

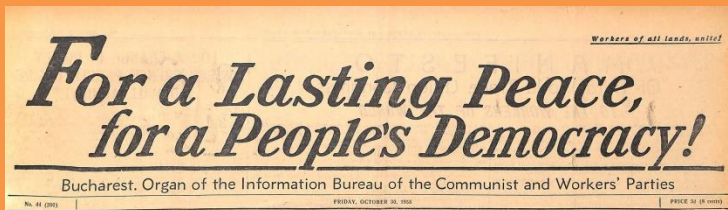
Workers of all lands, unite!

***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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FOR STRENGTHENING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF WORKING PEOPLE

The history of the working-class movement has never known such a broad representative congress of the working people of all countries as the Third World Congress of Trade Unions recently held in Vienna. The success of this international trade union rally, the complete unanimity of the delegates in adopting decisions affecting vital questions of the life and struggle of the working people—all testify to the might of the working class, its improved organisation and its great historic role in determining the destinies of mankind. The tremendous and really outstanding significance of the Congress lies in the fact that its delegates in Vienna, representing 88,600,000 organised workers of all races, nationalities, varied political convictions and religious beliefs, jointly and in a genuinely democratic way, worked out and adopted a broad programme of struggle which reflects the cherished aspirations of all working people yearning for peace and wellbeing. The Congress proclaimed national and international unity of the working class, unity of action of all working people as the main instrument and the main means of effecting this programme.

The Congress' decisions show the working people in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries the way to surmount poverty, lack of rights and the arbitrary rule of the national monopolies and foreign imperialism. To counterpose the onslaught of monopoly capital of the USA and other imperialist states on the living standards of the masses the Congress advanced a

programme of intensified struggle for higher wages, for eliminating unemployment, for equal pay for equal work, a broad system of social insurance and social maintenance. trade union rights, for reducing military expenditure and for peaceful co-operation among nations. To counterpose the aggressive designs of the warmongers the Congress advanced a programme of all-round support for the movement of the peoples for peace, international security and national independence. Having exposed the policy of the monopolies which brings untold suffering to the proletariat, peasantry and the middle strata of the urban population the Congress emphasised that in the present conditions it is essential not only to defend existing conditions but to wage a militant struggle for raising living standards of the working people, against the war preparations, against the arms drive, for ensuring peace and the national independence of the peoples.

The unanimity displayed by the Congress in adopting this programme, and the experience of the successful actions by factory and office workers of various trade union trends in many countries, show that the Congress' decisions can serve as a basis for further uniting the efforts of the working people in struggle for their common interests, as a real basis for ensuring the broadest possible trade union unity.

The activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions has won universal approval precisely because it has constantly, persistently and consistently aspired to ensure unity of the working class in struggle for a better life and helter working conditions, for the national independence of the peoples, for world peace. In its entire lofty activity the World Federation of Trade

Unions is guided exclusively by the interests of the working people and this gives it the right to act as spokesman not only of its members but also of all working people.

The capitalist monopolies infiltrate their agents in the working-class organisations for undermining activity. The job of these betrayers of the interests of the working people is to strive to prevent unification of the forces of the working class, to disorganise its ranks and split the unity of the workers wherever it has been achieved. Today the main obstacle standing in the way of unity of action of the working people of all trade union trends is the disrupting activity of the leaders of the American Federation of Labour, the Congress of Industrial Organisations and their accomplices in other capitalist countries. Their aim is to chain the members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the policy of the worst enemies of the working class—the US monopolists.

The World Trade Union Congress, expressing the profound desire of the working people of the world for unity of their forces, addressed an Open Letter to the trade union centres in Britain, the Scandinavian and other countries not affiliated to the WFTU, to the leaders and members of the national and local trade unions affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions urging them to put an end to the artificial split engineered in the past few years, to unite and launch a campaign for unity of action of the working class on an international scale. This message must penetrate the consciousness of every honest toiler, every member of these organisations, who wishes to fight for the interests of the popular masses, for the

satisfaction of the just demands of those who by their labour create all the wealth on earth.

The capitalist monopolies, big landlords and their governments do not confine themselves to instigating splits in the ranks of the working-class movement. Resorting to terror they openly and brazenly intensify their attacks against the democratic rights, and above all against the trade union rights of the working people. The Third World Trade Union Congress called on the working people throughout the world to extend the struggle against all forms of reaction. It decided to advance as the main May Day slogan in 1954 that of defending and winning trade union rights and democratic freedoms. The Congress instructed the leading bodies of the WFTU to draw up a Charter of trade union and democratic rights of the working people, and workers must fight for implementation of this Charter in all capitalist, colonial and dependent countries.

The voice of the oppressed colonial peoples resounded with particular force at the Congress. All but a half of the delegates represented colonial and dependent countries. The Congress was a reflection of the momentous fact that the workers and all working people in the colonial and dependent countries are more courageously, resolutely and in an increasingly organised manner, joining the struggle against the colonial yoke. The toiling masses of these countries fight for abolition of the colonial system for satisfaction of their vital demands and for national independence.

The peasantry comprise the vast majority of the population in the colonies. Therefore trade union organisations in the colonial and dependent countries deem it a basic task to establish fraternal contact and

militant co-operation with the mass peasant organisations.

The Congress decisions reflect the growing consciousness of the workers. The working-class movement is more and more abandoning the narrow confines of local struggle for restricted demands. Hundreds of millions of working people are aware of the indivisible bonds linking the struggle for immediate demands with the fight for democratic liberties, national independence and peace. This can become the basis for rallying the working class in a united national front with all the working people, and with the middle strata of the population.

The mass participation of the working class—the most advanced and active section of the people—in the peace movement imparts to it the essential militancy, organisation and unity further consolidation of unity or the working class will contribute to a more successful defence of the cause of peace. The appeal of the Congress to further activate the working people in the worldwide campaign for a peaceful settlement of outstanding international issues will meet with wide response and support of the broad sections of the population in all countries.

Voicing the deep concern of the European working people in relation to the fact that international reaction, in complicity with the Adenauer government, seeks to revive the hotbed of a new world war in Western Germany and to turn the Germans into the main shock force of the aggressive Atlantic bloc, the Congress addressed an appeal to men and women workers and trade union organisations in Europe. It emphasised that on the workers in Western Germany rests a special responsibility for preventing the revival

of fascism and militarisation of Germany and called on them to unite with the working people of Europe in a broad front for struggle which can and must defeat the Bonn and Paris agreements. The Congress also called on the men and women workers of Europe to strengthen the bonds of fraternal solidarity with the German working people, to help the peace-loving forces in Western Germany in their struggle against the policy of war and to give active support to the peaceful acts of the workers in the German Democratic Republic and their trade union organisations.

The Congress called on the workers and their trade unions to use all forms of struggle to stop the criminal war of the colonisers in Viet Nam. It resolved to make December 19, 1953. The International Day for active solidarity with the people of Viet Nam, the day of struggle for an end to the colonial war in Viet Nam.

The Vienna Congress evoked serious alarm in the reactionary camp. Alarmed at the success of the Congress the monopoly agents in the working-class movement and the press of the enemies of peace raised a hue and cry attempting to vilify its decisions and smear the work of the WFTU. However, notwithstanding the ravings of the enemies of the working people and the obstacles they place in the way to publicising the results of the Congress, its decisions will find a way to the hearts and minds of the millions of toiling people. The Congress called on trade union organisations in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries to bring home to the broad masses its decisions and to do their utmost to achieve implementation of these decisions. In this vital matter the trade unions will have the support of all democratic organisations, of their press and their activists.

The Third World Trade Union Congress has ushered in a new phase in the development of the working-class struggle. The growing strivings of the working people of the capitalist world for achieving a change in their arduous life, for upholding and consolidating peace among nations, and the ever growing awareness of the working masses for the need of united action—are indisputable historic facts. The object now is to establish this unity in all trade union organisations, in all enterprises, towns, countries and throughout the world.

This is the task of the working class in all countries, the great task of the day.

FORTHCOMING 36th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

The working people in the People's Democracies are preparing to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the People's Republic of China celebration meetings and rallies of working people will be held in the various counties and cities during the great event. Lectures and talks on the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the successes registered in Communist construction in the Soviet Union, on the great all-round unstinted assistance rendered by the Soviet people to the people of China are being held in offices, industrial enterprises and institutes.

These days will see a Soviet film festival in 20 cities of China.

Photo-documentary exhibitions illustrating the vast successes of the Soviet Union in peaceful construction are being shown throughout the country.

In the Hungarian People's Republic labour emulation has widely developed in honour of the 36th anniversary of the October Revolution. Every day "Szabad Nep" and other Hungarian newspapers report new labour pledges of the workers in hundreds of plants and factories and the successes already gained.

The workers of the fire-brick yards in Sztalinvaros are striving for overfulfilment of assignments, for winning the challenge banner of advanced enterprise of the country. The construction workers of the Main Eastern Canal are working for completion of a new

section of the Canal by the 7th of November. The workers of the GANS car and engineering plant worked special shifts in honour of the occasion.

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The progressives in the capitalist countries are also preparing for the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In Italy, an Italian-Soviet Friendship Month is being held, organised by the "Italy-USSR Friendship Society". In many towns lectures were organised dealing with the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the need for Italy to improve its economic and cultural relations with the USSR.

In connection with this month of Italian-Soviet friendship a meeting at which Emilio Sereni, member of the Leadership of the Communist Party of Italy and of the World Peace Council. spoke, was organised in one of the Florence theatres.

In Australia "the Society of Australian-Soviet Friendship" is also holding in all states of the country a month of friendship with the Soviet Union. Meetings are held at plants and factories where people who have recently visited the Soviet Union speak. Soviet films are shown. The drive for increasing the circulation of the journal "Soviet Union" and other Soviet publications is taking place.

In Uruguay a mass meeting is to be held on November 6 at the Municipal square in Montevideo around the slogans: for peaceful settlement of all outstanding international problems, for establishment of trade relations with the Soviet Union and all countries of the world. The broad public is preparing for the

Uruguay-USSR Friendship month. The newspaper "Justicia" published materials on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

NEW ECONOMIC SUCCESSES IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

CHINA

The working people in the People's Republic of China overfulfilled the plan for the third quarter of the year. The assignment for the output of coal was fulfilled 105.3 per cent; electric power, 101.1; crude-oil, 106.3; petrol, 116.5; kerosene, 157.3 and diesel fuel, 176 per cent.

The textile industry overfulfilled the plan for all items. In the third quarter the country received some 68 million metres more fabrics than during the corresponding period last year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Industry in Czechoslovakia increased gross output for the third quarter of the year by 11 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, labour productivity increased 8.5 per cent.

Compared with the third quarter of 1952 the coal output was 103 per cent; lignite 102; oil 109; freight cars 152; motor cars 158 and motor-cycles 108 per cent, etc. Production of new items of consumer goods was launched and output of textiles, leather and foodstuffs expanded.

The incomes of peasants increased as a result of the

increase in purchasing prices for agricultural produce. Mechanisation of harvesting was extended. An increase was registered in the yield of sugar-beet, fodder-roots and beans compared with the previous year.

More than 7,000 flats with a total of 293,000 square metres of floor space were placed at the disposal of the working people. The state and co-operatives trade organisations sold to the population considerably more goods than during the corresponding period of 1952.

RUMANIA

Results of the 1953 third quarter plan for socialist industry show fulfilment of the plan for gross output by 100 per cent.

Gross output exceeded the level of the third quarter of 1952 by 13.5 per cent. Output of local industry shows an increase of 46.5 per cent and the producer cooperatives 22.5 per cent.

Textile and leather enterprises have increased the variety and improved the quality of their produce.

Among other plants commissioned is a ball-bearing plant in Moldova, an agricultural machinery plant in Bucharest, new mechanised bakeries in the City of Stalin and Bicaz and a dairy products plant in Oradea.

The harvesting of grain has been successfully completed. During this third quarter the machine and tractor stations and state agricultural farms received further supplies of agricultural machines including 1,066 tractors. The livestock in state and collective farms has increased.

The volume of goods sold to the population in the third quarter of 1953 was 22.6 per cent greater than in

the same period of 1952.

BULGARIA

The quarter plan for gross industrial output in Bulgaria was fulfilled 99.3 per cent with the Republican industry fulfilling its plan 96 per cent, the local industry 104 per cent and the co-operative industry 118 per cent. The volume of gross industrial output in the third quarter was 15 per cent in excess of the figure for the third quarter of 1952. The industry overfulfilled the plan for output of coal, refined copper, iron ore, electric motors, freight and passenger cars, electric bulbs, machine oil, nitric and sulphuric acid, dyes, paper as well as canned products, sugar, cheese and footwear.

Crop yield in the current year was better than in 1952. The co-operative farms gathered better crops than individual peasant households. Agriculture received, in the course of nine months, 847 tractors (in terms of 15 hp) and more than 200 combines.

A reduction of the state retail prices for consumer goods—the third in succession—was effected in the third quarter of 1953.

PRICE REDUCTION IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has adopted two important decisions aimed at considerably improving the life of the population.

On October 15 the Council of Ministers resolved to cut wage taxes which will give the population an annual benefit of 450 million marks.

On October 24 it adopted a decision on a further price reduction for foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

Prices for 12,000 varieties of goods have been reduced as from October 26. Prices for meat and meat products have been cut by 10 per cent, fats 22 per cent, margarine 25 per cent, milk 20 per cent, textiles from 10 to 27.5 per cent, bicycles 15 per cent, cameras 25 per cent, accordions and mouth organs 25 per cent, etc.

As a result of the recent wage tax and price reductions real incomes in 1954 will increase by some 3.5 billion marks.

AGAINST REVIVAL OF GERMAN MILITARISM

At present the struggle of the French people against the rearmament of the German revanchists is assuming the form of a wide campaign for the security of France. Never before have such manifest actions on a nation-wide scale been witnessed, involving people of every political line and conviction. On October 25 tens of thousands gathered in the big Exhibition Hall in Paris. Workers, housewives, office employees, engineers, scientists and artists, Communists, Socialists, Christians and Radicals; united by the common desire to save France from the horrors of a new invasion, declared their determination to prevent the ratification of the Bonn and Paris military agreements.

The rally received messages of support from many eminent personalities including Edouard Daladier, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers; former Ministers Louis Marin and Edmond Michelet; Leo Hamon, Senator, member of MRP.

That same day rallies were held in Lyon, Marseilles, Saint-Etienne, Grenoble, Versailles and Valence.

The French Communists are taking an active part in the struggle of the French people. The statement made by Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Party, at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, reads:

“Conscious of the need for immediate action on a nation-wide scale to frustrate the ratification of the agreements on the European army we Communists declare: **Together with all French men and women,**

whatever they be (and we stress this whatever they be) and if they oppose, as we do, the new 'Wehrmacht' we are ready to take part in every political action which can and must become a powerful campaign throughout France”.

This statement will doubtlessly contribute to the unification of the French people in their struggle for the security and independence of their country, for peace.

WORKERS IN ITALY FIGHTING AGAINST DISMISSALS

The working people of Italy are waging persistent strike actions against the curtailment of production and mass dismissals of workers. Some 300,000 workers in the chemical industry held a 48-hour nation-wide strike on October 27-28. Despite all the attempts by the employers to prevent the strike nearly 100 per cent of the personnel participated.

The workers of the steel-rolling mill in Terni, supported by the entire population of the town, as a result of their heroic struggle prevented the closure of the mill and the dismissal of 2,000 factory and office workers.

An active struggle is being waged by the workers in Florence against the attempts by the owners of the "Pignone" plant to close the enterprise and sack 1,700 workers and office employees. A one-hour protest strike against the dismissals in the "Pignone" plant took place on October 21 in all the enterprises of the town and on October 22 in the enterprises throughout the province. A 12-hour strike was declared again on October 24 by 18,000 workers in Florence; a half-hour strike was declared by the city transport workers. A 12-hour strike took place on October 26 involving 70,000 workers in all the enterprises in the province. The struggle of the workers in Florence is continuing.

FOR WELL-BEING OF SOVIET PEOPLE

On October 23, "Pravda" and other newspapers in the Soviet Union featured a decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU on "**Measures for further development of Soviet trade**".

The decree sets new assignments for the further development of trade and outlines measures for improving its organisation, extension of the network training of personnel and improving trade in the countryside as well as collective farm trade.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU consider it necessary to increase the volume of state and co-operative retail trade in 1954 by 72 per cent compared with 1950 (in comparable prices) as against 70 per cent envisaged by the Five-Year Plan for 1955, that is, already in 1954 to surpass the assignment of the Five-Year Plan for 1955 and to increase roughly twofold trade turnover in 1955 compared with 1950.

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On October 25, the Soviet newspapers published a report by Comrade A. I. Mikoyan, Minister of Trade of the USSR, on "Measures for further development of trade and improvement in organisation of state, cooperative and collective-farm trade", delivered at the all-Union meeting of trade workers.

Comrade Mikoyan emphasised with particular force that steady and systematic improvement in the living

standard of the people and the greatest possible satisfaction, in every stage of development, of their material and cultural requirements has always been, a matter of paramount concern and the major task of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state.

Dwelling on the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU Comrade Mikoyan said that they open up grand prospects for going ahead, with giant strides, along the pathway of raising the wellbeing of the popular masses of the Soviet Union. The measures envisaged by these decisions create, on the one hand, the prerequisites for increasing output of consumer goods and, on the other, the conditions for a corresponding steady growth in the purchasing power of the population.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the question of sharply increasing output of consumer goods in the USSR in the next few years.

Touching on the question of the steady growth of the material well-being of the Soviet working people A. I. Mikoyan pointed out that trade turnover in the Soviet Union (in comparable prices) during the 27 years, 1926-53, increased roughly eightfold with the mass of goods per capita growing annually 103 per cent, that is, 3 times faster than in tsarist Russia.

In 1953, the sale of foodstuffs to the population of the Soviet Union will increase 22 per cent compared with 1952, while the quantity of meat and meat products sold by the state to the population will increase, in the course of these 12 months, 42.4 per cent and butter, 44.8 per cent.

A. I. Mikoyan spoke also of the sharp upsurge and further rapid improvement in the wellbeing of Soviet people in the forthcoming years. The increase in food

production in 1955. compared with 1950, will amount to 84.7 per cent as against 71.4 per cent envisaged in the Directives of the XIX Congress of the Party for the Five Year Plan. Output of mass-consumption manufactured goods will increase nearly 50 per cent in the next three years.

A. I Mikoyan then dwelt on the role and tasks of Soviet trade in its present stage of development.

He cited concrete facts illustrating the steady development of Soviet trade at a time when trade in the bourgeois countries was making no headway and periodically falling in consequence of the growing impoverishment of the broad popular masses.

In the Soviet Union trade in 1928-40 grew (in comparable prices) 2.3 times. whereas in capitalist countries it not only did not rise in the said period. but was even below 1929. In 1952 the level of US trade was the same as that of 1950 while in Britain it was even lower. In the USSR the volume of retail trade in 1949-52 (in comparable prices) doubled. The law of development of the capitalist countries is all now such. A. I. Mikoyan said, that they are inevitably sliding down to an increasingly lower level in production of consumer goods.

Dealing with the question of prices, A. I. Mikoyan stressed that the USSR has witnessed six price reductions since 1947 with the result that the general price level has dropped more than twofold.

In contrast the feature of the postwar period in the capitalist countries is the speculative soaring of prices, leading to a deterioration of the standard of living and consumption of the working people. Whereas in the Soviet Union prices for bread, meat and butter have declined threefold since 1947. In France prices for these

products have risen two-fold while in Britain the price for bread almost doubled, meat rose 1.5 times and butter 2.5 times. Prices in the USA have also soared, but on a lesser scale.

Comrade Mikoyan dwelt at length on the increase in trade turnover, stressed the need and significance of struggle for higher quality of goods and analysed in detail questions dealing with improvement of the everyday life of the Soviet family and public feeding, with raising the culture of trade and consolidating its material-technical base.

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On October 28, "Pravda" and other Soviet newspapers released a decision by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU **"On Extending Production of Manufactured Goods for Mass Consumption and Improving Quality"**. The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU deem it necessary in the next two or three years to accelerate in, every way the development of the light industry in order to ensure an adequate quantity of mass-consumption manufactured goods in the country and a sharp rise in supplies of these goods to the population.

The decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU sets the assignment for production of vital mass-consumption manufactured goods for 1954 and 1955 and defines the growth of production of these goods for 1956. The statement elaborates in detail a concrete programme for increasing production, extending the assortment and improving the quality of fabrics, clothing and fur goods,

knitted wear, footwear, haberdashery, high-quality porcelain and household goods. Capital investments in light industry are being considerably increased.

MANIFESTO OF THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Workers, manual and intellectual workers or all countries!

Dear brothers and friends!

We have come to the Third World Trade Union Congress from 79 countries. We represent 88,600,000 organised manual and intellectual workers of every race and nationality, all shades of political convictions and religious faiths. In this great international trade union gathering, the most important in the history of the labour movement, we have discussed our demands and our struggle, our plans and hopes. Together we have democratically worked out and adopted a programme of action reflecting the aspirations of all workers to well-being and peace.

In the countries oppressed by big capital, the working people are no longer prepared to live in poverty, insecurity, hunger, unemployment, oppression and the dread of war. They are uniting and striving for better living conditions, for the defence of their rights and the maintenance of a lasting peace. Millions of French and Italian workers have been carrying on united strikes of unprecedented duration and scope. Millions of British workers are at present demanding increased wages. Big mass strikes have taken place in India, Brazil and Iran. In a large part of Africa, the united struggle waged by the workers has forced the adoption of a Labour Code by the colonialists. The struggle against

racial discrimination is developing all over that continent.

In every country of the capitalist and colonial world there is an overwhelming rising tide of action for the demands of the workers—in the United States and Japan, in Greece and Spain, in Indonesia and Morocco, in the Middle East and Latin America. The national liberation movement is growing in the colonial and dependent countries. Old Asia which for many centuries bore the yoke of the colonialists is gradually freeing itself. A new great power, the People's Republic of China, has been born and with all the peaceful peoples of the world is defending the great cause of peace, international security and national independence. The peoples of Viet Nam and Japan, of Malaya and Indonesia, of the Near East, Africa and Latin America, are courageously fighting for their liberty and independence.

Men and women workers of all countries !

The improvement of the living conditions of the common man, consolidation of peace throughout the world, the extension of the successes already achieved by you, depends upon you, upon your unity, upon your continued struggle. The tireless struggle of the peoples for peace has brought its first results. An end has been put to the bloodshed in Korea.

Hundreds of millions of men and women are responding to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a peaceful solution of outstanding international questions.

But there are forces in the world who are opposed to the lessening of international tension. They are not interested in peace. In their drive for maximum profits they gamble on a new worsening of international

tension and stake on war. They are remilitarising Western Germany and turning it into the chief seat of aggression in Europe. They want to make impossible the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. They are restoring the military power of Japan which is becoming the main war base in the Far East. They are attacking the living standard of the working class. They are speeding up the armaments race which weighs ever more heavily on the mass of the workers.

The Third World Trade Union Congress has shown that we can all unite, men and women workers, unions of all trades and of all viewpoints:

- for higher wages, reduction of taxes, elimination of unemployment;

- for the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, age, race or nationality;

- for abolition of the inhuman speed up;

- for development of a broad system of social insurance and social security;

- for abolition of anti-labour legislation and the guarantee of trade union rights;

- for the reducing of war budgets and the using of resources now spent on armaments to the peaceful aims of economic and cultural development;

- that the United Nations, in conformity with its own Charter, should carry out its role and duty of bringing about peaceful co-operation between peoples. The idea of unity is more and more gripping the masses. The mighty impulse of the workers to unite is growing on the job, nationally and internationally.

The re-establishment of international trade union unity will yield far-reaching results. It will contribute to a new lessening of international tension and will check the armaments race. It will help the development

of friendly economic and cultural relations between countries having different social systems. It will help the progress of peaceful construction, the reduction of unemployment and the development of the well-being of the people.

Men and women workers of all countries and of all occupations! Let us never forget the hard lessons of the second world war!

Let us strengthen the unity of our ranks!

Let us restore the unity of the working class nationally and internationally!

Let us create this unity in the factories and offices, let us form a united front in defence of the workers' demands!

Let us expose the disruptive policy of such people as the leaders of the American Federation of Labour (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO) of the United States, who are trying to prevent this unity! Let us demand everywhere that every trade union organisation and leading bodies of the ICFTU accept the proposals or the WFTU for united action!

Long live the indestructible unity of the workers of the world!

Long live the World Federation of Trade Unions which is actively and ceaselessly fighting for lasting peace, for friendship between the peoples and for a bright future for the whole of humanity!

APPEAL OF THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONS OF COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

To the men and women workers! To the trade unions of the countries of Europe!

The Third World Trade Union Congress addresses you in the name of the 88,600,000 workers represented.

For the third time since the beginning of the century threatening clouds are gathering over Europe. International reaction, in agreement with the Adenauer government, is attempting to rebuild fascism and militarism in Western Germany, and trying to form Germans into the main shock troops of an aggressive military bloc. The Bonn government is building up military units at an increasing rate, it is constructing warships and warplanes, and developing the manufacture of war materials and munitions. The industry of Western Germany is becoming the arsenal of a new war, generals of Hitler's Wehrmacht and war criminals are set at liberty.

Adenauer, supported by the American imperialists, with the complicity of the governments of the Western countries, rattles his sabre and openly proclaims his plans of revenge. His policy is a constant threat to the united action of the workers and their trade unions.

The warmongers worried by the development of the forces for peace, resort to adventures and provocations.

Dear comrades!

The atrocities and the privations of the second

world war are still fresh in your memories,—the torture chambers of Buchenwald and Auschwitz, the ruins of Stalingrad and Coventry, the ashes of Lidice and of Oradour, the millions of men, women and children murdered and tortured by the Hitlerite butchers. The aftermaths of the war are still visible today: there are among you many disabled men, many widows and orphans, many men and women who have lost their families during the terrible year of the war. A new war would plunge mankind into the greatest catastrophes. Mass methods of destruction, atomic and hydrogen bombs would turn whole countries into deserts.

War which brings suffering and misery to the workers produces colossal profits for the capitalists. This is one of the reasons why the monopolists increase their war budgets, speed up the arms drive and hold the people under the constant fear of a new blood-bath.

The implementation of the Bonn and Paris agreements would be one of the means to facilitate and speed up the armament and the remilitarisation of Western Germany. The remilitarisation of Western Germany bears dangerous consequences for the peaceful existence of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world. It is in the first place a tremendous threat to the German people themselves. The war which the imperialists are hastening to prepare would lead the German People to a new and more terrible national catastrophe.

Men and women workers of Western Germany!

We appeal to you to intensify your struggle for unity of action of the working class, for the formation of a front uniting all the democratic forces in order to prevent Germany from becoming a hotbed for a new war and to avert the threat to peace in Europe and

throughout the world. Do not forget that yours is the great responsibility for preventing the revival of fascism and militarisation of Germany. Workers—Social Democrats, Communists, Christians, workers of no Party,—trade unions of Western Germany, we appeal to you to join the workers of all the countries of Europe. Do not remain isolated from the broad movement of the workers' struggle which has the power to thwart the Paris and Bonn agreements.

Men and women workers of Europe!

To prevent war you must immediately oppose the revival of the forces of aggression in Western Germany.

Close your ranks, intensify unity of action, show resolve and courage in the fight against the revival of fascism, against the preparation of aggression.

Draw closer in fraternal solidarity to the German workers who are struggling against the aggressive plans of the Adenauer government. The path which Germany will take, the path of militarism and aggression, or the path of peace and friendship between the peoples of all countries, depends on your solidarity and your unity of action and on the determination of the German workers.

It is the duty of all of us to help the peace-loving forces of Western Germany in their struggle against the war policy and actively to support the actions for peace by the workers of the German Democratic Republic and their unions.

United, join in the battle against the ratification of the war treaties which Eisenhower and Adenauer are imperiously demanding from the parliaments of France, Italy, Belgium and Luxemburg. Frustrate the criminal attempts by those who seek to continue the Hitler adventurist policy.

United, you will become a decisive mighty force.

Frustrate the realisation of the monstrous plans which could be put into action in the event of the ratification and the realisation of the Bonn and Paris agreements!

Defend peace and the national independence of the peoples!

Long live unity of the working people of all countries!

DECISIONS OF THIRD WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

At its closing meeting on October 21 the Third World Trade Union Congress adopted resolutions on the main items of the agenda, and other decisions, representing a militant programme of action for the working people of the world. The Congress decisions express the will and aspirations of not only the 88,600 thousand working people who were directly represented at the Congress but also the interests of the entire international working class, of the working masses of all countries.

The resolution on the **“Annual report of the World Federation of Trade Unions and further tasks of trade unions in strengthening united action by the working people in the struggle for a higher standard of living, for peace”**, approved the activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Despite all the manoeuvres of the splitters, reads the resolution, the will to restore trade union unity both on a national and international scale increasingly manifests itself among the working people of all countries.

The main and permanent task of the trade unions is struggle for a higher standard of living of the working people, for peace and for furthering economic and cultural co-operation among the nations. To achieve this they must extend their influence among the working masses, recruit new members and set up trade union organisations wherever they do not as yet exist, strengthen the unity of the working class, organise unite action by the working people affiliated to trade unions

of different trends, as well as by the non-organised working people.

The building-up of united action by the working people calls in the first place, for building unity at the place of work, for permanent and close contact with the masses; it demands of the trade unions that they advance before the working people clear precise and feasible slogans and aims of the struggle which can serve as a basis for agreement. United action calls for adherence by trade unions to democracy, for loyal and honest carrying out of obligations jointly taken before the working people.

The resolution stresses the need immediately, and in all circumstances, to expose before the working people all the machinations designed to frustrate unity.

While strengthening the unity of the working people in the struggle for improving their conditions the trade unions must activate their struggle in the capitalist and colonial countries for carrying out the demands of the working people. The struggle of the trade unions for higher wages must be militant and persistent. It must be accompanied by active work against the growing cost of living, for reduction of prices, for a steady rise of real wages.

The World Federation of Trade Unions must still more energetically submit the vital demands of the working people to Uno, and the trade unions of all countries must support the Federation in this endeavour.

The Congress solemnly proclaimed December 19, 1953—the National Resistance Day of the people of Viet Nam—international day of active solidarity with the people of Viet Nam, the day of struggle for cessation of the colonial war in Viet Nam.

The Resolution also calls on the WFTU to facilitate the participation of the broad working masses in the world campaign for a peaceful settlement of controversial international issues.

The Resolution on **“The tasks of the trade unions in struggle for economic and social development and for national independence and democratic liberties in the capitalist and colonial countries”** points out that the main obstacle to economic and social progress of the peoples in the capitalist and colonial countries is the domination of the monopolies in the economies of these countries and the strivings of American imperialism to foist on them its aggressive designs. In view of the policy of expansion pursued by the American monopolies the struggle for national independence and economic development has now become a necessity not only for the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries but also for those in the developed capitalist countries.

Calling on the working people of all countries to develop their struggle against all forms of reaction, in defence of and for winning democratic liberties and trade union rights the Congress resolved that the main slogan of May Day, 1954, should be defence and achievement of trade union rights and democratic liberties. The Congress instructed the leading bodies of the WFTU to draw up a Charter of trade union and democratic rights of the working people.

The Resolution **“On developing the trade union movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries”** points out that the exploitation of the peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries has been intensified in recent years.

In their striving to foster the aggressive plans for

preparing a new world war, reads the Resolution, the US imperialists and the other colonial powers utilise the immense economic and power resources of the countries under their rule. They impose ever new burdens and sufferings on the subjugated peoples.

But the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries have no desire to submit to the colonial yoke. They boldly and valiantly uphold their interests, taking more and more resolute action for ending the colonial system, for national independence.

One of the basic tasks facing the trade unions, the resolution stresses, is to establish fraternal contact with the mass peasant organisations, to support them in their struggle for improved living conditions, against expropriation of peasant plots by the colonisers, for developing a network of people's schools.

The Congress holds that the special task of the trade unions or the colonial and semi-colonial countries is to unite, on the basis of a common programme, the broadest sections of the working people, irrespective of their nationality, political convictions, religious beliefs, caste and race, by organising joint action by workers affiliated to different trade unions or by the non-organised workers.

The Resolution points out that to the trade unions belongs an outstanding role in organising the struggle of the people for peace and that the trade unions must organise mass protest campaigns against the employment of working people in colonial wars, against turning their countries into war bases for imperialism.

The Open Letter of the Third World Trade Union Congress **to all trade union organisations and to all trade unionists not affiliated to the WFTU** states that only united action of the working people affiliated to

the different trade union organisations can ensure higher wages and a higher standard of living for the working people, can develop international bonds and secure peace and national independence.

The Letter exposes the policies of the leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions who reject any possibility of reaching agreement with the WFTU.

A basis for united action, continues the Letter, can be found between the different trade union organisations, whatever their past activities and their backgrounds, without infringing upon their independence of action and upon the rights of their members to define the policies of these organisations.

The Congress made an urgent and fraternal appeal for united action directly to the national and local trade union leaders affiliated to the ICFTU and to the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions: The Letter expresses hope that the trade union organisations such as the British Trades Union Congress, the trade union centres of the Scandinavian countries and others who have long-lived traditions of struggle for the interests of the working people will oppose the desire to subject their activity to the strivings of American imperialism.

The Resolution in defence of and for improvement and development of the press and propaganda of trade union organisations and of the WFTU stresses the need for a wide campaign to publicise in every way the work and the decisions of the Third World Trade Union Congress and particularly through the medium of the union and democratic press.

The Congress adopted a Resolution on developments in Iran and a Resolution denouncing the

military agreement between USA and Franco Spain.

The Congress addressed a message to the fighters for the cause of the working people and the independence of their countries who are now languishing in prisons or are subjected to persecution.

FOR A CHANGE IN POLICY WHICH FRENCH PEOPLE DESIRE AND WILL ACHIEVE* Maurice Thorez, General Secretary, French Communist Party

A reactionary journalist recently wrote: "The slogan proclaimed by the Communists is becoming almost a keynote: This has to be changed!"

This time he spoke the truth. Let us note, however, that this is not a matter of a mere slogan but the unanimous demand of the popular masses, who have personal experience of the fatal consequences of the "Marshall Plan" and the Atlantic pact. It is the demand of the popular masses who have convinced themselves from their own experience how right was the Communist Party which from the very outset exposed the policy so contrary to the interests of the nation and fought against this policy.

This cannot go on! Things must be changed! This was proclaimed by the entire people during the monster August strike movement and the recent peasant actions.

The mass scale, long, and militant strike of the railwaymen, post office workers and civil servants is without precedent. It is but natural that while fighting unanimously against the emergency decrees and for higher wages, the strikers should become conscious of the need to convoke Parliament and to effect a change in the Government's policy.

* Speech at the final meeting of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on October 23, 1953.

Since the ancient Jacqueries and the Grand Revolution the French peasants have never conducted struggles on such a scale and in such form. Small wonder then that the peasants who are being impoverished as a result of the agricultural crisis and threatened with complete ruin and expropriation, who are fighting against the reduced facilities for marketing their produce, against the sharp decline in agricultural prices, should take action in protest against the policy which strangles them by means of military expenditure, against the policy which ensures the big middlemen enormous profits and sacrifices the interests of French agriculture to the interests of the US billionaires.

The new and illustrative feature is that the action taken by the workers, civil servants and Peasants developed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and sympathy. The working people in town and country found solidarity in struggle which was the struggle of the entire nation against the privileged few and the foreign agents who are leading the country to ruin and war.

The workers, civil servants, employees in private enterprises, peasants, traders and handicraftsmen, the intelligentsia, war veterans and war victims, women and youth—all are becoming more and more conscious of the fact that their specific demands merge with the general demand for a complete change of French policy.

They all clearly see the connection between their privations and poverty and the Atlantic policy of reaction and war.

They are all becoming convicted that elimination of these grave difficulties calls for a change of our foreign policy, calls also for a policy which corresponds to the interests of France, a policy of national independence

and peace.

It is necessary, first of all, to remove the mortal danger hanging over our country as a result of the revival of German militarism, of rebuilding the German revanchist army no matter what form it assumes.

Nothing is more important and urgent than to rally all patriotic French men and women in struggle for frustrating the Bonn and Paris treaties.

In this connection let us once more expose the alleged dilemma advanced before our people. We are told "either we participate in the rearming of Germany within the framework of the so-called European Army or it is directed against us".

In reality, however, the rearming of Western Germany, which is not democratised or de-nazified, which is again under the rule of the warlords and is an advanced post of the US warmongers in Europe would in either case be directed against the interests of the cause of peace and, consequently, against France.

No "argument" can be more false and humiliating than that advanced by the Vichy-ites who allege that the weakness and decline of France compel it to agree to the rearming of Germany as an inevitable evil.

France is weak and in a state of decline only because on all questions its "European" and "Atlantic" rulers pursue the policy of national betrayal.

France experiences no shortage either of resources, opportunities or of friends, especially among the peoples who had also suffered from, German militarism, who also seek protection from the threat of new aggression.

The carrying out of the Franco-Soviet Treaty, which is based on the fraternity forged in battle against the fascist invaders and which logically stems from

geographical factors, would help our country to regain freedom of action in the sphere of foreign policy.

It would be wrong to think that ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties is inevitable. France can and must say: "No!" Unity and struggle outside and inside Parliament by all champions of national independence and peace can and must prevent the ratification of these injurious treaties!

We, in turn, are fully determined to leave nothing undone in or out of Parliament to ensure defeat to the instigators of the so-called European Army.

The policy that corresponds to the interests of France, calls also for an end to the war in Indo-China. At a time when an armistice has been successfully signed in Korea, the people of France fail to see why negotiations have not yet been started with President Ho Chi Minh to obtain similar results in Viet Nam.

The striving for a complete change in France' policy must find expression in greater unity and intensification of the struggle of all national and democratic forces, and unity of the working class is the prerequisite for building up such unity in this struggle.

The idea of unity and its practical results have in recent months, become widespread among the masses who realise that it is their chief weapon. Simultaneously reactionary circles and the Socialist leaders are more and more in fear of unity of the working people. They have intensified their machinations and place many new obstacles in the way of unity.

With the connivance of some trade union leaders, notorious for their splitting tactics, they did their utmost to arrest the development and split the united front which would have enabled the strikers to win complete victory. Similarly, with the help of big farmers

who head some of the agricultural organisations, reaction succeeded in disorientating the peasants in a number of Departments to the extent that they did not take action.

The popular masses must never forget the many and varied means employed by the enemies of the people with the sole purpose of preventing what they fear most of all—the unity of all working people.

Communists shall always remember that the building up of a united front of the working class is a difficult and ceaseless struggle. Communists shall also remember that they must redouble their efforts in the struggle for unity.

As was correctly predicted at the previous plenum of the Central Committee “the profound forces of the nation are beginning to rise, forces which will determine the new course of events, which will ensure triumph in our country for the policy of peace and national independence, the policy of freedom and social progress”.

A great responsibility rests with our Party. The working people, Democrats, all devoted French men and women look to our Party and its members with hope and confidence. Both in town and countryside the eyes of the people are always turned to the Communists when the issues are related to the struggle for bread, freedom and peace.

The people are expecting from the Communists correct decisions to solve the great present-day problems and especially look for their help in carrying out these decisions.

The Communists will live up to this trust, to this hope which places upon them new responsibilities. They will not fail to display patience and persistence. They

will repeatedly explain things. They will display initiative and wisdom, courage and staunchness. They will rank among the best in organising and effecting economic and political actions, of which the August strikes and peasant demonstrations were but the prelude.

In this way the Communists will prove themselves to be convinced and resolute fighters for a change of policy, which the people of France desire and will achieve.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, held on October 22-23, defined the tasks of the Party in the present-day home and International situation and pointed to the urgent need of unity and struggle of all national and democratic forces for a change in French policy.

In his report Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Party, stressed the major role assigned to the working class and the people of France in the struggle for peace.

He said that the Communist Party is ready to support a government which would agree to accept and effect the following programme: cease-fire in Viet Nam; keeping of promises given to the colonial peoples; guarantee of the security of France, particularly by rejecting any rearmament of Germany; universal disarmament effected simultaneously and under control; defence of social insurance and of big nationalised enterprises; strict observance of republican liberties; renewed capital investments aimed at modernisation of France's economy; democratic tax system; higher purchasing capacity of the working class and the middle strata of the population; defence and extension of secular education.

Auguste Lecoer, Secretary of the Party, dwelt in his report on organisational questions.

The plenum of the Central Committee adopted a resolution on these reports, which reads:

The Party, must do its utmost to save the homeland and peace from the mortal danger of enforcements on

the part of the so-called European Defense Community of Eisenhower and Adenauer; rid the Republic of fascist reaction and protect culture against frantic obscurantism; improve the life of the working masses and the middle strata of town and country and, to this end, to organise joint struggle of the working class and of all sections of the working people, including the peasantry and the intelligentsia, women and youth”.

The resolution points to the need of elevating the political and organisational level of the Party, of drawing every member into active Party work, of observing the principle of collective leadership at all levels of the Party.

The plenum resolved to launch in November a Communist and Democratic Press Month.

The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

PARTY POLITICAL WORK IN CHINESE COUNTRYSIDE

“From the masses, to the masses”. This is an important principle not only in raising the ideological and political level of Communists, but also in organising and mobilising the peasants for higher agricultural production.

In the course of agricultural production in 1953 we have organised visits by large numbers of peasants to advanced mutual-aid and co-operative organisations. The peasants heard with keen interest the experiences of the advanced workers and saw with their own eyes the results achieved by them through the use of advanced agricultural technique. These visits helped to promote the development of agricultural production and raise crop yields. The propaganda of advanced methods of labour in agriculture helped the peasants to complete spring sowing ten days earlier than the year before. Some who had been working as individual farmers applied for membership in the producers' co-operatives after the visit.

The County Party Committee holds meetings at regular intervals to discuss the work of district and village Party branches. It displays everyday concern for increasing the number of advanced peasants whose work serves as an example for others. It also organises district and village cadres to study the style and methods of work of advanced workers and calls upon them to render the peasants day-to-day practical aid in

their drive for increased production.

This year Party propagandists and agitators have played an important role in encouraging agricultural production. Thanks to their help production teams, mutual-aid and co-operative organisations have begun to widely employ among the masses such methods as blackboard newspapers, declamation and singing quick rhythm ballads. They praise and encourage everything progressive arising in the villages of the new China and criticise conservative and backward tendencies. Their untiring efforts have helped more than one thousand mutual-aid and co-operative organisations in the county win red banners of honour for agricultural production.

The four thousand propagandists and agitators in our county carry out in a big way political work and promote the Party's policies among the masses. They keep in touch with the masses and unite and educate them. The County Party Committee always underlines that the keynote of all these lively and effective methods of work with the masses in promoting production is to convince, on concrete examples, to make comparisons between the good and the bad, the old and the new, the past and the future, and in this way to educate the peasants politically and lead them to new successes in the building of the new life.

JEN KUO-TUNG

Secretary, County Party Committee,
Chinese Communist Party,
Chaoyuan County,
Heilungkiang Province.

AGAINST US-FRONCO DEAL

Appeal of Central Committee and Secretariat of United Socialist Party of Catalonia

The Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and the Secretariat of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia released an appeal to all Spanish patriots calling for struggle against the military US-Franco agreement, for peace and national independence of the country.

The aggressive military alliance of butcher Franco with the US warmakers, states the appeal, testifies to the weakness of the fascist regime. The people have never been on the side of Franco-ism. A feature of the agreement is Franco's intention to continue the policy of oppression and enslavement of the Spanish people with the backing of the US military forces quartered in the country.

"The entire content, the character and significance of the US-Franco agreement", continues the appeal, "clearly bears the stamp of US aggressive policy and is wholly subordinated to the military needs of the pretenders to world domination..." The appeal emphasises the injurious consequences arising from the military agreement for Spanish industry, trade and for the entire economy.

The criminal US-Franco deal, reads the appeal, is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Pointing out that the Soviet Union has always helped the Spanish people in their struggle for freedom and national independence, the appeal declares: "The Spanish people advocate peace and will

fight for peace, they will never raise arms either against the Soviet Union or any other peace-loving country”.

The appeal then points to the responsibility of some Republican, Socialist, Anarcho-Syndicalist and other political figures for the present situation in Spain. The designs of the US imperialists in relation to Spain were clearly evident several years ago. The Communist Party has tirelessly exposed and fought these designs while they, thoughtless of the present and future of the people, made special efforts to laud American imperialism and servilely kowtowing to it, sought to prove to the Wall Street sharks that they were more suitable and loyal lackeys than Franco. They pleaded in every way that they should be entrusted with the task of dragging Spain into the anti-Soviet crusade”.

The catastrophic consequences of military occupation and the plunder of the country by the American aggressors, the appeal says, will soon become clear to all people, and then even the stone-hearted in our homeland will be prompted to act. The national anti-Franco Front which the Communist Party of Spain is striving to establish “will become a reality and Spaniards, regardless of their religion, conviction social status, will rise to defend their humiliated homeland, peace and democratic freedoms”.

ADENAUER FOLLOWING IN HITLER'S FOOTSTEPS. Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The newspaper "Rheinische Merkur", published in Köln, should actually be regarded as Adenauer's official organ. This "official party" organ of the Christian Democratic Union is openly blurting out Adenauer's intentions and plans which in his government pronouncement are either veiled or hinted. On September 18, two weeks after the election, "Rheinische Merkur", with Adenauer's blessing, published his actual government programme. Two tasks figure in that programme as being "particularly urgent". The first is the "final incorporation of Germany" into the European military community under US supreme command, a community which is hypocritically designated as the "European Defence Community". The newspaper lauds the "Federal Chancellor" for the fact that he, as one of the strongest "arbiters" in European affairs, with astonishing speed, managed to secure discussion of the interpretation of the "European Defence Community" and "thereby decisively to breach resistance to the European Defence Community".

The newspaper frankly stated that Adenauer plans, with Wall Street's blessing, to become the Gauleiter of Europe and to this end seeks to break down the resistance of the peace-loving popular masses of the West European countries, and that of France and Italy in the first place, to the Bonn and Paris military

agreements. The Adenauer “European Community” differs from the Hitler “New order in Europe” only in name and in that the Morgans, Rockefellers and Duponts have lined up with the Krupps, Pfardmengeses and Abses as direct inspirers.

Consequently it is but logical that “Rheinische Merkur”, expressing Adenauer’s thoughts, further writes: “The second major task—and It is desirable that it should likewise be tackled with speed and resolve—is **complete destruction of Marxism**, and the rendering harmless of Socialism **not only in Germany but in Europe as well**”.

This is exactly Hitler’s programme who, as is known, had likewise set himself the task of destroying Marxism not only in Germany but throughout Europe. However, he suffered the same fiasco as did his fellow-traveller Mussolini or as those before them—“the Iron Chancellor” Bismarck, the tsarist Black-hundred Stolypin and other malicious and boastful enemies of the Marxist working-class movement. There is not the slightest doubt that Adenauer and his regime will also break their necks on the job. However, this confidence should not mislead either the German people or the neighbouring peoples in respect to the danger arising from the regime of the Bonn revanchist politicians and militarists.

The calls for “complete destruction of Marxism” and anti-Communism served Hitler in his day, as they now serve Adenauer, to conduct the ideological preparation for war and to camouflage imperialist aggressive designs. The fact that Adenauer, in his government pronouncement on October 20, 1953, frequently applied the word “peace” means that the people of Germany and the peoples of Europe have to recall that Hitler spoke with particular emphasis about peace whenever

he planned new military aggression. He, who today will take the trouble to read the text of Hitler's announcement on military conscription and the assurance contained therein that the Hitler government had allegedly sought, "within the framework of German national armament, to create not some sort of instrument for aggression but, on the contrary, exclusively a weapon of defence, that is, a weapon for preserving peace" would think he was reading the latest pronouncement by the Adenauer government which in exactly the same way assures that the arming of Western Germany under the supervision of the Hitler militarists serves the cause of peace. However, Adenauer makes a mistake if he thinks the people of Germany and the peoples of Europe have forgotten the lessons of the past crime—the world war.

Like all other imperialists Adenauer seeks to supplement the policy of armament and incorporation of Western Germany into the European military bloc with "security" of the rear, that is, to bridle "his" workers. As was once said by J. V. Stalin therein lies the import of the "destruction of Marxism". This explains why Adenauer ordered the newspaper "Rheinische Merkur" to advocate such a revision of the Bonn Basic Law which would lead to curtailment and elimination of the democratic rights and freedoms formally inscribed in it.

It is not fortuitous that the blow of reaction is above all directed against the "basic social rights" and "particularly the right to strike" which is to be squeezed into the framework of the "moral and state-political demands" made by Adenauer. The basic features of the "new regulation of the right to strike" were outlined early in October by former Minister of Justice Dr. Dehler in a press bulletin of his Free Democratic Party.

According to the new regulation political solidarity and protest strikes are to be strictly prohibited. "Strikes against the authorities functioning on the basis of the Constitution", that is any strikes, including also strikes for a wage increase in the public services shall be regarded as "violence and violation of right" and shall not be permitted under penalty of severe punishment. Similar regulation is envisaged for all "vital enterprises". Hence, the contemplated "new regulation of the right to strike" is in fact but a fascist ban on strikes.

In this connection mention should be made of the attempt to unify the trade unions on a nazi model. The programme of the Christian Democratic Union consisting of 8 paragraphs stipulates that the board of the amalgamated German trade unions shall have three Adenauer commissars on its staff while the boards of the amalgamated trade unions in the Lands and the boards of the branch trade unions (from district to federal boards)—two Adenauer commissars each; a number of other measures is designed to subordinate the trade unions to the reactionary and militarist course of the Adenauer government.

The onslaught of the Adenauer clique on the basic democratic rights and freedoms, on the right to strike and trade unions, reveals at the same time the weakness of this regime. The nearly 9 million votes cast in the election against the Adenauer coalition are primarily the votes of the workers. Their main strength lies in non-parliamentary struggle, in mass strikes and demonstrations. With the aid of these forms of struggle the West German working class, provided the Social Democrats, Communists, trade unionists and non-party are rallied for united action, is fully capable of

upsetting and frustrating the reactionary Adenauer course of armament and war. It is all the more possible since the West German workers have such a strong ally as the united working class in the German Democratic Republic—the first peace-loving, genuinely democratic German state in history. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany already prior to the election proposed unity of action through the zonal borders. It will, out of solidarity, strain every effort to render constant aid to the workers of Western Germany in the struggle for their rights and freedoms, against the Bonn clique of revanchist politicians and militarists.

The Adenauer regime fears unity of action of the working people, fears solidarity of all German patriots in the struggle for an all-German agreement and for a peaceful settlement of the German question. Hence, the terror of the Adenauer regime is spear headed, first and foremost, against the Communist Party of Germany, the most resolute and consistent fighter for united action of the working class and for solidarity of all peace-loving German patriots. During the election campaign Communist Party meetings and rallies were banned, wrecked or broken up by the Lehr police acting jointly with fascist thugs. The Party's premises were raided or set on fire with phosphorite or gasoline in American containers. The Communist functionaries and active supporters of the Party were arrested, attacked, beaten up and maimed (as was the case with Deputy Joseph Ledwohn and Külgens, secretary of district committee) or even assassinated (the Otto Muller from Fulda, Party functionary). Communist newspapers were banned, publishing houses closed, and the print-shops forced either to stop work or to suffer economic ruin. All this was accompanied by lies and slanders against

the Communist Party of Germany. Finally, the utterly anti-democratic electoral law deprived the Communist Party of the parliamentary seats it was entitled to in accordance with the votes cast for it.

By means of these brutal police methods and fascist terror Adenauer and Dr. Lehr, his anti-Semite Minister of the Interior, sought to obtain what they failed to achieve with their proposal to ban the Communist Party in 1951, i.e. to expel the Communists from the Bundestag. Adenauer and his US instigators have no illusions on the score, they know that the Communist Party, which was headed by Ernst Thälmann and which did not band during the twelve years of bloody Hitler terror, cannot be defeated by election terror and by stealing its seats in parliament. Therefore the frenzied terror against the Communist Party has been intensified since the election.

Between September 1951 and June 1953 Dr. Dahler, who was then Minister of Justice, submitted 46 proposals aimed at depriving the Communist deputies of parliamentary immunity guaranteed by the Constitution. Comrade Fritz Rische, Second Chairman of the Party, was arrested on the night of October 15 on the basis of one of these proposals. The pretext for his arrest was his speech on the programme for national reunification which he delivered last January as deputy to the Bundestag. This shows that attempts are being made to behead the Communist Party through the medium of fascist "justice" by violating basic constitutional rights. More warrants have already been issued for the arrest of former deputies who, in violation of the basic law, are to be "tried" for their political activity dating back to the time when they enjoyed parliamentary immunity. Such judicial practices prevailed only under nazism.

Fritz Rische had already experienced, as a young Communist, the Gestapo torture chambers and spent ten years in the prisons of the Hitler empire. As Second Chairman of the Party he was a famous Communist deputy in the former Bundestag and was known as a resolute and persistent champion of the programme for notional reunification, for a peace treaty and all-German election for uniting Germany and for the withdrawal of the occupation forces. As a trade union leader he was a resolute and consistent fighter for the social interests of the workers, particularly of the miners and iron and steel workers in the Ruhr. Adenauer seeks to gag this working-class leader, to hide him behind iron bars since he fears the struggle of the Communist Party for united action of the working-class and solidarity of all peace-loving patriots.

While Fritz Rische is deprived of his seat in the Bundestag by means of the anti-democratic electoral law and imprisoned, the Adenauer slate is not only releasing from their prison salons the war criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of the best people of many European nations but is sending thorn as deputies to the Bundestag.

Guiltless Oscar Neumann, member of the Central Board of the Party, has been languishing in prison for over a year. Peace partisan Erich Loch who had 12 years of suffering in a Hitler concentration camp has been in prison for over ten months. On top of this Adenauer wants to release the remaining Nazi war criminals and the Hitler generals responsible for the wholesale slaughters in Kiev, Lidice and Oradour and the mass shootings under martial law of German soldiers are again entrusted with the job of training German youth for new war crimes.

This must alert all workers and peace-loving people, their parties and organisations in all countries. The struggle for the release of Fritz Rische and all other imprisoned West German peace fighters corresponds to the interests of all peace-loving nations.

This is now a matter of active solidarity with the West German peace fighters. A big protest campaign against the unlawful imprisonment of West German Communists and peace fighters will expose to the masses throughout the world the Adenauer machinations aimed at preparing war and rally these masses for struggle against the Adenauer terror. Defence of the West German peace fighters has become the cause of defence of peace in Europe. This is precisely why we call for international solidarity with Fritz Rische and with all peace fighters of Western Germany.

Release Fritz Rische!

Release all West German patriotic prisoners!

Long live the joint fight of all European peoples against the war course and terror of the Adenauer regime, and for a peaceful settlement of the German problem!

MASS STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Over five million workers in key trades are fighting their pay claims in Britain. A mass strike movement developed in October to back these claims. On October 21, for example, 250,000 engineering and shipbuilding workers downed tools in Clyde, the country's biggest industrial area. The strike of 6,000 petrol delivery workers in London paralysed for a couple of days two-thirds of the city transport and threatened the work of the city's entire industry.

The workers are also backing their claims with demonstrations unprecedented in scale since the general strike in 1926. Thirteen thousand Lanarkshire engineers demonstrated in Motherwell on October 14. Next day saw a 12,000-strong engineering workers' demonstration in Manchester. On October 17th a 20,000-strong demonstration of miners in London and a 40,000 demonstration of miners in South Wales. Fifty thousand marched in a demonstration in Glasgow on October 21.

**NEW YEAR OF PARTY STUDY IN
POLQAND. A. Starewicz, Head of
Propaganda and Agitation Department,
Central Committee, Polish United
Workers' Party.**

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party set before all Party Committees new tasks in the field of ideological-political education of Party members and Party functionaries.

In the new Party education year, which began in October, our main concern is to ensure that the work of Party members in mastering the Marxist-Leninist science and the historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is more closely linked with tasks confronting the Party.

We must, with redoubled vigour, combat phenomena which are alien to the creative spirit of Marxism such as a scholastic approach to studies, mechanical learning of formulas, quotations and isolated facts, dogmatism and separation of study from life, from the practical political and economic tasks.

The entire propaganda work of the Party, the entire activity of Party organs and of thousands of propagandists must be directed:

Firstly, to ensuring that Party members are capable of generalising the everyday practice in the light of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, that they more clearly understand the home and foreign policy of the Party;

secondly, to enhancing revolutionary vigilance, to tempering Party members for successful struggle against

alien bourgeois ideology and pressure of imperialist propaganda, against nationalism, reactionary clericalism Social Democracy and opportunism of all trends, in order that all Party members can expose the enemy and its anti-popular, anti-national activity;

thirdly, to inculcating in every Party member a militant Party spirit, to raising his or her political activity, ensuring that all Party members with unshakable faith bring to the masses the Party's truth, be transmitters of socialist ideology, consolidating the prestige of the Party among the non-party people and strengthening their confidence in the Party.

In order to impart to Party study this character and orientation, it must be linked with the everyday political and economic tasks of the Party Secretaries of regional and district Party Committees must systematically acquaint propagandists with important international and internal developments, with current political and economic tasks facing the Party organisations. The propagandists must ensure the profound study of important Party documents by all Party members.

The task of raising the ideological level of Party education calls, at the same time, for developing struggle against vulgarisation and distortion of Marxism-Leninism, against ideological deviations and mistakes committed during classes in the past.

At the present moment, when our Party advances as its main objective the task of further strengthening the alliance of the workers and peasants, of particular importance is the overcoming of certain erroneous views in relation to building up this alliance. We must wage struggle against opportunist concessions to kulak pressure in the matter of fulfilling obligatory deliveries

to the state, against the leftist mistakes and distortions, that is, against violation of the voluntary principle in organising new agricultural co-operatives, against callous administrative attitude towards the peasantry, against underestimation of agricultural production and against underestimation of the economic requirements of the working peasantry.

At bedrock of the mistakes repeatedly committed by some local Party organs and authorities lies the erroneous concept that promoting of the growth of production of the middle and poor peasant households and mobilisation of the substantial reserves latent in the individual economy allegedly run counter to ensuring the progress of agricultural producer co-operatives. The Important task of Party propaganda is to denounce these “theories”.

No less important and urgent is for Party propaganda to combat nationalism and to educate Party members and the people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendliness and fraternity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy, in the spirit of solidarity with all champions of progress and peace among nations. The education of Party members in the spirit of internationalism has assumed particular importance now that the problem of settling the German question is so acute.

We must wage a still more resolute struggle against the nationalist demagogy of the enemy spearheaded against our peace policy, against our solidarity with the German Democratic Republic and against a democratic solution of the German problem. Party propaganda must arm every member of the Party for effective struggle against bourgeois nationalism.

An important task is to ensure correct understanding of the history of the Polish working-class movement. In this sphere of ideological education of Party members we frequently come up against erroneous views concerning the historical role of our predecessors—the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania and of the Communist Party of Poland. Correctly to portray the history of our Party, show its ideological development, bring out the determining influence of Leninism on the Polish working-class movement is an indispensable part of ideological education of Party members.

Party propaganda must correctly elucidate the history of the liberation struggle and of the progress of our society along the pathway to Socialism, stressing the decisive significance of the activity of the working people as the main force and maker of history. This is of tremendous importance for educating the Party members in the spirit of profound confidence in the masses in the inexhaustible creative forces of the people, for understanding the significance of the Party's indestructible bonds with the masses. This is equally important for inculcating in the entire Party the Lenin principles of Party life—inner Party democracy, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism, etc.

The entire educational and ideological work of our Party aims at strengthening the solidarity and unity of the Party ranks, at inculcating Communist ideology, at ensuring profound understanding by the Party members of the great role of the Party as the vanguard force directing the life and everyday activity of the people, leading the people towards the triumphs of Socialism, towards prosperity and lasting peace.

The directives of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party point out that the first and foremost prerequisite for raising the level of Party education is to ensure much better leadership of Party study, Party education must become the concern of the Party as a whole, the concern of all Party committees. The deep-seated "functionalism" in leadership of Party education and the tendency to transfer the vital question of ideological education of Party members solely to the propaganda departments of the Party committees, must be completely rooted out. It is necessary to put an end to the formal and statistical approach to Party study on the part of a number of Party committees and Party functionaries. Formal and specifically organisational leadership of Party propaganda results in neglect of ideological content which is the main thing in Party study.

The preparation for the new academic year and the way it has begun show that there is certain progress in leadership of Party propaganda. The regional and district committees have more thoroughly selected tutors and particularly those heading the tutors' seminars. Over 15 thousand tutors, i.e. approximately 40 per cent, took summer short-term refresher courses. However, the composition of the tutors leaves much to be desired, particularly in the countryside. Their political and general training is still inadequate. Leading Party and state functionaries, particularly the activists who graduated the one and two-year Party schools under the auspices of the Central Committee and the regional committees of the Party, devote little attention to propaganda work. One of the main shortcomings is the marked fluctuation of tutors. The

majority have either no experience at all or only one year's teaching experience. This necessitates that propaganda departments and Party committees as well as Party consultation centres should give careful attention to the training of tutors, to giving them all-round assistance, including methodological help.

Hence, close attention is paid to improving the work of tutors' seminars which will be held twice a month.

At present the Party education network is wider than in previous years. Two-year training has been introduced for the first time in political schools.

The elementary Party courses designed mainly for probationers. Party members lacking the minimum political knowledge and for the non-party activists are attended by 300 odd thousand people (last year 180 thousand graduated from these courses).

The two-year political schools are now attended by over 300 thousand (last year they trained 160 thousand graduates).

More than 100 thousand people are trained in the two-year classes studying the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the history of the Polish working-class movement. And finally, the higher forms of Party education (evening Party schools of the district committees, groups for self-study and evening universities of Marxism-Leninism) embrace some 28 thousand people. On the whole, the Party education network caters for over 700 thousand people including some 200 thousand non-party men and activists of the Polish Youth Union. Fifty per cent of the Party members and probationers are engaged in Party study this year.

The Party education network in the countryside, particularly in the producer co-operatives, machine and tractor stations and state farms, has been considerably

extended. In the countryside more than 200,000 are engaged in study in the Party education network.

About 450 self-study groups with a two-year curriculum will begin regular work for the first time this year. They are comprised of activists with good theoretical training and study either political economy, the history or the CPSU, the history of the Polish working-class movement or dialectical and historical materialism. Lectures and reports are given by lecturers from the Central Committee and consultations organised in the Party consultation centres for these groups. The self-study groups have seminars once a month.

This year the number of evening universities of Marxism-Leninism in important regional centres will be increased from three to seven.

The extended Party education network testifies to a great desire of Party members to study ideological questions. At the same time it adds to the responsibility of Party organisations for ensuring proper guidance of Party study and careful verification of its quality. The verification of the initial results of the classes carried out in October-November on a nation-wide scale and the discussion which follows at the meetings of the bureaus of the district and regional Committees will help considerably to eliminate shortcomings.

The daily and periodical press plays an important role in the struggle for raising the ideological level of Party members and Party propaganda in general. Hitherto it paid little attention either to Party ideological questions or to publicising the experiences of propaganda work. The entire Party press, and particularly the central press, must become the militant tribune for popularising Marxism-Leninism closely linking it with the Party tasks.

Mastering of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, tireless enhancement of the ideological and political level of the activists and of the entire Party are, as repeatedly pointed out by Comrade Bierut, a vital prerequisite for carrying out our great tasks in the struggle for building Socialism, for the flourishing of our country, for consolidation of the international camp of peace and progress.

TO LINES IN WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Laszlo Hay

The historical task of the socialist revolution is to ensure that the relations of production necessarily conform with the character of the productive forces, preparing the way for a steady rise in the standard of living of the toiling masses, for the best possible satisfaction of the growing requirements of the people.

The socialist revolution established conditions for the rapid development of the productive forces of the USSR, whereas in the capitalist countries the internal contradictions of the capitalist system have been sharply aggravated. While in the period prior to World War II production in the Soviet Union increased tremendously, in the capitalist countries it remained at about the same level.

In the Soviet Union economic development is proceeding much more rapidly than was the case in the capitalist countries in the heyday of their development. In the USSR there are neither crises nor unemployment. The bourgeoisie and its agents strive to distort this obvious fact by slandering the land of Soviets and also by asserting that similar development could not be achieved by any other country desirous of taking the path of the USSR.

Life has refuted this assertion also. As a result of the great victory won by the Soviet Union in World War II and the national-liberation struggle of the masses a number of other countries dropped out of the system of imperialism—the European countries of people's democracy and the People's Republic of China. A quarter of the world and one-third of the human race

have already freed themselves from capitalist domination. These changes have resulted in a powerful development of the productive forces in the people's-democratic states, in a vast expansion of production and in a substantial improvement in the standard of living of the working people.

In the democratic camp we see a non-stop advance of the peace economy, free from crises and knowing no unemployment, steady improvement in satisfying the growing material and cultural requirements of society, systematic raising of the standard of living, and friendly economic co-operation between the countries of this camp. In contrast, in the countries of the capitalist camp the productive forces are marking time, there are economic crises and mass unemployment, a lowering of the standard of living of the popular masses and a vast increase in the profits of the handful of big capitalists, bitter struggle for markets and enslavement of one capitalist country by another.

In the Soviet Union, for example, where the national economy suffered enormous damage during World War II, industrial output in 1953 will be about 2.5 times that of 1940. Overall industrial output in 1952 of the 6 European countries of people's democracy—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania—was 2.5 times the prewar 1938 level, while 6 capitalist countries—France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Luxemburg—exceeded it by a mere 31 per cent.

The vast increase in production in the democratic countries is explained by the planned development of the national economy in conformity with the requirement of the basic economic law of Socialism which states that the Aim of socialist production is to

ensure the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of society as a whole. A big role in this is played by the economic co-operation of these countries based on a sincere desire to help one another and to obtain a general advance. The general crisis of the world capitalist system is now so pronounced that the reactionary circles in the capitalist countries make increased production dependent only on war or on intensified preparation for war. It is characteristic in this respect that by the beginning of this year more than half of the steel, copper and aluminium produced in the United States was used for war purposes.

The production decline which began in the USA in 1948-49 was arrested, temporarily, by the arms drive. Direct military expenditure in all the 14 countries of the North Atlantic bloc rose to nearly 75 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1952-53 compared with 18 billion dollars in 1950.

Militarisation of the economy in the capitalist countries brings with it a still bigger upset in the relationship between production and consumption. While the volume of war production has increased, production of goods for the population has been greatly reduced. For example, during the fiscal year 1951-52 output of textile goods declined: in Great Britain 15 per cent; in Holland 16 per cent; in the USA 19 per cent; in Canada 21 per cent; in Denmark 22 per cent; in Belgium 29 per cent.

This one-sided development of industry is precluded in the countries of people's democracy: True, in the People's Democracies there is a certain discrepancy in the rate of growth of separate branches, but curtailment of mass consumption goods production in

peace-time is unthinkable. Moreover, in the recent period the People's Democracies carried out a series of measures aimed at effecting certain changes in the correlation between output of means of production and output of goods for the population in favour of the latter.

Despite increased output of war production the general level of industrial output in most capitalist countries is lower in 1953 than it was in 1952. Curtailment is taking place even in heavy industry, as is clearly seen, for example, from the decline in orders for the steel industry. In the USA the symptoms of an oncoming economic crisis are clearly visible.

Even the capitalist press in the USA admits the inevitability of a further decline in capital investments, curtailment of dwelling-house construction, and an unprecedented growth of debt arising from credit purchasing. Stocks of unsold industrial goods have sharply increased. Due to the fall in farmer income, demand for agricultural machines has dropped and farmers are buying less consumer goods. There is no doubt about the worsening of the entire economic situation in the USA.

While the working class in the capitalist countries suffers from intensified exploitation and growing unemployment, the working peasantry faces the threat of agrarian crisis. In a number of capitalist countries there are vast stocks of unsold agricultural goods. In this connection in the USA, for example, administrative measures force the farmers to restrict the acreage planted to wheat and cotton and the international sugar cartel plans to reduce production of sugar.

In contrast to this the democratic countries are accelerating the rate of development of agriculture so

as to ensure that agricultural production keeps pace with industrial production. As pointed out by Comrade G. M. Malenkov in his speech at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: “An urgent task is, on the basis of a general advance by agriculture as a whole and the further organisational-economic strengthening of the collective farms, to ensure in the next two or three years an abundance of food for the population and of raw materials for light industry”. With the aim of increasing agricultural output the people’s-democratic countries have likewise adopted measures directed towards strengthening the producer co-operatives and supporting the homesteads of the individual working peasantry. While in the capitalist countries the monopolists fear the loss of markets for agricultural products, the democratic states have taken the course of rapid agricultural development, since this is an integral part of the economic policy which serves the cause of raising the wellbeing of the masses.

The policy of the imperialists is the very opposite. Last year the real wages of workers in the USA and in Western Germany were 30 per cent lower than before the war and in Great Britain—20 per cent. Compared with prewar, consumption of butter in Great Britain has declined 54 per cent, sugar 20 per cent, meat 31 per cent; in Western Germany consumption of meat declined 25.5 per cent, fats 10 per cent, butter 25.6 per cent, sugar 5.4 per cent, milk 6.9 per cent, flour and cereals 11 per cent, vegetables 16.2 per cent, etc.

In the capitalist countries real wages are reduced also by means of increased taxation. For example, early in 1952 the US worker was paying in taxes 32 cents of every dollar earned. The rising cost of living aggravated by inflation. is also a heavy burden on the shoulders of

the working people in the capitalist countries. The point is that, together with the decline in the value of money, nominal wages have failed by a long way to keep pace with the soaring prices.

This contrasts with the situation in the democratic countries which follow a consistent line of reducing prices. On April 1st this year the Soviet Union effected the sixth successive postwar price reduction which benefits the Soviet people to the amount of 46 billion roubles a year. Prices have been cut substantially in Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and in the German Democratic Republic.

While real wages in the capitalist countries are being reduced the capitalist monopolies are making bigger profits. In 1952 company profits in the US (in current prices before taxation) were 16 times greater than in 1938. During the years 1946-51 the profits of 113 big companies in France were ten times higher, while the total sum paid in wages was but four times higher.

Altogether different is the state of affairs in the democratic camp. Having broken away from the capitalist system the great People's Republic of China has to its credit grand achievements in restoring and further developing the national economy during the four years of its existence. Already by 1952 output of the main items of industry surpassed the previous peak reached by the country. This year, the first year of its first Five-Year Plan, the People's Republic of China will increase industrial output by 23 per cent. The example of China is striking proof of the magnificent things that can be done by the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries when liberated from imperialist exploitation.

In the democratic camp the developed countries

give every help to the economically more backward countries. But the imperialist powers do everything to prevent the colonial and dependent countries from taking the path of economic advance. The uneven development of the imperialist countries resulted in the fact that 70 per cent of industrial output of the capitalist world is in the hands of three big imperialist powers (USA, Britain and France) and only five per cent in the colonial and dependent countries. Yet only 16 per cent of the population of the capitalist world lives in these three countries while 70 per cent lives in the colonial and dependent countries. It is known that the imperialist countries export very little industrial equipment to the colonies. The United States, for example, exported to Indonesia in 1951 cigarettes to the value of 8 million dollars and lathes to the value of a mere 200 thousand dollars.

Cut-throat competition for the sake of maximum profits prevails on the capitalist world market, whereas the world democratic market, on the contrary, is characterised by mutual aid, co-operation for mutual advantage, mutual respect for each other's interests and planned economic development. The world democratic market is constantly expanding. while the world capitalist market is in a state of decline. The Soviet Union's foreign trade in 1952 was three times greater than prewar. Poland's foreign trade was six times greater in 1952 than it was in 1946. Czechoslovakia's foreign trade increased three and a half times during the same period; that of the German Democratic Republic 17 times. Hungary 13 times and Rumania 14 times.

In 1952 exports of technical equipment from the Soviet Union to the People's Democracies were ten

times the 1948 figure. The aid of the Soviet Union to Rumania enabled the latter to produce its own oil extraction equipment.

In the history of imperialism there has never been an example of a big capitalist state helping a small country with oil deposits to produce independently the equipment needed for oil extraction. This can be illustrated by the example of the South American and Near Eastern countries, rich in oil but lacking the equipment with which to extract it themselves.

The per capita foreign trade of the capitalist world for 1952 was approximately the same as in 1928, twenty five years ago. It is characteristic that during the years 1925-32 some 30 per cent of the total world output, including agricultural production, was sold on the world capitalist market whereas in the postwar years this figure amounted to a mere 20 per cent.

The new democratic world market is not hampered by selling difficulties. The imperialist world, on the other hand, faces the problem of markets. The sphere of capitalist exploitation has been reduced and on the shrinking world capitalist market there is growing rivalry between the imperialist countries. The correlation of forces in the imperialist system has changed with the USA seizing a substantial slice of the relatively smaller market. The share of bigger imperialist countries in total exports of the capitalist world is seen from the following (percentage):

	USA	Britain	France	Western Germany	Italy	Japan	Canada
1937	14	11	4.1	7.2	2.3	5.1	4.3
1952	20.7	10	5.4	5.6	1.9	1.8	6.1

The USA has seized a number of British, German,

Japanese and other markets. Britain has been able to maintain its present export level thanks to the fact that it has replaced Japan and Germany in many countries. But Western Germany and Japan are again striving to rank among the leading countries on the capitalist world market, a factor which is intensifying the struggle of all the imperialist countries for markets. The rivalry of the USA and Britain is growing in particular.

The contrast in the lines of development of the two systems is also seen from the fact that a bitter struggle for markets is taking place in the imperialist camp, whereas in the democratic camp planned economic co-operation is growing and gaining strength.

Peaceful competition between the two systems reveals to the working people of the world the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system.

ATLANTIC "MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING"

The London conference of Foreign Ministers of USA, Britain and France showed that Dulles' new attempt to establish "agreement" with US allies by way of diktat and pressure has brought nothing but added controversies in the camp of the North Atlantic bloc.



POLITICAL NOTES

Turkey—Us War Base

The ruling circles in Washington have repeatedly asserted that the United States has no war bases on Turkish territory. The “accuracy” of these declarations are refuted by numerous facts.

Not long ago an American naval squadron of the 6th US fleet anchored in Istanbul. The same day another US squadron consisting of an aircraft carrier, nine destroyers, two submarines and an auxiliary vessel, visited Izmir. Turkey is frequently visited by Pentagon brass. who make inspection tours, look out for new sites for construction of air fields strategic roads and firing grounds.

Recently Rear-Admiral Hews, head of its US naval mission in Turkey used the occasion of “placing” the US naval base in Iskenderun under Turkish control for a pompous fete. He said, however, that the USA would, in the future too, maintain its “group” at this naval base with a view to rendering Turkey military “aid” within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc.

The naval base of Iskenderun is now linked by rail and a military highway with a large airfield in Adana and the construction of highways inking Iskenderun with Erzurum and Diyarbakir, where “F-84” jet fighters are based, is nearing completion. Bowing to US demands the Turkish authorities insist on the construction of a large war base in the area of the Iskenderun-Adana-Diyarbakir triangle.

The USA is speeding up construction of their

“advanced” war bases also in other regions of the country. An air base has been built in Balikesir with the aid of the USA. According to the Greek press the US the State Department will soon announce SA signing of an agreement between the USA and Turkey providing for the quartering of unlimited contingents of US troops Turkish territory.

It is an open secret that all these war bases are spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy.

The militarisation of the country brings untold suffering to the working people of Turkey. Prices for foodstuffs rise with the growing military budget, and unemployment is increasing. The people of Turkey are becoming imbued with deep hatred for the American colonisers. They are intensifying their struggle against the antinational policy of the Menderes government.

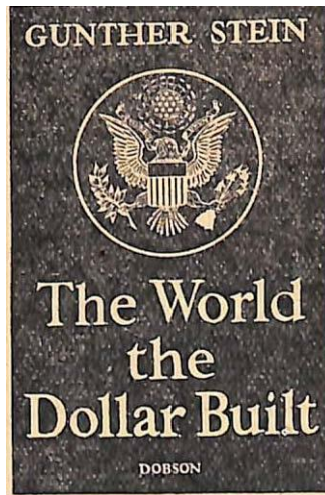
Alarmed at the growing resistance of the people and of the anti-American sentiments the Ankara authorities are reinforcing the police, doubling the number of secret agents, extending construction of “modern” jails on the US pattern and intensifying repressions against the Turkish patriots. The trial of 167 progressive Turkish public figures which recently opened in the Istanbul military tribunal testifies that the ruling circles of Turkey have embarked on the path of eliminating the last trace of democratic freedom and are seeking to suppress all progressive democratic organisations in the country.

However the path of repressions and terror has never saved from the wrath ‘of the people those who have bartered their souls to the foreign oppressors.

Jan MAREK

BOOK REVIEW

“The World the Dollar Built” By Gunther Stein, an American Journalist*



The book “The World the Dollar Built” recently published in London represents an attempt by an American bourgeois journalist to give a picture of the economic and political development of the United States of America in the past few decades and, particularly, in the postwar years. In his book Gunther Stein deals with practically all spheres of economic and

* Gunther Stein. The World the Dollar Built. London. Dennis Dobson Ltd.

political life in the' USA. Even though the author undoubtedly views life from a bourgeois stand-point and is not entirely free from preconceived ideas as to the abilities of American capitalism, the numerous facts set down by him and taken directly from American life are of obvious interest.

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The hired hacks of the US monopolies, fulfilling the will of their masters, have written quite a few books and pamphlets in support of the myth of the so-called "particularity" of American capitalism, of the "dynamic nature" of the system of "free enterprise", etc. The irrefutable facts cited in Stein's book graphically expose the absurdity and falseness of the allegation. The author of "The World the Dollar Built", on the basis of concrete and striking facts, shows that American capitalism, despite all the favourable historical and geographical factors, proved unable to remove the incurable maladies of the "old capitalism". Even in times of "booms" millions of Americans are left without work and bread, not to speak of such economic upheavals as the crisis of 1929 which, the author says, "threw the nation back and paralysed the system of 'free enterprise' as no social order in all history had ever been paralysed without defeat in war or pestilence".

As is known the apologists of American imperialism tend to avoid using the words "capitalism" and "imperialism" substituting them by more innocently sounding and neutral words for describing monopoly rule as the system of "free initiative" and "equal opportunities". The luxury of a handful of the powers-

that-be is pictured as the wellbeing of the whole of the people, building thus their propaganda, lauding the “American way of life”.

In this connection the facts cited in this book stand out forcibly. According to official data, in the country of “equal opportunities”, 32 per cent of the total income of Americans goes to the upper tenth, while the lower tenth receive only one per cent. In the USA there are about 10 million families with incomes ranging from 2,000 to 3,200 dollars a year which is far below actual subsistence level.

The life of this category_ of Americans—which is far from being the poorest—is vividly described in a letter by a worker, Willford Roll, to the President of the USA quoted by the author in his book. Driven to despair Willford Roll writes with bitter irony: “I can add and subtract enough to get by. But I don’t think there is a mathematician in the whole world that could make my debits and credits balance”. After describing his plight Willford Roll poses a question full of despair: “Is there an end? Can we expect a brighter future? Can we live as free people? Is there anything under Heaven to give us relief?”

The picture of “wonders” created by the American system of “equal opportunities” is even more complete when one takes into account the fact that even lower on the social ladder than Willford Roll are the nearly 16 million American families that receive annual incomes of under 2,000 dollars and another 8 million families with incomes of less than 1,000 dollars.

Apart from the “America of the powers-that-be”, the author says, there is “the other America” of which there are between 14 and 15 million descendants of the African slaves, the half-million remnants of native Red

Indians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, citizens of Chinese and Japanese descent, about 20 million “poor white” sharecroppers

In the south. and hundreds of thousands of “migrants” who are ever moving across the country in search of bread.

According to official data, no less than one-half of all the “non-whites” earn about 185 dollars a year per capita. This is barely one-third of the average income of the citizen in France and Belgium.

No less appalling is the plight of the so-called agricultural migrant workers. The only practical ‘ difference between the 2,500,000 migrant farm workers in the US today and the villains who toiled out their existence in feudal” England, the “New York Post” wrote, is that the villain of our day “does not wear an iron collar riveted around his neck, inscribed with the name of the owner”.

Americans, the book says, need at least one-half more food than they are able to buy “if everyone is to have adequate nourishment and still much more if everyone is to have the really good diet the nation has come to consider normal. For, even the United States people are still dying from the effects of nutritional deficiency”.

All these facts further expose the hypocrisy of the Washington warmongers parading as “benefactors”.

The columns of the American newspapers and magazines lauding the “American way of life” are full of pictures of the fashionable houses and mansions belonging to millionaires and Hollywood film stars. However, it is not these houses but· the slums which are characteristic of the life of tens ..:f millions of Americans belonging to “the other America”. “Never

bombed and record-rich, the United States”, the author says, “lacks 11 or 12 million new homes for its 40 million families, nearly as many homes as the war destroyed in Europe”.

In the sphere of public education the situation is no better in this “world the dollar built”, This has in a way, been vividly described recently by the “New York Times” which said “The plight of American education is as desperate today as the military forces’ was after Pearl Harbor”. Spending annually tens of billions of dollars on armaments (for instance, nearly 70 per cent in the 1953-54 budget) the US Government allocates a mere 0.4 per cent of budgetary expenditure on public education.

It is not surprising, therefore, that nearly 3 million Americans are unable to read or write; while, as was admitted by the notorious “Collier’s” magazine—mouthpiece of the American monopolies,—which can hardly “be suspected of belittling the “wonders” created by the system of “free enterprise”, ten million more Americans cannot read a newspaper, book or even write a letter, in other words, they are also illiterate.

A striking indictment of the “American way of life” is contained in the section of the book “Death and the Dollar”. Almost in its entirety this section is based on facts taken by the author from everyday life and confirmed by official press reports.

“One out of every four Americans who died in the prosperous post-war years might have lived”, Stein writes. “What has been killing them was poverty”. According to New York Times” an estimated ten thousand New Yorkers with active tuberculosis are unable to get into hospitals because of lack of beds. The Committee for the Nation’s Health estimated that a

total of 97 million Americans do not have the means to obtain adequate medical attention.

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The analysis, of the development of American capitalism inevitably brings the reader, even the one who is not versed in politics, to the conclusion that war and preparation for war have long since become the motive force of the American system of “free enterprise”.

Thirst for maximum profits urges American imperialism to seizure of new markets and spheres for capital investments. Small wonder that the American monopoly magnates, immediately after the second world war, began to talk about it being the “destiny” of American businessmen, as was openly admitted by the “New York Times”, “to establish our system of free initiative in other countries of the world”.

The USA resorted to every means of pressure and blackmail in relation to the war-weakened capitalist countries, seeking to subordinate their economy to Wall Street interests and to turn ii into an appendage of the American war machine for launching aggression against the countries of the democratic camp. It was precisely these aims and not “philanthropic motives” that were at bedrock of the “Marshall plan” and other enslaving schemes of American imperialism.

However, neither the “Marshall plan” nor other political and economic machination proved able to maintain for any length of time the postwar American economy on an “even keel”. Way back in 1949 once again the menacing clouds of economic crisis loomed

over US economy. A way out of the blind alley was found in the intensified arms drive and in the aggressive war in Korea.

For the sake of obtaining maximum profits the US monopolies are prepared to destroy, burn or drown in blood the whole world.

To the accompaniment of the foul slander about the “iron curtain” “the shadow of another curtain”, the author says.—“a Brass Curtain raised in Washington’s Pentagon Building—is spreading over the nation. Behind it, continued efforts are being exerted to fashion an American replica of the Prussian general staff system which destroyed all vestiges of democracy in the German nation, which plunged that country into three wars within three quarters of a century”. As day follows night the ever growing role of the military in the USA has been followed by the loss of individual freedom, the destruction of democracy and poverty for the people who are made to meet the ever mounting cost of the arms drive.

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Gunther Stein’s book is another documented proof that the “world the dollar built” is the world of unrestricted exploitation, lack of rights for the majority of the American people, the world of hunger and poverty, the world in which the most aggressive imperialist monopolies hold sway, threatening security to all mankind.

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