude suppression of the strike movement, for unlawful arrests of honest militant workers and dissolving trade unions.

In conclusion Di Vittorio dwelt on the tasks of the trade unions in the struggle for democratic liberties. We must, he said, explain to all workers that the defence of trade union rights is closely linked with their bread, their right to work, with the defence of their country's national independence, and with the defence of that all-important requirement for the peoples—world peace. We demand, he declared, full freedom of trade union organisations for all working people without any discrimination in every country of the world.

Di Vittorio concluded his speech with the words: the forces of work, of progress and of peace in the world are immense, and our cause is just. No force can prevent us from going forward.

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On October 15-18 the delegates discussed the report by Giuseppe Di Vittorio. Representatives from capitalist and colonial countries said that increasingly broader sections of the working people are joining the struggle for national independence, against interference by foreign monopolists in the economic and political life of other countries, for democratic rights.

The first speaker was **Lombardo Toledano**, Chairman of the Confederation of Working People of Latin America, who dwelt on the practical tasks confronting trade unions in Latin America.

Keller, member of the joint German delegation, urged unity of the working people of the whole of Germany, because this unity alone, he said, can frustrate the schemes of the US and German imperialists.

L. Solovyev, representative of the Soviet Trade Unions, said that the working people of the USSR have

always solidarised and will, in the future too, solidarise with the working people of the capitalist and colonial countries in their struggle for social-economic rights, for democratic liberties and national independence.

The delegates from Tunis, Cameroons, Nigeria and other African countries described the plight of the peoples of Africa and their courageous struggle against colonial oppression, for democratic liberties. At the proposal of the representatives of the trade unions of Algeria the Congress adopted the text of a protest against the actions of the French colonisers in Morocco.

The discussion was followed by the concluding speech of **Di Vittorio** who stressed the significance of the discussion and expressed confidence that the IIIrd World World Trade Union Congress would raise to a still higher plane the struggle of the working masses against exploitation and poverty.

REPORT BY RUSLAN VIDJASASTRA

On October 18 the delegates heard a report by **Ruslan Vidjajasastra**, Assistant General Secretary of the All-Indonesia Trade Union Centre, on the third item of the agenda "Development of the trade union movement in colonial and semi-colonial countries".

The speaker dwelt mainly on the growing impoverishment of the working people in the colonial and dependent countries. The real wages of workers in some of these countries declined nearly 50 per cent compared with prewar. A system of different forms of forced labour prevails in many countries.

The chief reason for the present plight of the

workers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, Vidjajasastra said, is the rapacious policy of the imperialists. The net profits amassed by US monopoly capital during the five postwar years, a large share of which is invested in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, amounted to 7,500 million dollars. In order to maintain their economic domination the imperialists resort to the most brutal methods up to and including aggressive wars.

Noting the rapid growth of the national-liberation movement in the colonies and semi-colonies the speaker said that this factor makes for the acceleration of the process of disintegration of the entire colonial system.

Another factor which has further aggravated the crisis of the colonial system lies in the struggle of different imperialist powers for economic and political domination in the colonial world. However, despite these antagonisms between the monopolist powers, the latter are actively co-operating with one another with a view to suppressing the national-liberation movement.

Vidjajasastra further touched on the marked successes registered by the trade union movement in the colonial and dependent countries. A feature of the postwar period, he said, is the formation of a large number of trade union organisations in the majority of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Notwithstanding that the imperialists and their agents have launched a general attack on the rights of trade unions, the struggle has gained not only in scale but in intensity also. Not infrequently strikes are of long duration. The struggle for the satisfaction of economic demands is now more closely linked with the struggle for national liberation and peace.

The speaker further emphasised that trade union

organisations in every country must thoroughly study the economic and social demands of the workers so as to be able to elaborate practical programmes of struggle for these demands. In order to effect such programmes, Vidjajasastra said, we must constantly see to it that the struggle of the workers has the backing of other sections of the population.

The report stresses the vital significance of defence of trade union rights and of winning such rights wherever they are as yet non-existent for the workers of the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The speaker dwelt at length on the question of international solidarity of the working people in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and of mutual aid and support between the working people of the countries-metropolises and the workers of the colonial world.

Concluding, the speaker outlined the tasks confronting the trade union movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

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On October 19-20 the delegates discussed Vidjajasastra's report. The representatives of the working people from French Guiana, Sudan, Belgian Congo, Cameroons and other colonies described the plight of the peoples languishing under the colonial yoke, under the rule of the foreign monopolies and described the growing national-liberation movement in these countries.

The trade unions representative of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, **Djura Hodjaev**, dwelt on the flowering of the economy and culture in Uzbekistan, the

one time backward colony. Solicitude for the working people in our country, he said, is a matter of vital concern for the state. A broad network of hospitals, dispensaries, creches, etc. has been established and wide-scale house and cultural construction is underway in Soviet Uzbekistan.

Li Se-po, member of the Chinese delegation, said that the working class of China sympathised wholeheartedly with the struggle of the colonial peoples since the people of China prior to their own liberation lived in conditions of brutal suppression; constant wars and hunger foisted on them by foreign imperialism.

J. Morera, representative of the Confederation of the Working People of Latin America, touched on the working-class movement in the Latin American countries.

In his concluding speech **R. Vidjajasastra** said that the World Federation of Trade Unions must, in the future too, facilitate the struggle of the working people in the colonial and semi-colonial countries for national independence.

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The Congress heard and unanimously approved the financial report by the Auditors of the Federation.

Luigi Grassi delivered a report on behalf of the Mandate commission. According to the report 88,600,000 working people were represented at this Congress, that is 17,000,000 more than at the Second World Trade Union Congress held in Milan. Of this total 80,354,000 are members of the organisations affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions and 8,246,000 are not affiliated to the Federation. The Congress is

attended by trade union representatives from 79 countries—784 delegates and observers and 35 guests. 342 delegates and observers represent organisations not affiliated to the Federation.

The delegates adopted a resolution expressing fraternal solidarity with the working people of British Guiana, and an address to Uno urging it to condemn the acts of violence perpetrated by the British colonisers in this country.

This was followed by the election of leading organs of the WFTU.

In its final session on October 21 the Congress discussed and unanimously adopted resolutions arising from the reports delivered at the Congress. The delegates enthusiastically adopted a Manifesto addressed to the working people of the world and a Call to working men and women of European trade unions.

On October 21 a meeting was held of the General Council and Executive Committee of the WFTU. The General Council unanimously elected **Louis Saillant** Secretary-General of the WFTU. The Executive Committee unanimously elected **Giuseppe Di Vittorio** Chairman of WFTU.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF INNER-PARTY DEMOCRACY

A meeting of Party activists of Florence held in Prato discussed the methods of leadership of Party organisations. In his speech Edoardo D'Onofrio, member of the Leadership of the Communist Party of Italy, devoted much attention to an analysis of shortcomings in the leadership of Party bodies and to the task of promoting inner-Party democracy.

Pointing out that democratic centralism is the basic principle which defines the life of the Communist Party D'Onofrio underlined that some leaders isolate democracy from centralism, and this leads to individual leadership, cult of the individual, violation of the principle of collective leadership and to an underestimation of the role and significance of the Party as a whole. Violation of the principle of collective leadership, said D'Onofrio, stems from underestimation of the activity of the masses, insufficient contact of the leading Party bodies with their branches and with the masses.

D'Onofrio pointed out that one of the prerequisites facilitating broader inner-Party democracy is activation of the Party branches and first of all of the factory branches. He said it was necessary to promote

inner-Party democracy in all Party links on a wide and effective scale since this alone ensures good progress.

In conclusion D'Onofrio pointed to three main features in leadership of each Party Organisation: definition of the political line in the given concrete circumstances; realisation of planned tasks on the basis of an elaborated calendar plan and assigned tasks; verification of fulfilment and a critical analysis of the completed work.

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF NORWAY

A meeting of the Central Committees held on October 18 in Oslo heard a report by Emil Levlien, Chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, concerning the general election and the future tasks of the Party. The meeting unanimously adopted a statement, which says:

“The outcome of the election does not give the Government and the Storting a mandate to extend militarisation, to construct foreign bases on the territory of Norway, abolish the independence of the country or intensify the exploitation of the working people. The people are yearning for a Basic political line which would ensure the peaceful development of the country, provide work for all and improve the living conditions of the working people”.

However, the coming period, the statement goes on, will lead to a greater gap between the demands for peace, for work and better living conditions; and the policy into which the country has been involved by the

united parties of the Atlantic Pact, the policy which is placing an ever increasing burden on the working people. Consequently the coming period will demand a greater contribution on the part of the Communist Party of Norway which must rally the working people, and the organised workers in the first place, in an active struggle for ensuring a new course for Norway.

The working class must take into their own hands the defence of freedom, independence and peace of the country and bring this struggle to victory.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

A meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party opened on October 22 in Drancy (Paris area).

The agenda of the meeting includes a report by the Party Secretary Jacques Duclos "Tasks of the Party in struggle for a complete change in the policy of France" and a report by the Party Secretary Auguste Lecoœur "For raising the activity of the Party to a higher level".

CULTURAL CONFERENCE, COMMUNIST PARTY, GREAT BRITAIN

The annual Cultural Conference of the Communist Party of Great Britain was held in London on October 10-11.

Conference discussion was around the more

effective use of the arts and cultural traditions of Britain as a weapon in the fight to achieve the programme of the Party outlined in the “British Road to Socialism”. The report was made by Sam Aaronovitch, secretary of the Cultural Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the Party.

One session was devoted to the question of humanism. Speaking on this theme, John Gollan, assistant editor of the “Daily Worker”, pointed out that Communists were courageous fighters for social freedom in their countries and a genuine people’s culture. He demolished the claims of capitalism to humanism, democracy and patriotism.

Many delegates took part in the discussion. In their speeches they appealed for practical assistance in developing the work of factory libraries, providing the workers with progressive books dealing with the traditions of British culture and explaining the ideas of Socialism. Delegates exchanged positive experiences in using art in mass work.

WORK OF DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE WITH PARTY ACTIVISTS

The sphere of activity of the Prague-3 district committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia includes factories and enterprises of the trade network as well as many central bodies. Members of the district committee and functionaries of the Party apparatus realise that they could not successfully solve the complicated tasks facing the district organisation, if they did not rely in their work on Party activists. They

consult activists on all vital questions and with their aid verify the carrying out of decisions.

The district Party Committee holds meetings of the Party activists in conformity with the requirements of the Party life. At such meetings a bureau member of the district Party Committee acquaints the activists with the new tasks facing the Party organisations. This is followed by a broad discussion of the tasks and the adoption of concrete measures to ensure their better fulfilment. This practice helps to educate the Party activists since principled questions of mass-political and organisational Party work are discussed at the meetings.

Questions of preparing and holding meetings of the activists are regularly discussed at meetings of the bureau of the district committee.

Three meetings of Party activists were held during the past few weeks to acquaint them with the materials of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, to discuss these materials and adopt measures to ensure their study in the Party branches. One meeting of the district activists also discussed preparations for the new academic year in the Party education network, while another was devoted to the question of acquainting the activists with the new decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia pertaining to the registration of the Party members and probationers.

Of great significance was a meeting of the Communists engaged in the state trade network. Those speaking in the discussion disclosed concrete shortcomings, particularly in the mass-political work of Party organisations. This helped the Bureau of the Party Committee more thoroughly to analyse the work of the Party organisations in the trade network and adopt

concrete measures aimed at improving their activity.

An example of how the Party activists help to improve the Party and political work in the district can be seen from the discussion of the work in the Party branches of the research institute of the heavy machine- building industry and the research economic institute. The Party organisations of these institutes made the following mistakes: instead of rendering help to the management of these institutes they in fact substituted it. The Party activists thoroughly analysed the work of these organisations and explained to them how to eliminate shortcomings. This meeting was a good school for the activists of the district.

It is of great importance that criticism and self-criticism are more widely practised at the meetings. For instance, a meeting of the activists held in September critically analysed the shortcomings in the preparation for the new academic year in the Party education network.

The speakers criticised the district Party consultation centre and the district Party committee for shortcomings in the works of the lectures' group, in its selection of lecturers and consultants and at the same time at improving the work. This will help the district committee to eliminate the aforesaid shortcomings in the new academic year in the Party education network, and to improve the work of the tutors.

Serious shortcomings obtain, however, in the work of the district committee with the activists which found expression in the carrying out of the decisions of the Party and the Government aimed at raising technological discipline, when insufficient work with the activists held back the realisation of this decision by some branches and, particularly, at the factories of

CKD-Dukla, and Tesla Moskva. The district committee disclosed the reason for these shortcomings and now devotes close attention to the organisations of these factories.

In its effort to concretise work with the activists the district committee calls activists' meetings in various spheres of work. For example, in October all members of Branch Committees of the Post and Telegraph Offices were called together with the district activists to discuss serious shortcomings prevailing in the work of the Party organisations of the Post and Telegraph Offices and to work out measures for eliminating them.

The district committee renders systematic help to the Party organisations of factories and offices in improving work with the Party activists, it sees to it that in their everyday work the bureaus of the Party branches do not confine themselves, as has frequently been the case, to drawing in only a small group of Communists into the work, but that they replenish their Party active with new comrades and devote everyday attention to their political education.

Frantisek HEDRLIN
Secretary, Prague-3 district
committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE TAKING ACTION FOR PEACE, AGAINST RATIFICATION OF BONN AND PARIS MILITARY AGREEMENTS. Francois Billoux, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

The August strike battles, the struggle waged by the factory and office workers in state-owned and communal enterprises as well as the battle now being fought by the peasants—all are part of the great struggle of the people of France against the fatal consequences of the policy of war, the policy embodied in the Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact. The people are day by day more and more resolutely demonstrating their determination to bring out a change in the policy of France and ensure the triumph of the policy of peace, social progress, and restoration of the national independence of the country.

The working people see more and more in united action of the working class, in road unity of all democratic and peace-loving forces, the most reliable means for bringing about the desired changes.

The problems of the foreign policy, of the security of France and its independence are the issues which dominate the entire political life of France. In this connection the Note of the Soviet Government of September 28 to the Governments of France, Great Britain and the USA met with widespread response among the popular masses in France.

The Note contains a profound analysis of the basic

questions of the present international situation, indicating the pathways to strengthening peace and ensuring the security and national independence of France. The Note furnishes an answer to the question of how to secure a final peace settlement in Korea and in the whole of the Pacific area, and in South-East Asia, how to bring about a peaceful settlement of the German question, remove the danger to world peace arising from the hotbed of aggression in Western Europe, how to carry out the measures ensuring disarmament and liquidation of the war bases on the foreign territories at a time when, in violation of the demands of the security of France, Franco Spain is more and more fully joining the aggressive system of the Atlantic Pact.

The Note of the Soviet Government made things awkward for the French rulers since it once again laid bare the American lie about the allegedly aggressive aims of the Soviet Union.

The June meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party recalled the statement of Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, in February 1949 when he said that the question of peace remains the decisive question of the moment. The present situation fully confirms this evaluation.

Among the peace-loving peoples the French people hold a decisive sector in the struggle for peace, for the abolition of the Atlantic system which, in particular, aims at continuing the war in Indo-China, rearming Western Germany and preventing a peaceful settlement of the differences among the Great Powers.

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The June session of the World Peace Council called on the peoples of the world to demand that their government should work for a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues. At the initiative of the French peace supporters a national conference "For Negotiations and Peace" was held on June 27-28. It appealed to the French people to intensify their struggle against the Bonn and Paris agreements and for an end to war in Indo-China.

The departmental peace councils discovered and applied necessary forms of activity: collection of signatures, distribution of "peace notebooks", arranging votings in the enterprises and localities and sending deputations to elected officials. Not infrequently all these forms are applied simultaneously enabling them thereby to embrace different sections of the population striving to ensure peace.

So-called "gold peace books" are being distributed in the Landes and Charente-Maritime Departments in which representatives of all sections of the population may record their demands for an end to the war in Viet Nam, for rejection of the Bonn and Paris agreements and for substituting decisions based on force by a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

Peace days were held in the Departments of Seine-et-Oise, Savoie and Corsica. Peace committees in the Isère, Loire-et-Cher, Seine and Bouches-du-Rhône Departments are engaged in a mass signature campaign under the slogan of struggle to end the war in Viet Nam. Thus, by October 1, 135,000 signatures were collected in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, and the departmental peace council has set itself the task of

bringing the figure up to 250,000 by October 25.

The war in Indo-China is becoming increasingly more unpopular in France. It saps the economy of the country, swallowing a substantial share of the budget, It takes a toll of tens of thousands of young people and as many officers as are graduated from the French officers' colleges each year, The notorious graft scandal, the piastre speculations reveal but partially the corruption and foul machinations connected with the "dirty war".

The recent US-French agreement by which the French Government barter for dollars the blood of French soldiers and soldiers from countries oppressed by French imperialism, and the latest military operations based on the Navarre plan, even more clearly testify to the attempts of the imperialists to make Viet Nam another Korea.

Conscious of the disastrous nature of this path the broad masses of the French people are demanding an end to the war in Indo-China, the holding of peace negotiations and the establishment of economic and cultural relations with the Ho Ching Minh Government.

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While not letting up for a single moment their struggle for the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China the people of France, at the same time, believe that at the present moment of vital significance for the preservation of peace in Europe is prevention of the rearmament of Western Germany which is assigned the role of shock force of the aggressive Atlantic bloc. Increasing numbers of French men and women are becoming conscious of the grave threat to the security of France and the cause of world peace arising from the

rearmament of Western Germany within the framework of the “European Army”.

This precisely explains why the programme for national salvation advanced by the session of the National peace council on October 3-4 met with such a wide response throughout the country. This programme, which is addressed to the entire population, contains the following demands:

- rejection of the Bonn and Paris agreements which, while reviving the “Wehrmacht”, perpetuate the national stagnation of France subjecting it to a mortal danger; an immediate end of the war in Indo-China;

- a settlement of the differences between the Great Powers by means of reasonable agreements acceptable to all.

While urging all French men and women to approve this programme “irrespective of their differences and their former positions” the peace movement creates conditions for ensuring an upsurge in the struggle for peace, for elevating it to a higher plane. It gives the people of France an opportunity “to rise as one man and to see to it that their will for independence and peace find expression in the actions of the Government and the decisions of Parliament”.

The peace council in the Seine Department issued a similar call and launched preparations for a broad rally of the representatives of the population of Paris and its suburbs which is scheduled for October 95. This rally should bring together 100,000 Parisians. It was decided to establish contact with all prominent public figures; to suggest to the different local organisations—trade union, cultural, political and religious—to arrange meetings of their representatives for discussing and deciding question pertaining to support of the rally, to

distribute at these meetings and by house visits the rally badges and to publish in the press progress made in this work; to arrange for deputations to see elected officials and get them to promise to act against the ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements.

The communal peace councils and the peace committees in the Paris area, supported by the trade unions of the General Confederation of Labour and the branches of the Communist Party, are successfully arranging referendums in many enterprises against the Bonn and Paris military agreements. Many working people in these enterprises have decided to take part in the rally. Brief meetings are taking place at factory gates.

Arrangements have been made to hold, between October 25 and December 6, 33 such rallies throughout France, each bringing representatives from one or several Departments. Preparations are underway for holding rallies in 65 Departments.

The peace committees in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais Departments which particularly suffered from German militarism, decided to collect a million signatures to a petition against the Bonn and Paris agreements. Nearly all the working people in the big Fives plant in Lille signed the peace committee protest petition against the Bonn and Paris military agreements. A similar campaign is underway in many other Departments of the country in which the work done by peace supporters has already resulted in the collection of a large number of signatures, and where a number of members of the municipal and general councils as well as Deputies went on record opposing these agreements.

However, the present situation demands the intensification of the campaign against the ratification

of the Bonn and Paris agreements. There is every opportunity for developing this campaign to an unprecedented scale. It must embrace every block in the towns, every village, every enterprise and each French citizen.

The Political Bureau called on every Communist to be an exemplary fighter in the nation-wide battle against ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, to take an even more active part in the peace movement and the work of the peace committees, to draw Socialist-workers and the branches of the Socialist Party into joint struggle and help arrange representative deputations to the Deputies.

All the democratic organisations are actively participating in this great nation-wide battle for peace. The General Confederation of Labour helps to conduct referendums among working people and set up peace committees in the enterprises. The French Women's Union is urging women to circulate the "peace notebooks", to arrange deputations to the elected officials, to prepare for holding meetings on November 11 in front of the monuments to those who perished in the war and to voice at these meetings their will to peace. Continuing the reporting-back by participants of the Fourth World Youth Festival, the French Union of Republican Youth and the French Girls' Union are drawing the entire youth of the country into the great crusade for peace.

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There is every possibility for preventing the Bonn and Paris treaties from being ratified in France. Success depends on the building of the broadest unity of the

peace-loving and patriotic forces. This broad unity is possible since under pressure of the masses a division has taken place in all the bourgeois parties, including their leading bodies, on the question of the ratification.

The forces participating in the struggle against ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties greatly surpass those which have so far participated in the national peace movement. For example, in 20 Departments, the organisations of the Federal Veterans' Union decided to join the campaign against ratification. Similar decisions have been taken by the organisations of former political exiles and those forcibly deported for work in Germany, and by ex-prisoners of war organisations, war orphans and war victims. Growing every day is the number of municipal councils in which Communists, Socialists, Radicals, members of the MRP, Independents and members of the RPF unanimously, or by overwhelming majorities, pass resolutions against ratification.

It was precisely at this moment, when the Government lacking support of a part of the French bourgeoisie and its deputies for ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties, that Guy Mollet, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, said: "We hope soon to get the ratification of the treaty on the European Defence Community". At about the same time another leader of the Socialist Party, who was the rapporteur on this question, told the Minister for Foreign Affairs : "Give no hope to your audience of a speedy ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties which the Foreign Commission has not even started to examine...".

At a recent Congress of the Radical Party Herriot, Chairman of the National Assembly, voiced reservations in relation to the ratification of the treaties and

afterwards assured a delegation of peace supporters from the Rhone Department of his support for a rally scheduled for October 25. Similarly Daladier, former Prime Minister, also wrote about the “urgent need for opponents of the ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties to launch a powerful national campaign against the treaties”. Statements against ratification are being made by an increasing number of parliamentary deputies— members of the MRP, Independents and members of the RPF.

The appeal for convening, on November 8, a national conference on the German question has been signed by many outstanding political, university and religious figures. Along with the Communists this appeal was signed by Dalbiez, former Minister-Radical; Louis Marin, former Minister; Bouret, parliamentary deputy from the MRP, by Vice-President of the Paris municipal council, by professors—socialists and catholics,—and by protestant ministers.

In many towns and villages joint resolutions and calls against ratification were signed by prominent figures of different political trends. In Vendee a similar appeal was signed by 12 Mayors, including a number of Socialists, and by 25 municipal councillors. In the Somme Department 4 out of 5 deputies of the governmental majority expressed themselves against ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties. Similar sentiments have been voiced in the Meurthe-et-Moselle Department.

All this reflects the great indignation of the French people who are not at all inclined to commit suicidal acts.

In order to facilitate unity of all French patriots against the Bonn and Paris treaties we need boldly to

expose such sophisms spread by the agents of US warmongers as “United Europe as a path to Socialism”, as the “Crusade for the emancipation of souls” propagated by the Vatican which echoes with the “liberation of the peoples” propounded by Eisenhower, Foster Dulles and company. It is equally necessary to subject to severe criticism the view that France is in the grip of hopeless decline and to show that, on the contrary, neither an American nor British policy will regain France its grandeur.

One of the arguments of the adherents to the rearming of West Germany is, that if France says “No” the U.S. Government will not pay attention. This “argument” boomerangs against its initiators. First of all, it confirms that the U.S. Government is not concerned with the security of France and, it is wrong to say that it can simply ignore France’s “No”. A refusal to ratify the Bonn and Paris treaties will greatly help the democratic and peace-loving forces throughout Germany, both in the German Democratic Republic and the 9 million Germans in West Germany who voted against the Adenauer policy.

As comrade G. M. Malenkov pointed out at the August session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, there is a French outlet from the blind alley in which France finds itself as a result of subordination to foreign diktat. The Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Aid which exists between the Soviet Union and France “can be a base for developing and consolidating relations between our countries, and serve the cause of European security”.

In 1949 Schaeffer, US senator said that if France says “No” this will make things difficult. Maurice Thorez’ reply to this was “we shall make things not only difficult but altogether impossible”.

The struggle of the French people for peace, against the rearming of West Germany, for the rejection of the Bonn and Paris treaties, for sincere negotiations between the Great Powers is their contribution to the cause of preserving and consolidating world peace.

DEAL OF GREEK MONARCHO-FASCISTS WITH US MILITARY. Kostas Kolianis Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Greece

On October 12 an agreement was signed in Athens between the US Government and the Papagos monarcho-fascist Government of Greece placing at the disposal of the United States war bases on Greek territory for such a period as the North Atlantic Pact remains in force. Official circles in monarcho-fascist Greece try to present this agreement as a defensive one allegedly directed towards preserving peace and security. In fact, however, the issue is that of a military agreement which turns Greece into an American base for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. At the same time this agreement establishes an occupation regime in Greece depriving it of the last vestiges of independence.

Article I of the agreement gives the US Government the right to use for war purposes the highways, railroads, ports and other facilities, to construct and commission military and auxiliary installations, in a word, to turn the entire territory of Greece into an occupied zone with military bases and all the material means of the country placed at the disposal of the USA and its armed forces which will land in Greece. The country is becoming an appendage of the US war machine.

Ever since 1947, when the Americans, squeezing out the British, entrenched themselves in the country, Greece has played an important part in the American plans as a vital war base in the Balkans and in the Eastern sector of the Mediterranean. The USA has turned it into a vital jumping off ground in the Balkans for the purpose of realising the aggressive designs of the Atlantic bloc. This was more than once blurted out by talkative US politicians.

We, said former US Secretary of State Acheson, granted military aid to Greece so as not to lose one of our bases in the Eastern Mediterranean. Greece to us, declared John Newwin, former head of the US mission in Greece, is an approach to the Balkans “Greece”, even more openly said an American observer in the so-called Balkan commission, “is the country from which war against the USSR will be launched”. As long ago as 1947, Lippmann, a reactionary American journalist, wrote that the US had chosen Greece and Turkey because they were the war gates leading to the Black Sea and to the heart of the Soviet Union.

Such, then, are the real aims of the latest agreement.

This openly aggressive agreement gives the US military the right to quarter freely on Greek territory without being subject to any control or restrictions. This unrestricted right, usually enjoyed only by an occupation army, is inscribed in the agreement which says that the US Government has the right to bring, quarter and keep US personnel in Greece. The US armed forces have the right with all their equipment to enter, leave and move about Greece, fly over the country and its territorial waters.

In the light of these facts, at a time when the last

traces of Greek independence are being wiped out, the national honour and dignity of the country trampled on by the American jackboot, and an occupation regime established in the country, the allegations of the latest Quislings to the effect that US troops are coming to Greece with defensive aims and for the purpose of defending Greek independence, are nothing more than fables, ridiculous even in the eyes of children.

The agreement also gives the US occupationists the unrestricted right to use the manufactured and agricultural produce, and the entire wealth and resources of the country. They are granted absolute priority and special price privileges in the purchase of products and in the use of all means of communications, electric power and water supply—literally everything, including the sewerage system. Military equipment and all the materials, which will be shipped to Greece for the needs of the US forces and for the civilian employees and their families, are exempted from custom duties, restriction or control.

According to the press the agreement also contains secret clauses which have not been made public.

In their betrayal of the interests of the people the Athens monarcho-fascists have gone even farther than butcher Franco. Thus the recent Franco-US agreement, if only demagogically, says that the military zones and installations will remain under the sovereignty of Spain and under its control. As to Greece, it is unceremoniously and openly specified that control over the occupation zones, into which the country is to be divided, goes into the hands of the new gauleiters. Finally the American military and civilian personnel it enjoy immunity”, that is, will not be subject to the Greek court and will be at liberty to do what they

please.

The shameful military-occupation agreement gave rise to such a wave of indignation among the people of Greece that voices of protest, though timid, were raised even in the camp of reaction. It is noteworthy that apart from the Liberal Party not a single reactionary party dared openly support this agreement.

In an attempt to justify their treachery the imperialist lackeys who had wormed their way to power as a result of British-American intervention, are tirelessly parroting the American "theory" that the era of national independence is a thing of the past.

They not only slavishly fulfil all the orders of the American masters, they even forestall their desire as Canellopoulos, the present Minister of National Defence; has admitted. This has enabled the United States to foist colonial shackles on our people. They have turned Greece into a base for war provocations, into a centre for subversive and espionage activity in the Balkans. It is known that saboteurs and spies are trained in Greece and then dropped by US planes on the territory of the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. This was once again confirmed by the recent trial of a group of US spies and diversionists in Bucharest.

Visits to Athens by generals and admirals of the North Atlantic bloc, the military manoeuvres which are frequently held in our country, such as the recent "Well Fast" manoeuvres, are being urged, in addition to their purely military significance, for whipping up war hysteria. The Athens monarcho-fascists seek to intensify the war psychosis by means of provocations on the borders of Albania and Bulgaria, such as those which took place on the Islands of the Maritza river, and by the hullabaloo about the fantastic "danger from the North"

which fill the reactionary newspapers. The Athens hirelings of the US imperialists seek a way out of their bankruptcy precisely in war preparations and in the US occupation.

Way back in 1951 the US monopolists were given the right to dispose, without any control or tax payments, of all the natural resources of the country (bauxite, chromium, nickel, etc.) and take their profits home in currency. Already then all American residents in our country were given extra-territorial rights, in short, there was established a capitulation regime characteristic for colonial countries.

The foreign monopolists are exploiting Greece as their colony, plundering its national wealth and turning the working people into slaves. Deputy Papaspyrou exposed in parliament that the British-owned "Copaide" company is exporting to Britain vast sums in currency, paying not a dragma to the Greek state. According to the British "Economist" the profits of this company for 1951 amounted to 628 thousand pounds.

The US lignite company in Aliverio Eubois island is also known in Greece for its unbridled plunder and colonial exploitation. It enjoys the unrestricted right to import into Greece all goods without paying any taxes or duties. The company's Director receives a salary of 150 million drachmas a month equal to the total wages of 150 miners. Whereas the monthly salary of Greek engineers is 2.5-3 million drachmas, US engineers are paid 30 million drachmas a month in addition to the 1,500 dollars they receive for being on a mission. All the company's foreign personnel and their families receive, by agreement between the company and the Greek state, additional big bonuses from the Greek Treasury. This rule is extended to all US companies.

Naturally, now that the new military agreement is transforming Greece into an American satellite and allowing the Americans to do as they please, the plunder and colonial exploitation of our people and of the national economy will assume even more catastrophic proportions.

It is known that military expenditure in Greece accounts for the greater part of the national income as compared with the other Marshallised countries. Open military expenditure alone accounts for 52 per cent of the state budget and not a single dragma has been appropriated to the 150 thousand people who had suffered from the recent earthquake.

Poverty, hunger and ruin—such are the consequences of the criminal policy pursued by the Athens rulers. In the past 8 months alone the number of unemployed has doubled. The monarcho-fascists themselves admit the existence of a “surplus population” of 960,000, that is the unemployed who constitute 1/8 of the population and 1/5 of the able-bodied in the country.

The Athens military agreement spells for the Greek people new repressions and new death sentences for the patriots. All honest people who love Greece and treasure peace, condemn the agreement; wrathfully denounce it.

Passalidis, Chairman of the EDA Party, stated in connection with the agreement: “At a time when other states advance peace proposals; the Greek Government by its new agreement places at the disposal of the USA naval and air bases and turns our country into a US military base. The Athens newspaper “Avgi” wrote: “The placing of military bases at the disposal of the US eliminates the last vestige of national independence of Greece”.

The Greek Peace Committee pointed out in a press statement that the agreement represents a crude violation of our national independence and a serious act against peace. The Committee called on the Greek people to prevent the ratification of the US-Greece agreement by Parliament and to secure its rejection.

These honest patriotic voices express the will of the overwhelming majority of our people. The Greek people do not recognise this treacherous agreement and will not become reconciled to the colonial yoke it spells for them. They will never tolerate being involved in a shameful, criminal war against the countries of people's democracy and the great Soviet Union for which they have heartfelt affection and loyalty. They intensely hate the American occupationists and the new Quislings—the US hirelings and the betrayers of the homeland, just as they hated the Hitler invaders and the collaborationists of those days.

The Greek people have never submitted and will not submit to any invader. They will continue their struggle until they regain their freedom and independence. They will rally in a united patriotic all-Greek organisation and will fight for frustrating the schemes of the US invaders and their Athens hirelings.

STRUGGLE OF GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND UNITY OF THE COUNTRY. Max Reimann Chairman, Communist Party of Germany

The struggle for the re-unification of Germany on a peaceful democratic basis is a constant and persistent one on the part of all democratic and peace-loving forces, both in Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic. This struggle of our people will inevitably lead to victory since there is no force in Germany or anywhere else in the world capable of depriving the German people for any length of time of the right to national unity and to a united peace-loving and democratic state.

The people of Germany both in the East and West no longer wish to tolerate the split and dismemberment of Germany. They wish in the long run to become again the master in their own house and to build their life in accordance with their peaceful national interests.

The German people see in the German Democratic Republic a solid bulwark for struggle for national re-unification on a democratic basis: The forces of war, militarism and revanchist policy have been once and forever removed from economic and political life in the German Democratic Republic. State power is in the hands of the workers and peasants and relies on the peaceful co-operation of all sections of the population.

A rapid general, economic, social and cultural upsurge has been ensured in the German Democratic

Republic on the basis of the new course of the Socialist Unity party of Germany and the Government which, for the population of Western Germany, serves as an example of how to build a democratic and peace-loving state free from debt and foreign subjugation, a state living in peace and friendship with the peace-loving nations.

In the struggle for their just cause and for re-unification on a democratic basis the German people have powerful allies in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. Every effort of our people aimed at ensuring national re-unification meets with the support of these powerful allies whose national interests do not run counter to the interests of our people and are likewise directed towards preserving peace and promoting equal friendly relations.

The German people demand the peaceful re-unification of Germany and such a peace treaty which would ensure for our people democratic unity and independence, withdrawal of all occupation forces and which would guarantee our people all-round development of their peace economy and cultural life. This demand of the German people has the full support of the Government of the USSR which, thanks to its peace policy, enjoys great international prestige throughout the world.

The striving for mutual understanding between Germans in the East and West of the country inspires increasingly broader sections of our people. This striving will break through all obstacles created by the Adenauer Government. A meeting of representatives of East and West Germany to discuss the question of the immediate formation of an all-German provisional government is quite feasible, thanks to the readiness displayed by the

Government of the German Democratic Republic. An all-German provisional government should, in particular, pave the way for free democratic elections throughout Germany without any interference and pressure on the part of foreign countries and German monopoly groups. It should represent the whole of Germany at all the stages of preparing a peace treaty. The formation of an all-German provisional government is fully in keeping with the interests of the German people. Therefore ever broader masses of the people will realise the need for such a government.

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The Adenauer clique, the militarists and revanchists in Western Germany oppose this policy of peace and re-unification of Germany. Consequently, the foremost task of the workers, peace-loving people and all patriots in Western Germany is as follows: they should not allow the ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements; they must take action against any measure of the Adenauer clique directed towards aggravating the dismemberment of Germany; they must isolate those who are conducting the policy of war and take the cause of mutual understanding between Germans into their own hands.

Many people ask what will a united democratic Germany look like? Our Party gave a clear and unequivocal answer to this question in its programme for the national re-unification of Germany.

The Communist Party of Germany holds that the questions of social and state structure should be resolved exclusively by the German people themselves without foreign interference. To achieve this it is

necessary to sever all the unilateral ties, particularly those which chain Western Germany to the USA and to the aggressive North Atlantic bloc; that are expressed in the Bonn and Paris military agreements. A united and democratic Germany should not take part in any pacts or alliances directed against any other state. It must have the right to co-operate peacefully and on an equal footing with other nations and freely to develop trade relations with all nations.

In accordance with the demands contained in our programme for national re-unification Germany must become a united, peace-loving democratic state. Consequently, the economic roots of German militarism and imperialism, the monopolies and large scale private land ownership in Western Germany must be abolished.

In the interests of the peasants the land estates of the landlords exceeding 100 hectares must be handed over to the peasants. All the land confiscated for military purposes must be returned to the peasants.

In the interests of the working class and the whole of the people it is essential to confiscate and to transfer to the people the mines and the enterprises of heavy industry, the owners of which pursue a policy of national betrayal and preparation for war.

In the interests of the working class the reactionary "law concerning the status of workers in the enterprises" must be abolished and workers, office employees and officials given the full right to take part in deciding questions in the enterprises and in all spheres of economic life. Trade unions will acquire complete freedom for their activity. The right to work will be guaranteed.

In the interests of women complete equality in the family, state, economic and cultural life must be

guaranteed by law. Women will receive equal pay for equal work with men.

A law must be adopted which will guarantee all-round development for the youth and stipulate that the sole determining factor for the development of a young citizen are his abilities and not his father's bank account. On the basis of this law broad vistas will open up before the younger generation for education and work, sports and leisure. Full democratic rights will be guaranteed to them.

Such are the basic principles for building a united democratic Germany as proposed by our Party in its programme for the national re-unification of Germany. The German imperialists and militarists, the monopoly magnates and big landlords, who hold sway in the Bundestag, are, of course, eager to prevent the creation of such a Germany. But the workers, peasants, handicraftsmen and intelligentsia, that is, more than nine-tenths of the people will understand that the creation of such a democratic Germany corresponds to their vital interests.

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In the past few years the profits of the monopolies in Western Germany have grown as never before. According to official data the profits pocketed by the magnates in the metallurgical industry between 1949 and 1951 rose 561 per cent, in the mining industry, 200 per cent and in the electrical industry, in which American capital has particularly entrenched itself, 540 per cent.

On the other hand prices for staple foods and consumer goods in Western Germany have steadily

grown during the same period. Since 1948 prices for bread increased 80 per cent; cereals, twofold; potatoes, 50 per cent; pork, 108 per cent and beef, 117 per cent. The real wages of workers have declined. Compared with 1938 the consumption of flour and cereals dropped 11 per cent; meat, 25.5 per cent; butter, 25.6 per cent; margarine and other fats, 10 per cent.

The reactionary policy, conducted in the interests of the monopolies, dooms thousands of peasants and handicraftsmen to ruin.

While the national economy of West Germany is geared to prepare war, the national economy of the German Democratic Republic serves the aim of satisfying the requirements of the population. The Government of the German Democratic Republic directs its main attention to carrying out the slogan: to produce more and cheaper goods in order to place them at the disposal of the population and to reduce prices. Such a policy, serving the interests of the people, is only possible because state power is in the hands of the workers and peasants.

This economy knows no crises. It provides work for the working people and in this way ensures their morrow. This economy ensures the reliable prospect of a steady improvement of well-being for the entire population.

Under the rule of monopoly capital, striving for maximum profits and pursuing an aggressive policy, the economy of West Germany has no chance of recovery and is heading only for further crises, for further impoverishment of the masses; in the German Democratic Republic, on the contrary, the fact that the power rests in the hands of the workers and peasants ensures the planned development of the national

economy for the purpose of satisfying the constantly growing requirements of the population.

We already see that Adenauer, in pursuing his policy of war, is preparing further attacks against the basic democratic rights, and resorting to fascist methods; at the same time he seeks “democratically” to camouflage his measures of oppression.

Adenauer has already announced a number of anti-democratic laws such as, for example, the broadcasting law, press law, and reform of the Criminal Code as well as amendments to the law concerning the Constitutional Federal Court. According to Deler, Minister of Justice, Adenauer is working out a West German version of the Taft-Hartley Act which will deprive the workers of the right to strike.

The German monopolists, who already last year with the backing of the Adenauer Government carried out a number of measures in preparation for a general onslaught against the mainstay of the West German workers—the trade unions—are using the election results for a concentrated blow aimed at subordinating the West German trade unions to the Adenauer policy of war.

September 6 marked the beginning of a new stage in the struggle of the West German population. This struggle can be waged successfully only on the basis of united action by a united working class, by rallying all patriots and peace-loving Germans, by means of a general non-parliamentary struggle against the implementation of the Bonn and Paris military agreements, against the entire fatal political and economic course of the Adenauer Government.

In this struggle any effort on the part of our people is justified; this struggle justifies every sacrifice since

all this is incomparable with the horrors of war and destruction with which Adenauer threatens our people.

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The first conclusion we need to draw from the work of our Party during the election campaign is that we must intensify ideological work in our Party, members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, explain to them, in simple and understandable language, the class character of our national policy and relate individual problems to the everyday developments in Western Germany.

It should be noted that the vacillations in our Party concern first of all the question of our policy in relation to the Social Democratic Party. Many comrades do not as yet understand that the building up of united action by the working class must be combined with a principled and business-like separation from the policy of the leadership of the Social-Democratic Party. The building up of united action of the working class calls for overcoming the sectarian and opportunist tendencies in the ranks of our Party.

The Adenauer Government intensifies its attacks on our Party accordingly as it seeks to implement its policy. Espionage centres, within and outside the country, try to infiltrate the Party with agents and spies or to recruit them from among our ranks. The enemy agents also seek to cause confusion in our Party and to corrupt our ranks, systematically spreading slander and lies about the leading functionaries of the Party.

This demands that all Party members wage constant struggle for the security, unity and oneness of the Party, that they enhance their political vigilance and ensure

the purity of the Party ranks.

The second conclusion that follows from the selection results is that the Party must make serious efforts to strengthen its links with the masses, to improve its mass agitation, both verbal and written. Not infrequently the working class and the working people in West Germany do not even know the way which the Communist Party advances for a peaceful settlement of the German problem. Not infrequently their sole orientation comes from the enemy who seeks to distort our policy and to discredit it in the eyes of the masses.

Lenin and Stalin teach us that we must explain the policy of the Party to the masses in our everyday explanatory work. We must fight for every individual, irrespective of whether he is near to us or not.

Our Party must take care that its leadership consists of principled, staunch and courageous comrades closely linked with the working class.

In order to improve our Party work we need in the first place to develop the method of collective leadership. In many links of the Party leadership and, first of all, in the district committees, all decisions are, at best, worked out by the secretariats, and leading bodies in their districts as they should be.

The policy of the Party and its decisions must, from the Central Board to the branches, be prepared, worked out and carried out collectively. All members of the leadership must take an active part in carrying out and checking up on fulfilment of adopted decisions. All levels of the Party leadership, from the secretariat of the Central Board down to the leadership of the lower organisations, must improve the style and methods of their work.

Of great help for ensuring a genuinely collective

leadership in the work of the leading Party bodies is development of criticism and self-criticism, and particularly from below. We must inculcate in every Party member the consciousness that it is his or her right and duty to criticise the work of the leading bodies and make suggestions for improving Party work. The matter is not whether or not each critical, remark is to the point; the main thing is that criticism must be made from the bottom of one's heart and pursue the aim of helping the Party.

By improving the ideological work and consolidating its links with the masses the Communist Party of Germany is confidently going ahead with its struggle for a united, peace-loving, democratic Germany.

MOVEMENT AGAINST “EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY” GAINS MOMENTUM IN BELGIUM

Seeking to ratify the Bonn and Paris military treaties the reactionary majority in the Belgian Parliament, including the deputies of the Social Christian Party and the Right-wing Socialists resolved on October 14 to revise the Constitution thus agreeing with renunciation of the national independence of Belgium.

In face of this new national betrayal on the part of the Belgian ruling circles in the service of US imperialism, the working people of the country have intensified the struggle against the “European Defence Community”, the “European Army” and against the revival in West Germany of a revanchist “Wehrmacht”. Belgian patriots are taking ever more resolute action in defence of national sovereignty. In the enterprises peace committees hold referendums, meetings and rallies at which thousands of working people express their opposition to the anti-national course of the Government. Such referendums were organised in the Carels plant in Gand, in many pits of the Borinage coalfield, in the “ACES” plant in Chiarleroi and in other places. In Antwerp, St. Gilles and in other towns demonstrations took place under the slogans: “Wehtmacht means war”, “Down with the European Army!”. The participants of a big peace meeting in Liege expressed themselves against the “European Army”. The democratic organisations such as the Women's Union, Belgium Union in Defence of Peace and the Independence Front urged the patriots to unite and

struggle against the wrecking policy of the Government.

"WHAT'S HAPPENING IN KENYA.

Idris Cox

By resorting to mass terror and armed violence in Kenya in the course of the last twelve months the British imperialists reached a new shameful record in their colonial oppression. Since the British Government declared a "state of emergency" in October 1952, planes, armoured cars, and armed police have been in action against the Africans. Thousands are thrown into forced labour and concentration camps. Terrible methods of mass murder and mass "punishment", even worse than those of the Nazis, are being used against defenceless people.

The full story of the terrible massacre in Kenya is not disclosed to the British people. A small corner of this British "iron curtain" was raised when Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, gave a report in the House of Commons in July on the first eight months after the "emergency". It was announced that 1,300 had been killed, 514 "believed" to be wounded, and 2,673 taken prisoner.

During the eight months, 112,529 other Africans had been taken into custody, merely on suspicion, so that 69,000 were released soon after, and the remainder put on trial. In the same period 6,337 cattle, 29,450 sheep and goats had been forfeited.

An indication of the methods of mass terror against an unarmed people is given in the record of British bomber planes in the two months of May and June. An official report declares that 183 sorties were made against 83 targets; 1,096 bombs were dropped, and 96,000 rounds of ammunition fired. In the peak period

54 sorties were flown in two days, 310 bombs dropped, and 22,000 rounds fired at 24 targets.

In the towns and villages the British colonisers have enrolled the declassed and corrupt elements among the Africans into the Home Guards, nearly all of them “trigger-happy” and anxious to prove their “loyalty” by killing at random.

A message from members of the Kenya African Union, sent to London in September, gives this terrifying picture of what is going on: “The Home Guards are given permission to do what they like, to kill anybody... The Home Guards jot down lists of names of those whom they want to kill, take it to show the District Officer (British official) who gives them a motor-car at night, and then they fetch every man from his home, put them in the car, and then shoot them, some in the car, others at a crossroads, leaving the bodies there, and others they take to the forests and shoot them there.. This sort of thing has been going on for a long time”.

The message gives the names of the villages where massacres have taken place, with the names of many Africans who have been the victims of these murderous attacks.

“The houses of those”, continues the message, “who go away from home for fear of death or castration are being burnt. Many men have been castrated by the White May Mau (Kenya Police). Many of their homes have been burnt, and many of their children were burnt inside them. No goods or property are allowed to be taken out of the burning huts, it has all got to be burnt. None of the houses are burnt during the day, they are always burnt at night, and even the houses of people who were arrested and detained in the past are now

being burnt...

“The women of Majugu’s Location are in great trouble. They are being arrested and all their clothes taken off them. When a woman says she does not know about the Mau Mau oath, boiling water is kept nearby and is poured on her breast until the skin comes off there and then, and she is just left there...”

The message refers to another new method of brutality. People are being arrested in hundreds and thousands without being given a reason why, without discrimination, children as well as women. They are beaten and then given from three to seven years’ imprisonment. The terms of imprisonment are given quite arbitrarily. The arrested are lined up and told: “up to here one year and “up to here two years”, and so on. Many people are being thrown, without any trial, into camps like Githunguri, Kiamuangi, Uplands. Every night two or four are taken out by the police to be shot.

This graphic first-hand revelation of the terrible massacres in Kenya, published only in the “Daily Worker”, created an outburst of indignation among the progressive circles in the British Labour movement. It reveals what is going on behind the official reports which appear even in the reactionary British press.

After Lyttelton’s report in July to the House of Commons, the scale of armed violence and mass suppression was intensified against the Africans. This is confirmed, for example, by the fact that under the command of General Erskine 17,000 Africans in Nairobi (out of a total population of 100,000) were “rounded up” in two days. This operation was cynically named by the British colonisers “rat-catcher”. In the same month, Nakuru, third largest town in Kenya, was cordoned off. Thousands of Africans were ordered by loudspeaker vans

to leave their homes. Nearly 10,000 Africans were “rounded up”. Similar raids took place in Mombasa and other towns and villages.

Little time was spent in the court of colonisers to give these thousands of Africans a “fair trial”. In answer to criticisms that the trials should be speeded up, John Whyatt, Attorney General, declared in the Kenya Legislative Council on 24th July, that: “In the past two months no less than 10,000 Mau Mau cases have been brought before the courts—an average of one case being disposed of every two minutes”. Two minutes seems to be sufficient to “dispose” of the lives of Africans!

But all these violent methods of suppression, imprisonment, and killing of the Kenya Africans have not succeeded in bringing a “solution” for the British imperialists. The mass resistance, far from being weakened, is becoming stronger. This is now admitted even by the British capitalist press.

Even the African unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council (who hold their positions by permission of the British Governor) felt obliged to complain that “collective punishment leads to the complete destruction of African economy.

But the British imperialists have become so desperate that they know of no other method in Kenya except naked brute force and armed violence. After the recognition by the “Times” and “Manchester Guardian” that existing British policy provided no solution, the British Tories launched into even more desperate ventures “to check” the Kenya Africans. On the first day of October, this year, they started again to “round up” thousands of Africans in the capital city of Nairobi. This is how it was described on 2nd October in the “Manchester Guardian”: “Today, British troops,

Europeans, and African police reservists began the biggest organised check of Africans since the earliest days of the Mau Mau emergency.

On the first night nearly 20,000 Africans were dragged out of their pitiful huts and cellars, herded into concentration camps, awaiting transportation to the tribal reserves or into forced labour battalions. The so-called screening tests have become the diabolical means to extend still further the system of forced labour in Kenya. As was explained by the "Times" on 30th September: "The intention now is that any Kikuyu who fails to pass the screening teams days of the now operating in the Rift Valley and Nyanza provinces will be accommodated at camps and employed on public works, on roads, and land rehabilitation, and placed temporarily in transit camps while waiting direction to public works projects."

The pretext for this new ferocious onslaught in Nairobi is that "criminal" elements have filtered back from the reserves into the city. Orders had been given to ban all vehicles in Nairobi carrying more than one member of the Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru tribe; that all taxi-cabs must have yellow bands painted on their sides, seen at 300 yards, with a postcard photo of the driver; and that all cycles must have the name of its owner painted upon it.

The answer of the Africans in Nairobi was to boycott the buses and all motor vehicles. The "Times" had to admit on 29th September that the Africans demonstrated their solidarity against this new repressive measure—even though it had to find some mythical leader who gave the "orders".

The hatred and indignation of the Kenya Africans against their British imperialist oppressors is so deep

that all the violence used against them cannot stem the rising movement of the Africans for liberation. The movement is not confined to the Kikuyu people. On 15th September the "Manchester Guardian" reported that: "Fifty members of the Digo tribe have been imprisoned during the past week for UTSI activity. UTSI means 'together'. The 6,000 Digo live in a reserve 20 miles from Mombasa, and 90% of the males have joined UTSI."

On 24th September, the "Times" reported that the Masai districts of Narok and Kajiado were declared special areas under the emergency regulations, similar to those given to the magistrates in the Kikuyu reserve at the outset of the "emergency".

All this goes to indicate that the liberation movement in Kenya is gathering new forces every day.

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From the time when the white settlers started to grab the Africans' land, the latter have been suffering from land hunger and extreme poverty. Fifty years ago there were only 13 white settlers. By 1914 there were 5,438 settlers, and now (with their families) there are 42,000. In one year (1904) 220,000 acres of the best land were taken over by only 342 European settlers. In the same year 350,000 acres went to the East India Syndicate, and 100,000 acres to Lord Delamere, the British Governor. The white settlers now have 16,700 square miles of the best land, while 5 1/2 million Africans (who are 125 times greater in number) have only 50,000 square miles of the poorer land.

By the imposition of poll taxes and hut taxes the Africans have been driven off their land to work for wages. Michael Blundell, leader of the white settlers in

the Legislative Council, himself employs Africans on his farm for a wage of only 12/—for a period of thirty days, just 3/—a week. While African males are driven to work for starvation wages, their wives and children remain to till the soil on the dwindling land left to them.

In the factories African wages are less than 50/—for a month, in most cases no more than 20/—a month. Over 40,000 children under 10 years of age exploited by the colonisers work for an average of 3d a day. For the great majority of Africans there is no provision for old age, unemployment, or sickness benefit. There are few schools, and the independent schools which the Africans themselves created for 13,000 children have been closed down by the British authorities. Infant mortality in Kenya is about 50 per cent—half the children die before they are five years old—and there is only one doctor for 20,000 Africans.

Can anyone wonder that the Africans in Kenya are in revolt against these terrible conditions? For the past 30 years they have tried every legal means to resist land robbery, to build trade unions and secure decent wages, to fight for freedom and democratic rights. But all this time the British colonisers have robbed African of their land, backed the employers in enforcing starvation wages, and suppressed every attempt of the Africans to build legal trade unions and democratic political organisations.

The British colonisers first suppressed the East African Association in 1922, and some years later the Kikuyu Central Association. After the second world war the Kenya African Union became the recognised democratic expression of the African people, with more than 100,000 members. Taking advantage of the “emergency” the British Tories arrested Jomo Kenyatta

and other leaders of the Kenya African Union and have now declared it illegal. Similarly, every attempt to build a legal and independent trade union movement has been suppressed and only “loyal” trade unions promoted by the Government are allowed to exist.

Having destroyed every possibility for the Africans in Kenya to use legal means to defend themselves from robbery and violence, the British imperialists have, the brazen effrontery to use armed violence and mass murder to maintain “law and order” against what they term “Mau Mau terrorism”. This is always the imperialist false pretext to suppress the colonial peoples fighting for their liberation. It is the pretext used for the murderous war against the peoples of Malaya for over five years; and it is the pretext for the new threats of armed violence today against the peoples of British Guiana.

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Planes, armoured cars, mass killings, forced labour and concentration camps can inflict death and terrible sufferings upon the Africans in Kenya. It might even win temporary victories for the British imperialists, but it cannot finally subdue or destroy the liberation movement.

The Kenya Africans elementary human rights, against robbery and starvation, against the exploitation and oppressive rule of the settlers, and for the right to organise trade unions and the democratic right to vote and choose their own Government.

The Africans in Kenya are fighting a just common battle against their oppressors, as are the colonial peoples in Malaya and in British Guiana. It is in the

common interests of the British people to join in this united fight to end the shame of the government's colonial oppression.

The developments in Kenya once again confirm the correctness of the demand advanced by the Communist Party in the “British Road to Socialism” for the need “to put an end to the present abnormal relations of colonial war and repression between the British people and the peoples of the Empire by establishing durable friendship with them on the basis of equal rights”.

London, October 1953.

DIRE PLIGHT OF YUGOSLAV ECONOMY

By imposing upon the country slave treaties with the US and other imperialist powers, the Belgrade rulers have reduced the economy of Yugoslavia to a catastrophic level. According to official data the country's foreign debts reached the enormous sum of 77.4 billion dinars, or over 41 per cent of the state budget's income.

Yugoslavia has at present a serious deficit in its foreign trade. The Belgrade magazine "Economic Policy" admits that the export of Yugoslav goods to the US, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and other capitalist countries during the first five months of the current year reached 21 billion dinars. At the same time Yugoslav imports from these countries were more than double the exports, comprising the sum of 54.7 billion dinars.

Last year Yugoslavia exported at lower than world market prices strategic materials, mainly to fulfil US needs, among which were 5,851 railway car-loads of lead, 1,265 car-loads of electrolytic copper, 3,369 carloads of chromic ores, while importing from the USA expensive armaments.

The desperate conditions in the country are aggravated by the fact that for the last five years Yugoslavia has expended on armaments the fabulous sum of 3.581 million dollars. This military expenditure grows year by year. In 1949 the total sum of military expenditure increased to 33 per cent of the budgetary expenditure, in 1950 it reached 51 per cent, in 1951—73 per cent, in 1952—77 per cent and in 1953—78 per cent.

Vast military expenditure, the growing debts to other capitalist countries, disorganisation of the entire national economy and the subordination of the national interests to the diktat of the US monopolists,—all this leads to intensified exploitation, to growing unemployment, to the further ruin and impoverishment of the working masses of the country.

IMPROVING WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE OF CHINA

The well-being of the working people in the Chinese People's Republic is improving year by year. The demand for manufactured goods is growing all over the country. In the first half of the year the population of Northeast China bought from the state-owned shops over 42,000 bicycles, a considerable amount of clothing, underwear and other goods.

In the rural districts the demand has grown for fabrics. In the Heilungkiang Province, for example, the population bought during the first half of the year nearly 45 million metres of various fabrics, showing a 25 per cent increase compared with the first half of the previous year. Beginning with October 8 prices in Northeast China were reduced for more than 1,200 varieties of manufactured cotton, woollen and silk goods.

The improved well-being of the Chinese people is confirmed by the unprecedented accumulation of savings by the working people. In Shanghai, for example, the total amount in the savings banks by the end of August, as was recently reported by the newspaper "Singwengjihpao", was over 42 times the amount deposited at the end of 1949. In the course of two years the number of depositors increased 15 times.

NEW HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In the new academic year the students of people's Czechoslovakia are studying in 32 higher educational establishments with 104 faculties. In 1938 capitalist Czechoslovakia had only 9 higher educational establishments with 33 faculties. In the course of these years the student body has grown more than two and a half times— from 19,374 to over 50,000.

In recent years a number of new higher educational establishments was opened. Of great importance for cultural life in Czechoslovakia was the opening in Prague of the Institute of the Russian language. Other higher school establishments which opened this year include the Railway College in Prague, the Machine-Building College in Liberec—a new students' centre and industrial town,—the Institute of Physical culture and Sports in Prague and other higher schools and faculties.

The faculties of the higher educational establishments cater for thousands of young workers and peasants who finished state preparatory university courses. The people's democratic state takes good care of the students. The sum allocated for students' scholarships this year exceeds 11 times the amount appropriated in 1937. By the end of the current year new hostels will be built with accommodation for 6,000 students.

BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS FOR POLISH WORKERS

Thanks to the constant concern of the Party and the Government for improving the living conditions of the working people an increasing number of new dwelling houses is being built in the towns of Poland.

The Stalinogrod region is at present the centre of extensive house-building. Here, over 57,000 rooms have been built, some 160 kilometres of water mains and nearly 200 kilometres of sewer pipes laid and almost 100 kilometres of electric lines built in the past four years (1949-52). Nearly 6,000 new rooms were commissioned in the first half of this year.

While during the 20 years of bourgeois-landlord rule in Poland only 5,220 rooms were built for the working people living on the territory of the present Stalinogrod region, in People's Poland, in the same region, 3,073 rooms were built for the workers in September of this year alone.

In Silesia over 21,000 rooms are being built which, in the first place, will cater for miners and metallurgists. The scale of this house building can be judged, in particular, from the fact that the 15 workers settlements under construction will each accommodate over 10,000 residents.

In Gdansk region 5,526 rooms were built for working people in the nine months of this year.

HOUSING CRISIS IN JAPAN

Shortage of housing accommodation in Tokyo is becoming more and more acute.

Of 1,377 thousand houses in prewar Tokyo 767 thousand were destroyed by the US air force during the war. The building of houses is advancing very slowly as the major part of the budget is allocated for war aims. The shortage is such that 330,000 dwellings are needed to meet immediate requirements in Tokyo.

Particularly bad is the position with schools. The elementary schools, for example, dispose of 11,915 classrooms whereas in 1943 there were 17,900.

DECLINE IN INDUSTRY IN SOUTH KOREA

An article published in the newspaper “Nodon Sinmun” gives details of the decline in the economy of South Korea. In the guise of so-called “strategic measures”, the “reconstruction plan for South Korea” and similar “schemes”, the US imperialists, says the newspaper, are continuing to plunder South Korea. Nearly all the enterprises in the textile shipbuilding and other industries are at a standstill. The output of the chemical industry is down to a mere 11.8 per cent of prewar, food industry output is but 19.7 per cent, the metallurgical industry, 7.3 per cent, etc.

The so-called US “aid” to South Korea, concludes the newspaper, means subordination of the economy in South Korea, expansion of the war industry and, simultaneously, curtailment of civilian industry.

POLITICAL NOTES

WHY THEY ARE HATED



The American reactionary press more and more frequently and loudly complains about the diminishing prestige of USA in Europe and Asia. Both the high officials in Government and the politicians of a smaller calibre are asking themselves the question: why do they dislike us? How could it happen that the “omnipotent” American dollar failed to “win” (i.e. to buy) friends abroad? ’

The broad theoretical discussions pertaining to this

question have now entered the phase of practical “investigation”: both the high placed officials and non-official Americans are virtually touring the world visiting almost every country “aided” by Uncle Sam. The distinguished “tourists” have set themselves the task of solving the riddle, why American “aid”, far from winning “friends”, has, on the contrary, added to the hatred felt by the peoples of all continents. for US ruling circles, for the US military and for the transatlantic “advisers”, for all that is characteristic of the notorious “American way of life”.

Of late the US “benefactors” have most of all been complaining of France, What is it that has evoked the fury of her American “benefactors”? The answer was recently supplied by the US magazine “Newsweek”:

“Nothing”, it writes, “has more conclusively demonstrated the complete futility of our foreign-aid programme than what has been happening in France”. And without a blink of the eye “Newsweek” goes on to say that one of the chief aims of the American “aid” to France was “to remove or reduce the influence of the Communists, and to help make France a strong and dependable ally... Not one of those objectives has been achieved”.

It turns out that the US imperialists while zealously implanting the anti-democratic regime in their own country are dissatisfied, since the people of France did not permit them and their agents to destroy the Communist Party, since the French people do not wish to be the “friend” of the transatlantic Shylocks, display no zeal to become a blind weapon in furthering their aggressive designs.

Even more cynically “Newsweek” explains why hatred for the American “well-wishers” is mounting

from day-to-day, both in Europe and throughout 'the world:

"Has our aid to France and other countries brought us their gratitude, friendship, and good will?", asks the magazine and immediately supplies the answer: "Almost every dispatch from Europe today reports the opposite". Analysing the question as to how "anti-Americanism has been helped by our help" "Newsweek", falling back, just in case, on "Wall Street Journal", comes to a striking conclusion. "Taking charity by itself is pride-destroying. But it is doubly so when the recipients come to believe that their government have bartered their foreign policy and domestic political independence, too, in return for US aid".

This is a far-reaching conclusion for such a reactionary publication as "Newsweek" whose stock in trade has been the boosting of US foreign policy. Of course, it would be naive to expect "Newsweek" to tell its readers the whole truth about the import of the American "aid" which is aimed at subjugating foreign countries and is wholly and completely directed towards preparing a new world war. The conclusion which the magazine draws is but the forced recognition of the bankruptcy of the US policy.

To what has been written by "Newsweek" one can add a resume made by the "celebrated tourist", Adlai Stevenson, the present leader of the Democrats, who has recently returned from a six-month tour. Stevenson visited countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. Like his many colleagues Stevenson apparently had no doubt that all the peoples of the "charity" countries wanted to sacrifice their lives for the interests of the US monopolies. What he saw and heard in these countries, however, was, as he himself admitted, a "sobering

experience” to him. “There is”, he said, “uncertainty abroad about America and our objective”.

Stevenson urged the US Government to launch a campaign to “regain” US prestige abroad. Incidentally Stevenson urged the US Government to take speedy and effective steps in order to “convince” the “anxious, weary friends” that America also believes that “the door to the conference room is the door to peace”.

It can be said in advance that such propaganda campaigns are doomed to failure since the peoples are likely to believe rather their own experience and facts than verbiage of the hired propagandists of the US monopolies. No matter how hard the transatlantic politicians try to raise the “prestige” of the USA the wrathful words “Yanks, go home!” will resound louder and louder since the ordinary people, who are themselves experiencing the consequences of the American “aid”, are becoming increasingly conscious of the real intentions of the US imperialists aimed at enslaving other countries and unleashing a new world war.

Jan MAREK

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

USA

According to recently published official statistics a total of 675 strikes took place in the United States during August. About 400,000 workers were involved and a total of 2,800,000 work-days lost.

After a 10-week strike 6,000 workers employed by the Arma Corporation won pay rises ranging from 9 to 14 cents an hour. Another aspect of the victory was the reinstatement by the company of 158 workers discharged in July.

Threatened strike action under trade union leadership won higher wages for the 45,000 workers employed by the united Armour and Swift meat packing companies.

JAPAN

The strike movement in the mining industry in Japan is continuing. Ever since Mitsui mining company, on August 9, informed its personnel of its decision to cut the number of workers and office employees, the trade union of the “Miike” pit has day after day repeated the “Italian strikes” with more than 300 workers taking part.

On October 12, 570 trade unionists in the Matsuyama glass-works of the “Asahi Garasu” company on Kyushu

Island declared a 40-hour strike. This was followed by a demonstration of the workers and a mass meeting.

CHILE

Another attempt by the authorities to break up the long standing strike of the nitrate workers in Chile has failed. The strike leaders informed the management that the workers would resume work only after had been paid all they were entitled to by law.

URUGUAY

The workers of the leather and shoe industry of Uruguay held a one-day strike on October 7 demanding higher wages observance of the law covering working conditions in enterprises damaging to the health, and the settlement of other problems. More than 5,000 workers took part in the strike. On October 8 a 24-hour strike was declared by the Montevideo dockers for higher wages.

SAUDI ARABIA

The working people of Saudi Arabia, who are experiencing the unbearable oppression of the US monopolists and feudal gentry, are rising in struggle for

their rights. The France Presse agency reports that 13,000 workers of the Arabian-American Company struck work in protest against the arrest of many of their fellow-workers who had tried to organise a trade-union.

FACTS EXPOSE

Is the Baby “Loyal”?

Janet Gray from Pasadena (California) is only three years old. But she, too, has fallen a victim to McCarthy’s witch-hunt for “subversive” elements.

Janet earned three dollars posing as a model in an art-class of the local college. But when her mother came to collect the money, she was told that Janet would have to sign a “loyalty” oath.

“But she can’t write!”,” exclaimed the astonished mother.

Then she was handed the oath form to sign for her daughter. Mrs. Gray read the form and then protested: “How can I swear for my three years old child that ‘within’ five years immediately preceding this ‘oath she has not been a member of any organisation advocating the overthrow of the government?”

“No exceptions”, she was told coolly. “No oath, no money”.

Why there is shortage of Doctors in Austria

According to the Austrian newspaper . “Voralberger Volkswille” there is a shortage of doctors both in Vienna and in the province. In many hospitals patients have to wait for hours. The enterprises in the country lack more than 1500 doctors to ensure the medical service for

workers provided by the law.

Has Austria no doctors? Is there no one in Austria today to fill the vacancies? No, this is not the case. The same newspaper writes that at present some 1,500 Austrian doctors are unemployed. The explanation is simple: the Government of Austria—for whom the phrase “care of the working people” is an empty one,—“has no money” to pay doctors.

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