

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

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Flowering of Creative Forces in People's Democracies

The world-historic victory won by the Soviet Union in World War II has played an outstanding role in the development of the revolutionary creative activity of the popular masses. The peoples of a number of European countries liberated by the Soviet Army from fascist bondage have taken the path of building a new life. The people's-democratic system which originated during the course of the liberation struggle against fascism and the forces of reaction, is the living embodiment of the great vital force of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on how to build the new society.

Led by the Communist and Workers' Parties, the working people in the countries of people's democracy are, year by year and month by month, achieving fresh successes in building a socialist life. The creative energy and enthusiasm of the popular masses, who have freed themselves once and for all from the yoke of the exploiters, and from a state of poverty and lack of rights, are inexhaustible! People's-democratic rule has led the working class and the peasants on to the broad path of freedom and happiness of joyful creative labour.

The enormous social and economic transformations which have taken place during the years of people's rule, the free labour of millions of people for the good of the homeland have changed the face of these countries within a brief space of time. Their former industrial backwardness—the onerous heritage of bourgeois-landlord domination and of enslaving dependence on rapacious foreign imperialism—has sunk into oblivion. Utilizing the rich experience of socialist upbuilding in the USSR, relying on its friendly and selfless aid, on equal and mutually advantageous co-operation, the People's Democracies have put up hundreds of new factories and works, mines and power stations, created new industrial regions and towns. The dreary country life, the peasants' forced labour for landlord and kulak, starvation and lack of culture are things of the past. People's rule renders all-round help to the working peasantry in developing farming. Becoming convinced from personal experience of the immense advantages of large-scale collective farms over small individual households, the peasants in the countries of people's democracy are taking the path of producer co-operatives more and more readily.

Striking evidence of the flowering of the creative forces of free peoples are the economic and cultural achievements of the Rumanian People's Republic which on August 23 will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its liberation by the heroic Soviet Army and the patriotic forces

with raw materials. The main efforts of the peasants, working class and intelligentsia are being directed to the solution of this national task.

The development of the national economy in new Rumania, as in other countries of people's democracy, is subordinated to the interests of satisfying the steadily increasing material and cultural requirements of the working people in town and country. The well-being of the working people is steadily improving and their standard of living is rising, owing to the concern displayed by the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic. In the first half of this year the average worker's income was more than 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. Large sums have been allocated for public health, social insurance and housing.

The old bourgeois-landlord Rumania had a huge permanent army of unemployed, "surplus" people who were doomed to suffering and starvation. Unemployment has been abolished once and for all in the new, people's-democratic Rumania and all citizens enjoy the right to work. The peaceful economy of Rumania, as that of all countries of the democratic camp, knows no anarchy of production or crises and none of the inflated prices that result from the arms drive in the capitalist countries.

Bourgeois-landlord Rumania was a country of general illiteracy. The Rumanian People's Republic has almost eliminated illiteracy. Over two million children attend elementary and secondary schools and more than 80,000 students are studying in higher educational establishments. Advanced, socialist culture is flowering throughout the country.

The bourgeois-landlord system smothered, suppressed and stifled the talents and abilities of the working people, enchained them in the fetters of poverty and ruthless exploitation. In the free Rumania broad vistas have been opened up for the exercise of the people's talents, the creative abilities of the builders of Socialism. Socialist emulation and the rationalisation and innovation movement are assuming ever larger proportions in the factories throughout the country. The workers, peasants and intelligentsia greet their national holiday—August 23—with outstanding labour successes.

Relying on the inviolable alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, the alliance which lies at the bedrock of the people's-democratic system, and resolutely smashing the resistance of the class enemies, the Rumanian Workers' Party is firmly and confidently leading the country along the path of Socialism and peace.

Further Development of Virgin and Unused Land in the USSR for Expansion of Grain Production

On August 17 "Pravda" and other Soviet newspapers published a decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR concerning the "Further development of virgin and unused land with a view to expanding grain production".

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the decision reads, note with satisfaction that the call of the Party and the Government for expanding grain production by bringing under cultivation many millions of hectares of virgin and unused land has met with an ardent response and nationwide approval. The Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies, collective farmers, workers of the machine and tractor stations and state farms, industrial and transport workers have in a brief space of time done a great deal to develop virgin and unused land, supply the machine and tractor stations, collective farms and state farms in the development areas with machinery, spare parts, stocks of seeds and other necessary materials. Some 124 new big state grain farms, equipped with up-to-date agricultural machinery, have been established in the development areas of virgin and unused land. Over 150,000 skilled workers from industry, machine and tractor stations and state farms, engineers, technicians, agronomists and other agricultural specialists have volunteered for and actively joined in the work of developing virgin and unused land.

In the spring of 1954 an area of 3.6 million hectares was sown to wheat and other crops, as against 2.3 million hectares originally planned. The plan for the sowing of grain crops on virgin and unused land has been fulfilled 156 per cent by collective farms and 176 per cent by state farms.

As a result of measures taken the gross grain harvest in the districts of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan will already increase substantially this year thanks to the sowing of grain crops on virgin and unused land. By August 10, an area of 13.4 million hectares of virgin and unused land had been ploughed, i.e. 103.2 per cent of the plan. In addition machine and tractor stations, and collective farms and state farms in a number of regions had brought under the plough an area of 719,000 hectares of virgin and unused land, although the plan did not envisage any targets for them. Thus by August 10 altogether more than 14 million hectares of highly fertile virgin and unused land had been tilled throughout the USSR.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR regard the successes achieved this year in the development of virgin and unused land in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals as the beginning of a great nation-wide movement for the expansion of grain production by developing unused fertile land.

Taking into account this year's experience of bringing new lands under cultivation and the real possibilities for a further increase in the output of grain by the cultivation of more virgin and unused land, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR call upon the collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, local Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies substantially to overfulfil the 1954 programme for ploughing up virgin and unused land and so ensure on this land in 1955 the sowing of grain and other crops over an area of not less than 15 million hectares of fallow and autumn ploughed land

instead of the 13 million hectares envisaged by the plan.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider as the major task the further extension of the areas sown to grain and other crops and the expansion of grain production by the development of virgin and unused land so that by 1956 grain and other crops will be cultivated over 28-30 million hectares in the newly developed areas.

In conclusion, the decision says: The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR consider it particularly important that the machine and tractor stations and state farms which are bringing virgin and unused land into use be reinforced with machine operators, engineers, technicians, agronomists and executives, and express the firm conviction that tens of thousands of skilled workers, agronomists, engineers and technicians, especially Soviet youth, will, when required, respond to the call for volunteers for work on virgin and unused land as eagerly as they did last spring.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR call upon Party, trade union and Komsomol organisations, upon all collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms, industrial and transport workers to launch wide-scale socialist emulation for the early fulfilment of the task set before all the people—to plough additional expanses of virgin and unused land, ensure the uninterrupted supply of agriculture with tractors, agricultural machinery, spare parts, fuel, equipment and other manufactured items and the prompt delivery of this machinery and material to the new areas under cultivation.

Polish People Uphold Collective Security in Europe

A joint meeting of the All-Poland Peace Committee and of the Polish Committee for a Peaceful Settlement of the German Question was held in Warsaw with Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz in the chair. The statement released by the meeting reads:

The Polish people, who sustained great losses in the fight against the Hitlerite occupationists and who are now devoting all their energies to peaceful construction, are vitally interested in preventing the re-establishment of a new war centre in Western Germany. They are concerned with a peaceful settlement of the German problem and the establishment of effective defence from aggression by means of a system of collective security.

The Polish people see in the latest Soviet proposals a serious step towards the relaxation of international tension and a settlement of the German question on democratic and peaceful lines. Hence, the Note of the Soviet Government has met with an ardent and enthusiastic response in our country and has been unanimously hailed by all Poles.

Polish patriots express their profound solidarity with the ever-increasing struggle waged by the forces of peace and democracy in France, Italy, Britain and other West European countries against the creation of the so-called European Army, with the struggle for the preservation of peace and the independence of the peoples on the principle of a general European system of collective security.

We express our profound conviction, stresses the statement, that the idea of collective security, the idea of peace and co-operation between states, irrespective of their social system, will, with the support of the peoples, win a victory over the so-called policy of strength, the policy of preparing and unleashing another war.

DANISH JOURNAL URGES SUPPORT OF SOVIET PROPOSALS

The Danish journal "Freed Denmark" carries an article entitled "For or Against Collective Security?". The article points out that the Soviet proposals for a system of collective security in Europe are distorted by Western agencies and the Danish press.

After World War II it was admitted, the article reads, that in the prewar period the Soviet Union had waged a struggle for collective security, an example which is to be followed if the Western powers had given

August 23—Day of Rumania's Liberation Eve of Great Holiday

Ecaterina Chivu

The working population of Rumania, who ten years ago, prior to the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, were slaves who had been poverty-stricken for centuries, took heart and, in transforming the country, transformed themselves beyond recognition.

A fine life is being securely built up in the Rumania of today, a life for which the best people of the country heroically fought. That is why the Rumanian working people so enthusiastically greet their great holiday—the day when the Soviet soldiers together

factory, which was built two months ahead of schedule, is being put into commission. This factory was designed by Soviet specialists and provided with modern Soviet equipment. A new summer theatre is being opened in Craiova. New shops are being opened in thousands of villages, in which the peasants can now purchase goods for

throughout the country. Various ensembles and numerous amateur groups are staging concerts in halls and outdoors. The state dramatic and opera theatres are performing national and Soviet plays which enjoy particular success. Performances by artistes of the Philharmonic Society and symphony orchestras playing a "Cantata of Liberation" by Radu Dragan, the "Poem of Liberation" by A. Mendelssohn, and other symphonic works and choral songs written in honour of August 23 are being held in Bucharest.

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Striking evidence of the flowering of the creative forces of free peoples are the economic and cultural achievements of the Rumanian People's Republic which on August 23 will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its liberation by the heroic Soviet Army and the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship by the patriotic forces of the country under the leadership of the Communist Party of Rumania.

Truly remarkable are the transformations which have taken place in Rumania during the past ten years! For the first time in its history Rumania has become a really independent country, a genuinely sovereign state in which the works and factories, the power stations and railways, all the natural wealth belong to the people and are used in the interests of the people, for the triumph of Socialism.

From a backward, agrarian country Rumania has been transformed into an industrial-agrarian country. The gross industrial output has risen 3.5 times compared with 1948. Ten million tons of oil are now produced in the country annually—one and a half times more than in 1938; more than six million tons of coal—more than double the 1938 quantity; and about two million tons of cement—practically four times more than in 1938. The capacity of the power stations is almost double the 1938 level. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of light industry. By the end of last year the socialist sector in industry comprised 98 per cent of the whole.

The centuries-old dream of the working peasants in Rumania has come true—they have become masters of the land. People's-democratic rule has abolished landlordism and has given more than a million hectares of land to the poor and middle peasants. The state displays constant concern for mechanising agriculture. 220 machine and tractor stations have been set up and agriculture has received over 25,000 tractors and many other machines. The successes achieved in the industrialisation of the country are a firm basis for the further development of agriculture and elimination of the lag in agriculture. The Rumanian Workers' Party considers that at present the decisive link in the economic development of the country is the all-round development of agriculture which provides the population with food, and light industry

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People's-democratic Rumania is a firm link in the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the camp welded together by common ideology and unity of purpose. The Rumanian People's Republic, together with the peoples of all the countries of the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union, is carrying out a consistent and unwavering policy of upholding and strengthening peace, fighting for collective security in Europe, for a further relaxation of tension in international relations. The ten years of the existence of people's-democratic Rumania have been years of struggle waged by the Rumanian people for peace, against the instigators of war. The peoples of all countries highly value the contribution made by the new Rumania to the cause of peace. And the fact that the Rumanian People's Republic, as is the case with certain other democratic countries, is not as yet a member of Uno is due to the resistance offered by U.S. ruling circles and their allies.

The unbreakable fraternal friendship and unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all people's-democratic countries is a major factor in the struggle of the peoples for progress, for democracy and peace. Under the unconquerable banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the glorious Rumanian people, a militant people, builders of the new life, in the friendly family of free peoples are firmly marching along the road of Socialism towards further great victories.

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A fine life is being securely built up in the Rumania of today, a life for which the best people of the country heroically fought. That is why the Rumanian working people so enthusiastically greet their great holiday—the day when the Soviet soldiers together with the Rumanian soldiers and workers' detachments, led by the Communist Party, once and for all liberated the country from the yoke of fascism.

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The working people of new Rumania consider it to be their patriotic duty to mark the great holiday of liberation by fresh labour successes. Eloquent evidence of this is the mighty upsurge in socialist emulation that has embraced the entire country. The workers in the Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej Combinat in Hunedoara have not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled the pledges taken in honour of the holiday. On August 1 the rolling mill workers of this combinat were fulfilling the daily quotas for August 23. The mechanics in the Simeria Railway Depot saved fuel and lubricants to the value of 71,824 lei in July alone. Miners at the Lupeni mine considerably exceed their planned assignments. The teams of Gaiovschi, Sirop, Fazekas, Spinu and others daily cut from 50 to 100 per cent more coal than envisaged by the plan. During the first five days of August the miners of the second and third sectors of this mine produced 1,620 tons of coal above plan.

The whole country is preparing for the holiday. Builders of the V. I. Lenin hydro-electric scheme in the mountains are increasing labour productivity in honour of this day. In the floodlands of the River Prut where there were previously fetid, malarial swamps the peasants are gathering in rich harvests. In the "black gold" town of Ploesti the first mineral wool

factory, which was built two months ahead of schedule, is being put into commission. This factory was designed by Soviet specialists and provided with modern Soviet equipment. A new summer theatre is being opened in Craiova. New shops are being opened in thousands of villages, in which the peasants can now purchase goods for which they formerly used to go to the town.

The workers of enterprises producing mass-consumption goods are striving to turn out as many goods as possible above plan. By August 8 the workers in the Bucharest "Industria Bumbacului" factory had already produced 56,916 square metres of cotton fabrics above plan, nearly 700 kilograms of cotton and 882 kilograms of vicuna yarn, at the same time improving the quality and assortment. The Moldova Textile Combinat turned out 1,100 kilograms of cotton yarn and 46,981 square metres of cotton fabrics during the first few days of August. The Sandor Petöfi factory in Tirgu-Mures has produced 1,172 pairs of children's shoes and 1,088 pairs of children's boots above plan. The workers of the "Republica" clothing factory in the town of Stalin have made 2,421 autumn and spring coats and 1,170 winter coats above plan.

The working peasantry are exerting all their efforts to complete the field work in time. The toilers in the Zorleni state farm, who completed threshing and ploughing ten days ahead of schedule, are setting an example of high labour productivity; the collective farmers in the district of Salonta had threshed more than 70 per cent of the grain harvest by August 12.

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During the preparations for the national festival more dwelling houses and rest houses are being brought into use for the working people, gas and electricity services are being taken to many towns and workers' settlements.

On the occasion of the anniversary ten days of cultural activity are being held

throughout the country. Various ensembles and numerous amateur groups are staging concerts in halls and outdoors. The state dramatic and opera theatres are performing national and Soviet plays which enjoy particular success. Performances by artistes of the Philharmonic Society and symphony orchestras playing a "Cantata of Liberation" by Radu Dragan, the "Poem of Liberation" by A. Mendelssohn, and other symphonic works and choral songs written in honour of August 23 are being held in Bucharest, Cluj, Jassy, Tirgu-Mures. A new Rumanian film "The Sun Rises" which describes the heroic struggle of the working class for liberation of the country and ends with the stirring scene of the entry of the liberating Soviet Army in Bucharest has had a gala showing in the capital.

An exhibition of graphic art with almost 600 works by 200 artists has opened in the capital in honour of August 23. An exhibition of fine arts which will show the best works of the past ten years is about to open.

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Among the cultural events an outstanding role is played by the National Amateur Art Competition involving 146,000 members of choral, dance and dramatic groups and orchestras. The final of this competition will be a real festival of national culture.

Sportsmen are marking August 23 with numerous sports competitions and international sports rallies.

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Factories, villages and houses of culture are holding lectures and talks on the August 23 events, on our achievements over the past ten years and on Rumanian-Soviet friendship.

The profound love and confidence of the people in their Rumanian Workers' Party and the Government, the untiring and selfless labour for the well-being of the homeland, and the invaluable fraternal aid of the Soviet Union are sure guarantees of fresh successes of the Rumanian People's Republic in improving the life of the people and building Socialism.

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The Danish journal "Freed Denmark" carries an article entitled "For or Against Collective Security?". The article points out that the Soviet proposals for a system of collective security in Europe are distorted by Western agencies and the Danish press.

After World War II it was admitted, the article reads, that in the prewar period the Soviet Union had waged a struggle for collective security, an example which is to be followed. If the Western powers had given their support, the terrible second world war might have been averted.

Referring to the idea of the system of collective security in Europe "Freed Denmark" stresses that all peoples of Europe support the establishment of such a system.

The journal points out that it is necessary that the governments of the European countries, and above all of France and Britain, "should appraise Molotov's proposal on collective security in the light of the requirements of European security in the epoch of the H-bomb".

STATEMENT OF ARGENTINE PEACE COMMITTEE

The Argentine Peace Committee has released a statement welcoming the armistice in Indo-China. The statement reads that the cessation of the Indo-China war represents a big and historic success for the forces of peace. The results of the Geneva Conference show that negotiations, though sometimes long drawn-out and difficult, lead, given the will for peace among the peoples, to the maintenance of peace.

At a time when the U.S. policy of war is spreading to Latin America the imperialist danger for all our countries has, since the invasion of Guatemala, become acute.

Peace partisans in Argentina, the statement concludes, urge all patriots and peace-loving people to join the movement in defence of our sovereignty and democratic progress.

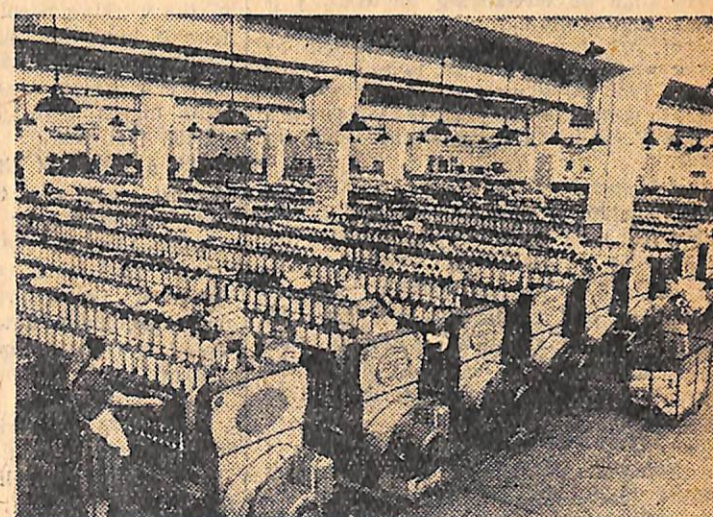
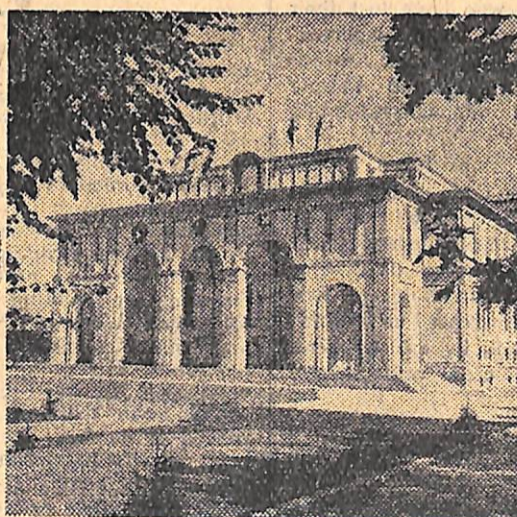
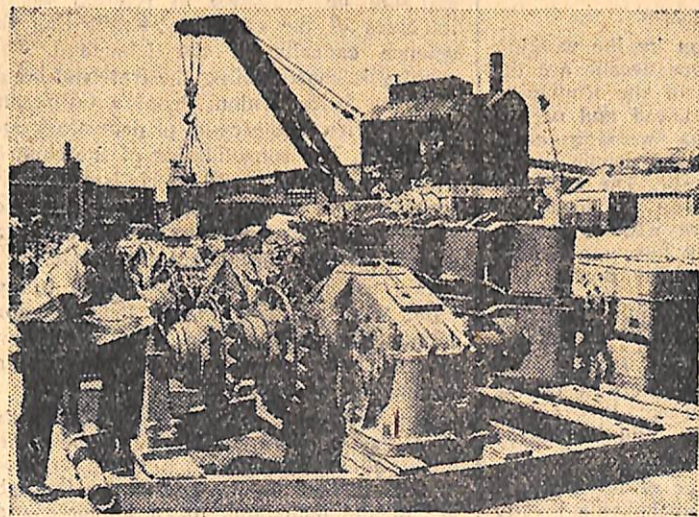
GERMAN PEOPLE HONOUR MEMORY OF ERNST THAELMANN

Working people in Germany and throughout the world are paying tribute to the memory of Ernst Thaelmann, beloved leader of the German working class, who was brutally murdered by the fascist butchers ten years ago on August 18, 1944, in the torture chambers of Buchenwald.

Ernst Thaelmann devoted his entire life to the struggle against fascism and imperialist war, for peace and happiness for the working people. With him at the head the Communist Party of Germany became a mass workers' party and selflessly fought

against the militarist policy of the German and other imperialists, for unshakable friendship with the great Soviet Union—bulwark of world peace—and for unity of action of the German working class.

Faithful to Ernst Thaelmann's behests the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany are now waging a staunch and consistent struggle against the revival of German militarism, for friendship between all peoples; for a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany.



In one decade of people's-democratic rule the Rumanian people have achieved remarkable success in economic and cultural upbuilding. Photos (from left to right): 1. Dispatch of oil equipment manufactured by the "1st of May" Combinat in Ploesti; 2. General view of the State Opera House opened in Bucharest in 1953; 3. A shop in the "Moldova" Textile Combinat in Botosani. The Combinat was built during people's rule and equipped with up-to-date machinery made in the USSR.

GREAT NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE

August 23 marks the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania by the heroic Soviet Army and the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship by the patriotic forces of our country, organised and directed by the Communist Party of Rumania. This day constitutes the dividing line between the cheerless past—centuries of exploitation and humiliation, backwardness and terrible poverty—and the new life of our people who today have found freedom and are confident of their strength, and who are the creators of their own well-being and happy future. August 23 marks the date when Rumania dropped out once and for all from the world system of imperialism, freeing the enormous revolutionary and creative force of our working people, who for the first time in their history have become a genuinely free people and the masters of their destiny.

The Communist Party of Rumania from the very first day of its existence waged a struggle to overthrow the regime of the bourgeoisie and landowners, for friendship with the great land of Socialism—the USSR, for the national and social emancipation of our people. In the grim years of World War II the Communist Party of Rumania, overcoming bloody terror, mobilised the broad masses for the struggle against fascism, for the withdrawal of Rumania from the anti-Soviet war, showing the masses that it was only with the help of the Soviet Union that the people of Rumania could gain freedom and independence. Under the favourable conditions created by the victorious offensive of the liberating Soviet Army, our Party, rallying around it the popular patriotic forces, prepared and carried through the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, and called on the Rumanian Army to turn its arms against the Hitlerite troops. In the last stage of the war the Rumanian Army, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, played an active part in the battles for the liberation of our homeland, for victory over fascism.

Our people will always be deeply and boundlessly grateful to the Soviet Union, the liberator and best friend of our country. Never will the great love our working people bear for the Soviet people die away—the great Soviet people, many of whose sons fought heroically and gave their lives for the freedom of our country. Our people are profoundly aware that their most valuable achievement, guarantee of the freedom and independence of our homeland, is friendship and indissoluble alliance with the great Soviet Union.

I.

After the liberation the working people of Rumania resolutely rejected the path of continued capitalist enslavement, that is of poverty and bloody exploitation, crises and unemployment and took firmly the road to Socialism, to a rise in the material and cultural level of the working people, to freedom and progress, the road indicated by the Party of the working class and the glorious experience of the Soviet Union. The working people realised that this was the sole path corresponding to their interests and strivings. The experience of the past ten years has proved the correctness of this wise policy of the Party.

The past ten years have been years of great revolutionary transformations in the life of the Rumanian people. Our history knows of no precedent when such enormous changes took place in such a brief space of time. During these ten years Rumania has been transformed from an enslaved and backward country into a free land with a flourishing economy and a genuinely democratic system.

One of the greatest achievements of the

the object of raising the standard of living of the working people. Having pointed out that it was necessary to continue to devote proper attention to the normal, unforced development of heavy industry and particularly of those branches with a firm raw material base, the meeting of the C.C. paid particular attention to the development of agriculture and industry producing consumer goods.

The development of industry during the past few years has led to a considerable growth in the numbers of the working class and to its social consciousness being enhanced. From an oppressed class with no rights, the working class has become the dominant class. Liberation from exploitation has released the creative initiative of the masses. Labour has become a matter of valour and heroism. Numerous advanced workers, renowned men and women of our homeland, the pride of our nation, have arisen from the ranks of the people. During the first three months of this year alone, 12,000 rationalisation and innovator proposals and proposals for technical improvements were introduced in industry, resulting in an annual saving of more than 134 million lei. This fact is striking proof of the loyalty of the working people to the cause of Socialism, which they consider to be their own personal cause and to which they devote all their strength and ability.

II.

Considerable transformations have taken place in agriculture during the past ten years. The agrarian reform abolished landlordism and gave the poor and middle peasants more than one million hectares of land. The age-old dream of the working peasant to become the master of the land he cultivates has thus come true.

The people's-democratic state constantly helps the working peasantry, in all ways, to increase agricultural production. During the years of the people's-democratic system (up to the first quarter of 1954) agriculture received more than 25,000 tractors, nearly 20,000 tractor-drawn ploughs, over 1,000 combines, more than 15,000 threshers and over 6,000 cultivators. The number of machine and tractor stations rose to 220 in 1953.

Having become convinced of the advantages of collective labour and thanks to the explanatory work conducted by the Party, a considerable number of the working peasantry have united voluntarily into 2,048 collective farms and 2,384 associations for joint cultivation of land. Many of these farms have attained brilliant results and have become real centres of attraction for the working peasantry. It is certainly not accidental that in those cases where work in the collective farms was well organised and where good results were achieved, the majority of the working peasantry have made applications to enter the collective farms, having become convinced that this is the only path which leads to well-being and happiness for the working peasantry.

Despite the achievements attained, the August 1953 meeting of the C.C. of the RWP emphasised that agriculture was lagging behind industry. At present one of the chief tasks of the Party and the Government in the sphere of economic construction is to organise a mighty upsurge of agriculture for obtaining an abundance of food with the object of steadily raising the standard of living of the working people.

At a recent meeting the C.C. of the RWP endorsed the draft directives for the Second Congress of the Party on develop-

Constantin Pirvulescu

Member, Political Bureau,
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Rumanian Workers' Party

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in 1952 the mortality rate in our country was 38.7 per cent lower than in 1938.

The people's-democratic system has provided all working people with the opportunity for education, for taking an interest in science and culture. Illiteracy has almost been eliminated in Rumania. The number of schools, institutes, theatres, cinemas, houses of culture and libraries has increased considerably. A new intelligentsia is arising from the ranks of the working people.

The successes achieved and the steps adopted recently with a view to a substantial rise in living standards within the next two or three years testify to the boundless concern displayed by the Party and the Government for man and his needs. The Party of the working class knows no more important task and no loftier goal than that of ensuring the well-being of the working people. The entire work of our Party and the Government, the entire cause of construction now under way in our country are subordinated to this goal.

The successes of the past decade in all spheres of life are a convincing testimony to the fact that the working class can run and build an advanced economy without the bourgeoisie, against the bourgeoisie and better than the bourgeoisie. They provide brilliant confirmation of the unquestionable superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. These achievements are based on the heroic labour of our people who are carrying out the Party policy, which aims at realising the loftiest aspirations of the people.

Of great importance for achieving these successes was and continues to be the powerful and constant disinterested assistance rendered by the Soviet Union as well as the aid given by the People's Democracies. This help redoubles our strength and makes us certain and confident of the victory of our cause. The sincere desire of the countries of the socialist camp to render all-round mutual assistance and to achieve a general economic advance is the basis of this co-operation.

IV.

The further consolidation of the people's-democratic state, as the main instrument for building Socialism and suppressing the resistance offered by the class enemy, is a matter of constant concern to the Rumanian Workers' Party. The unshakable basis of people's rule is the firm alliance of the working class and the working peasantry under the leadership of the working class. The fact that the people's-democratic state provides the broad masses with the opportunity of taking part in governing the state is one of its advantages over any capitalist state. Over 135,000 Deputies elected in December 1953 to the People's Councils are workers, working peasants and intellectuals, men and women loyal to the people, for whom the people's-democratic system has opened vistas of a new life by calling on them to take part in running social affairs with all their energies and initiative.

The strength of the people's-democratic state lies in the fact that the broad working masses take a direct and most active part in running the country, that they give all-round support to the implementation of the Party policy.

A new state apparatus linked with the

addition, apartments for another 50,000 families will be brought into occupation before 1955. As a result of better living conditions and improved medical services,

creatively applying them to the concrete conditions in Rumania, the Party has succeeded in bringing our people to great victories, to the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

Our Party is unconquerable, owing to its monolithic unity, owing to its firm ties with the broad working masses. The fact that a large number of the best sons of the people—workers, working peasants, advanced intellectuals—have of late applied for Party membership is a striking demonstration of the confidence of the masses in the Party, of their firm determination to spare no effort in realising the policy of the Party.

There will soon be an outstanding event in the life of our Party and the people—the Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party. This Congress will be a powerful witness to the rallying of the working people around the Party and its Central Committee. The Congress will discuss the report of the C.C., the directives for the development of agriculture within the next two or three years and the report on the amendments to the Party Rules.

The recently published draft of the amended Rules of the Rumanian Workers' Party is guided by the Lenin principles on the Party of a new type. The draft Rules specify that the Party should unite the most conscious and most advanced members of the working class, the working peasantry and intelligentsia.

The draft amended Rules point out that the chief task of the Rumanian Workers' Party at the present stage is the complete elimination of the exploitation of man by man and the building of a socialist society in the Rumanian People's Republic in order to ensure the fullest possible advance of the creative forces of the people and the all-round satisfaction of their material and cultural needs according to the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work". The final goal of the Party is the building of a classless Communist society.

The Congress will be preceded by wide discussion of the draft amended Rules and the draft directives for the development of agriculture, and by regional conferences which will help raise Party work to a new, higher plane, improve Party work in all fields of the national economy and particularly in agriculture.

The entire Party concentrates on the fulfilment of the tasks charted by the meeting of the C.C. of August 19-20, 1953, which envisage an increase in agricultural production and the output of mass-consumption goods and a rise in the standard of living of the working people. To this end it is essential to improve the work of all Party members and bodies and the Party apparatus, to strengthen collective leadership and inner-Party democracy, to develop self-criticism and criticism from below, to improve Party control and the help given to state and economic bodies, to indefatigably strengthen ties with the masses. Party and non-party activists who have been rallied by Party organisations are of great help, to their work and the number of such activists must be constantly increased.

The working people, headed by the Communists, are preparing to mark the Congress with further achievements. They are confident that the Party will continue to lead them firmly towards fresh remarkable victories.

VI.

The tenth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania provides an opportunity for summing up the results of the work and struggle of our free people during this period.

In Communist and Workers' Parties

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

The Party organisations in Peking admitted 10,000 new members in the past year. The same remarkable growth in the Party's ranks occurred in Tientsin where 8,694 new members were admitted and 280 new Party branches established. At present, the number of Party members in Tientsin is 6.6 times that registered in 1949. The Party membership in Shenyang (Mukden) has more than doubled since the end of 1952.

The overwhelming majority of the new members are workers. The Party organisation of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, for instance, has admitted more than 10,000 advanced iron and steel workers, and more than 6,200 innovators in Chungking joined the Party between July 1953 and May 1954. Among the building workers in Chengchow, Honan Province, the number of Party members has increased 13 times as compared with May 1953. There was only one Party member for every 500 workers in Chengchow city in May last year; now the ratio is 1 to 40. There are similar increases in the number of Party members among the building workers on the Han River Bridge construction site in Wuhan and in other areas of China.

EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany has published a decision on Party education work in the 1954-55 study year in which it sums up the results of the previous study year and lays down measures for improving Party education.

The new study year begins in October next and ends in May, 1955. Two types of study circles are being organised: circles for the general training of Party members and circles for studying the chief Marxist-Leninist classics.

The majority of Party members will study in the general training circles, into which, as was the case last year, Social Democratic workers and non-party people are also being drawn. The chief study materials in these general training circles will be the decision of the IVth Congress of the SUPG "Pathway to solving vital questions facing the German nation", "Programme for the national reunification of Germany", and the report of Comrade Max Reimann to the XIVth Plenum of the Central Board of the CPG.

SOLICITUDE FOR YOUNG MINERS IN POLAND

The Party branch of the "Bytom" mine (Poland) carries out a great deal of work among young workers who have just started in the mine. It ensures that special attention is paid to the young miners by the management and the trade union committee. On the initiative of the Party branch the trade union committee of the mine has appointed two experienced miners who familiarise the new workers with the character of their job and show them what to do to avoid accidents. The manager, the Party branch secretary and the chairman of

As a result of the widespread propaganda on the Party's general line during the transition period carried out in the past six months in the countryside, the political consciousness of the peasants has been greatly enhanced and they are becoming increasingly drawn to the Party. In Hunan Province alone, more than 22,800 peasants were admitted to the Party between the winter of 1953 and the spring of 1954. The new Party members are foremost workers in the mutual aid teams and agricultural producer co-operatives and a good number of them hold leading positions in these organisations.

In the areas inhabited by the national minorities, the ranks of the Party have also grown considerably. For example, in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region 39,950 advanced peasants have joined. By the end of March 1954, the total number of Party members in the Chuang National Autonomous Region in Kwangsi Province was more than twice that at the end of 1953. The Communists in that region have played a leading role in developing agricultural production in the mountainous districts and make a big contribution towards strengthening friendship among the people of different nationalities, towards strengthening their unity.

Party members who have previously studied the history of the CPSU and other comrades having sufficient theoretical training will attend the circles for studying the chief classics of Marxism-Leninism. The syllabus includes study of the following works: Karl Marx—"Value, Price and Profit", V. I. Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?", "The State and Revolution", "Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder", and also J. V. Stalin's works on the national-colonial question. Corresponding chapters in the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)—Short Course" and the theses "50 Years of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" will also be studied.

The Secretariat has instructed Party organisations to conduct systematically, first and foremost for factory workers and trade unionists, lectures on urgent political subjects, as well as lectures for Party activists. Lecture groups are being organised under the auspices of the Central Board of the CPG and the Lander Boards in order to carry out this task successfully.

young miners quickly master their trades. With this aim in view youth teams have been established in the levels and Party members from among the experienced and skilled miners allocated to work with them. Thanks to this the youth teams do their utmost and overfulfill their assignments. From among 340 young miners who have recently started work there, 180 do various jobs in the levels and 36 have become skilled coal-cutters.

The branch devotes much attention to the political education of young miners. It entrusts this work to the most mature

I.

After the liberation the working people of Rumania resolutely rejected the path of continued capitalist enslavement, that is of poverty and bloody exploitation, crises and unemployment and took firmly the road to Socialism, to a rise in the material and cultural level of the working people, to freedom and progress, the road indicated by the Party of the working class and the glorious experience of the Soviet Union. The working people realised that this was the sole path corresponding to their interests and strivings. The experience of the past ten years has proved the correctness of this wise policy of the Party.

The past ten years have been years of great revolutionary transformations in the life of the Rumanian people. Our history knows of no precedent when such enormous changes took place in such a brief space of time. During these ten years Rumania has been transformed from an enslaved and backward country into a free, land with a flourishing economy and a genuinely democratic system.

One of the greatest achievements of the working people is the winning of political power by the working class in alliance with the working peasantry.

Thanks to the heroic, selfless struggle of the working people we have been able in an unprecedented short period to restore the economy of our country, which suffered from the ravages of war, and set out on the path of abolishing the age-old backwardness inherited from former regimes. Socialist construction is developing in our country with a great upsurge. Dozens of factories and works, hundreds of enterprises have been reconstructed, enlarged and equipped with up-to-date machinery. In many formerly backward regions which had no industry of their own, such as Moldova, Oltenia, Dobrogea, numerous factories, some of them quite large, are springing up and bringing new life to whole districts and regions.

Since 1948, when the main means of production in industry were nationalised, the volume of industrial output has risen 3.5 times, exceeding by more than 2.5 times the highest level reached in the peak year of 1938. During the years of the rule of people's democracy output has substantially increased in all branches of industry. Compared with 1938 the output of oil increased 1.5 times, that of coal more than double and cement almost fourfold.

Whereas before the war Rumania imported a great deal of industrial equipment, we now have a developed machine-building industry that has been built up during the years of people's democracy. The machine-building industry in Rumania not only produces a large number of machines and equipment necessary for our factories, but also produces a certain amount for export.

The plan for electrifying the country is being successfully carried out. Towards the end of last year electricity generated by power stations was almost twice as much as in 1938. Now new power stations are under way, the largest of which will be the V. I. Lenin hydro-electric plant in Bicaz.

Great successes have been achieved in the production of mass-consumption goods. Compared with 1938, in 1953 twice the quantity of cotton fabrics was produced, the output of woollen fabrics increased 2.23 times and of leather footwear 2.28 times. New cotton and flax spinning mills, textile and clothing factories, mechanised bakeries, dairies, canning factories and so on have been built.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party held over August 19-20, 1953, having discussed the shortcomings in economic construction, adopted a number of measures aimed at eliminating the lag in agriculture and output of mass-consumption goods with

ages of collective labour and thanks to the explanatory work conducted by the Party, a considerable number of the working peasantry have united voluntarily into 2,048 collective farms and 2,384 associations for joint cultivation of land. Many of these farms have attained brilliant results and have become real centres of attraction for the working peasantry. It is certainly not accidental that in those cases where work in the collective farms was well organised and where good results were achieved, the majority of the working peasantry have made applications to enter the collective farms, having become convinced that this is the only path which leads to well-being and happiness for the working peasantry.

Despite the achievements attained, the August 1953 meeting of the C.C. of the RWP emphasised that agriculture was lagging behind industry. At present one of the chief tasks of the Party and the Government in the sphere of economic construction is to organise a mighty upsurge of agriculture for obtaining an abundance of food with the object of steadily raising the standard of living of the working people.

At a recent meeting the C.C. of the RWP endorsed the draft directives for the Second Congress of the Party on development of agriculture in the next two or three years. According to these directives, the area of land under the plough will be increased in 1956 to 10 million hectares, including 7,362,000 hectares to be sown to grain crops; a considerable increase in yields is also envisaged through the use of machines, advanced agrotechnical methods and so on. Great attention is being given to increasing livestock and the productivity of animal husbandry, which is a major task of the Party and the people.

With a view to developing agriculture a considerable quantity of agricultural machinery will be provided in 1955, including 1,975 "KD-35" tractors, about 2,000 "MTZ" tractors, 2,200 seeding machines and a great deal of other machinery. Capital investments in agriculture will increase considerably in 1955-56. The directives likewise envisage important measures for strengthening collective and state farms organisationally, economically and politically.

Success in developing agriculture depends on the consistent application of the principle of incentives for the working peasantry to increase farm and animal husbandry produce. With this in view the tax system and the procurement, contracting and purchasing arrangements were considerably improved.

The advance of agriculture is an important requisite for the further development and strengthening of the entire national economy and raising the standard of living of the people. The Party is rallying and organising the efforts of the whole working people for the fulfilment of this task.

III.

The achievements attained in the development of the national economy have resulted in an improvement in the living standards of the working people who have lost their fear of tomorrow, their fear of unemployment. In the first half of 1954 the average worker's income was more than 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

As a result of the steps taken by the August meeting of the C.C. of the Party, the working people in town and country bought 15.6 per cent more foodstuffs and 11 per cent more consumer goods than in the same period last year. Sales of food to the population have increased as follows: bread and bakery goods by 8.8 per cent, vegetable oil 54 per cent, confectionery 11 per cent, etc.

Some 375,000 working people will spend their holidays in the health resorts and 125,000 children will have their rest in children's sanatoria and pioneer camps. To improve housing conditions 1,730,000 square metres of dwelling space have been built between 1949 and 1953; in

democratic state, as the main instrument for building Socialism and suppressing the resistance offered by the class enemy, is a matter of constant concern to the Rumanian Workers' Party. The unshakable basis of people's rule is the firm alliance of the working class and the working peasantry under the leadership of the working class. The fact that the people's-democratic state provides the broad masses with the opportunity of taking part in governing the state is one of its advantages over any capitalist state. Over 135,000 Deputies elected in December 1953 to the People's Councils are workers, working peasants and intellectuals, men and women loyal to the people, for whom the people's-democratic system has opened vistas of a new life by calling on them to take part in running social affairs with all their energies and initiative.

The strength of the people's-democratic state lies in the fact that the broad working masses take a direct and most active part in running the country, that they give all-round support to the implementation of the Party policy.

A new state apparatus linked with the people and in the service of the people has been set up in the years of people's rule. The working people have promoted from their ranks numerous efficient leaders, who faithfully serve the interests of the working people.

People's Councils, which are the local bodies of state power, have of late improved their work and succeeded in drawing the broad masses, on a wider scale than ever before, into social activity, to the solution of the economic tasks facing the Councils.

People's law, a mighty factor for consolidating the people's-democratic system and for the protection of the gains and vital interests of the working people, has been strengthened. The reprieve and amnesty law recently adopted by the Grand National Assembly is further proof of the inviolable strength of the people's-democratic system.

Our achievements are arousing hatred and resistance on the part of the class enemy both internally and externally. To the manoeuvres of the hostile elements, however, are counterposed the granite unity of the Party, the Government and the people, the enhanced vigilance of the Party and state bodies and of all working people who are fully determined to uphold to the utmost the achievements of the years of people's democracy.

The Party and the Government display particular concern for ensuring the greater defence capacity of the homeland, and for strengthening our people's army which stands guard over peace and our independence and is a reliable defender of the revolutionary gains of the working people.

V.

The great victories won by the working people during this glorious decade are the result of the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the advanced and organised detachment of the working class and the leading force of the people in the Rumanian People's Republic. The Party of the working class has won the love and confidence of the entire working people by the selfless struggle it has waged from its inception, and particularly during this decade. Our working people see in the Rumanian Workers' Party the staunchest and most consistent fighter for man's happiness. The policy of the Party is the expression of the vital interests of the people, who therefore accept this policy, regard it as their cause and decisively fight for its implementation.

The inexhaustible source of the strength of the Party lies in its unshakable loyalty to the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Constantly learning from the historic experiences of the CPSU,

of the U.S.S.R., we will continue to envisage an increase in agricultural production and the output of mass-consumption goods and a rise in the standard of living of the working people. To this end it is essential to improve the work of all Party members and bodies and the Party apparatus, to strengthen collective leadership and inner-Party democracy, to develop self-criticism and criticism from below, to improve Party control and the help given to state and economic bodies, to indefatigably strengthen ties with the masses. Party and non-party activists who have been rallied by Party organisations are of great help to their work and the number of such activists must be constantly increased.

The working people, headed by the Communists, are preparing to mark the Congress with further achievements. They are confident that the Party will continue to lead them firmly towards fresh remarkable victories.

VI.

The tenth anniversary of the liberation of Rumania provides an opportunity for summing up the results of the work and struggle of our free people during this period. This outcome testifies to the stability and vitality of the people's-democratic system; it shows how great are the forces of the people who have become masters of their destinies and of what great achievements the people are capable in such a brief space of time. The successful building of Socialism in the countries of people's democracy has fully confirmed the brilliant words of Lenin: "...only under Socialism will a rapid, genuine, really mass forward movement, embracing first the majority and then the whole of the population, commence in all spheres of social and personal life."

To the peoples suffering in imperialist bondage the example of the people's-democratic countries is an inspiration in their struggles for freedom and national independence, for peace and democracy.

Ten years ago our country was a blind tool in the hands of sanguinary German fascism. Owing to the liberation of the country by the Soviet Union we can now be proud that the Rumanian People's Republic stands in the camp of Socialism and in the front ranks of the fighters for lasting peace, against the aggressive imperialist forces. The policy of peace and co-operation between the peoples that is pursued by our country corresponds to the interests and desire of the entire people. Our people long for peace and are fighting for peace because they want to build a new life, a better and better life, because they deeply love their free homeland with all its wealth and beauties. Our people, in common with all peace-loving peoples, are fighting in the name of peace and life to frustrate the aggressive designs of imperialist circles, to relax international tension and ensure a peaceful settlement of all controversial issues and extension of economic ties between all states. At the same time the working people in our country are stepping up vigilance in relation to the intrigues of the enemy, strengthening the defence capacity of the homeland. Our country is consolidating the fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union, People's China and all countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism. The consolidation of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is the greatest gain of the peoples; the might of this camp guarantees the victory of peace and democracy throughout the world.

Our people are fully determined to uphold, with all their might, their freedom and national independence, their revolutionary achievements of the past ten years against all attempts at infringement.

The Rumanian people are meeting the great day of liberation of their country with unshakable determination to spare no effort in work and in the struggle for the flourishing of the homeland, for a higher standard of living for the working people, in the struggle for the defence of peace, for the victory of Socialism in our country.

Social-Democratic workers and non-party people are also being drawn. The chief study materials in these general training circles will be the decision of the IVth Congress of the SUPG "Pathway to solving vital questions facing the German nation", "Programme for the national reunification of Germany", and the report of Comrade Max Reimann to the XIVth Plenum of the Central Board of the CPG.

SOLICITUDE FOR YOUNG MINERS IN POLAND

The Party branch of the "Bytom" mine (Poland) carries out a great deal of work among young workers who have just started in the mine. It ensures that special attention is paid to the young miners by the management and the trade union committee. On the initiative of the Party branch the trade union committee of the mine has appointed two experienced miners who familiarise the new workers with the character of their job and show them what to do to avoid accidents. The manager, the Party branch secretary and the chairman of the trade union committee have frequent talks with each new worker.

The Party branch together with the management of the mine see to it that the

young miners quickly master their trades. With this aim in view youth teams have been established in the levels and Party members from among the experienced and skilled miners allocated to work with them. Thanks to this the youth teams do their utmost and overfulfil their assignments. From among 340 young miners who have recently started work there, 180 do various jobs in the levels and 36 have become skilled coal-cutters.

The branch devotes much attention to the political education of young miners. It entrusts this work to the most mature members. As a result many young miners have joined the Polish United Workers' Party or the Union of Polish Youth.

NEW JOURNAL OF C.C., COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

As from September 15, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will publish a new journal entitled "Party Life".

The journal will elucidate the main questions of the policy of the Party and the

Government, together with questions of Party and organisational upbuilding; it will feature articles dealing with ideological and theoretical problems and the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The journal will appear twice monthly.

STRUGGLE FOR VITAL NEEDS OF WORKING PEOPLE

FROM EXPERIENCE OF LOCAL BRANCH OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

After the conference of the "Lo Sardo" Party section in Palermo our local branch was faced with the problem of finding ways and means of coping with the political and organisational tasks set by the conference. We had to work out practical measures which, while proceeding from the general line of the Party, would take account of the vital demands of the people in our locality. This question was raised at the first meeting of our branch after the conference. The meeting discussed and adopted the plan of work which became the basis of our entire activity.

The proposal for the acquisition of a branch banner was enthusiastically hailed and put into effect. Although the question of finding suitable premises to enable the branch to carry out permanent work was a more difficult one, as a result of the efforts of many Party members these were obtained and equipped.

The group organisers were promptly appointed and began drawing new members into the Party and collecting membership dues. The branch leaders now visit the families of the Party members both at times of family celebrations and on occasions when they are stricken by some misfortune. Ever since they began to do this our branch has gained in strength and the friendship between the members has become firmer.

The branch has already had its first successes as regards sales of Party publications, too. Each Sunday we sell 40 copies of "Unita" and dozens of copies of other Party newspapers and magazines in our locality. The Party members have been holding individual and group talks, house meetings and small rallies with the object of explaining to all people in our area the danger emanating from the H-bomb and EDC and the need to wage a fight against them. This activity has met with the widest support among the population.

The need to study the vital needs of the population in our locality was the main question discussed at the second branch meeting. The primary problem agitating the people is housing. The majority of the population live in slums without sunlight, fresh air and even water. Each room has six, seven or even more dwellers. The local housing plan, which is in the hands of speculators, provides for the transfer of the inhabitants of the Capo district to outlying suburbs and villages where they will have to pay higher rents. The majority of the people of our locality are small handicraftsmen and shopkeepers who live in dire straits as their work is of a seasonal character and comes to a standstill in winter. They do not want to and cannot move to another area where they have no roots.

With this in mind we advanced the slogan "the Capo district must belong to its inhabitants" and launched a campaign to secure homes in our locality.

We are conducting mass agitation work and doing our best to force the municipal council in Palermo and the Regional Parliament of Sicily to carry out housing construction in the Capo district and stop the removal of the inhabitants to distant suburbs and villages.

If we organise our work and struggle in a proper way, we shall not only succeed in getting our homes built or repaired in this locality but also in winning increased confidence in our Party, as was the case in the elections on June 7, 1953, when our Party polled 4,000 votes in the district (equal to the Party's vote in the whole of Palermo in 1946) as a result of successful work.

Andrea CASTRINUOVO
Secretary of the Maniaci branch,
"Lo Sardo" section, Palermo

Session of Central People's Government Council, People's Republic of China

The enlarged 33rd session of the Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China, held on August 11, heard a report on the international situation by Chou En-lai, Premier of the Government Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

Beginning his report Chou En-lai stressed that the People's Republic of China, from the time it was founded, had repeatedly declared its readiness to establish and develop diplomatic relations with any country on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, and had in international affairs worked with steady perseverance for the noble objectives of world peace and progress of mankind. He drew attention to the fact that of late the U.S.A. had stepped up subversive activity against peace in Asia.

It is therefore necessary, said Chou En-lai, to thwart the designs of the United States aggressive circles for creating new tension and to administer defeat after defeat to their aggressive policy if peace and security in Asia and all over the world are to be safeguarded.

Pointing to the tremendous success of the Geneva Conference in the cause of restoring peace in Indo-China, he said that the nations concerned must jointly ensure the thorough realisation of the agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China and resolutely oppose the schemes of the United States aggressive circles to undermine the Geneva agreements by engineering the organisation of a so-called South-East Asia defence bloc.

Chou En-lai stressed that the Chinese people are as much concerned about peace in Europe as about peace in Asia. Once a system of collective security in Europe is established, it will contribute towards safeguarding not only the peace of Europe but also the peace of Asia and of the world.

Concluding his report Chou En-lai dwelt on the policies pursued by U.S. aggressive circles in relation to the People's Republic of China.

U.S. aggressive circles, Chou En-lai said, have continually attempted to carry out armed intervention and to pose the threat of war against China from three fronts, namely, Taiwan, Korea and Indo-China. Now the Korean armistice and the restoration of peace in Indo-China have brought about a gradual reduction of tension in Asia, and precisely because of this the United States aggressive circles, for the purpose of creating new tension, are seeking to extend armed intervention by more intensive use of the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group, fugitive on Taiwan, for carrying on a war of harassment and destruction against our mainland and coastal areas.

The Government of the People's Republic of China declares once again that Taiwan is an integral part of Chinese territory, that its occupation by the U.S.A. is utterly intolerable and that it is equally intolerable to have it placed under Uno trusteeship. The liberation of Taiwan is a sovereign right and the internal affair of China; we will brook no foreign interference. Any treaties concluded between the United States Government and the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group entrenched on Taiwan would be illegal and without any validity. If any foreign aggressors

ous Chiang Kai-shek group and their armed intervention, the United States aggressive circles not only infringe upon our territorial integrity and sovereignty and interfere in our internal affairs, but also increase the threat of war in the Far East and heighten international tension, thus preventing China and other countries from enjoying the benefits of peace.

In order that international tension may be further eased, he stressed, in order that the peace secured through the armistice in Indo-China may be consolidated and extended and that the five principles of peaceful co-existence may be carried through, it is imperative that the People's Republic of China liberate Taiwan and liquidate the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group.

The struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan is a struggle in defence of world peace.

The liberation of Taiwan is a glorious, historic mission of the Chinese people. Only by liberating Taiwan from the rule of the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group, only by fulfilling this glorious task, will we achieve complete unification of our great motherland, will we win complete victory in the great cause of liberating the Chinese people, will we further safeguard the peace and security of Asia and the world.

After discussion the Central People's Government Council adopted a resolution endorsing Chou En-lai's report on the international situation.

The Central People's Government welcomes the various agreements reached at the Geneva Conference concerning the restoration of peace in Indo-China and is desirous of ensuring with those countries concerned the thorough execution of these agreements.

The Central People's Government agrees with the joint statement issued by the Prime Ministers of China and India on June 28, 1954, and the joint statement issued by the Prime Ministers of China and Burma on June 29, 1954; and is of the view that the five principles set forth in these two statements—mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-aggression; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence—should apply to the relations between China and the various nations in Asia and the world.

The Central People's Government supports the proposal put forward by the Government of the Soviet Union on July 24, 1954, for a conference of European states, as well as the proposal put forward on August 4, 1954, for a conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, France, Britain and the United States; it approves the setting up of a collective security system in Europe in order to safeguard peace in Europe and the world.

The Central People's Government calls upon the people of the whole country and the Chinese People's Liberation Army to strengthen their work in all respects and strive for the liberation of Taiwan and the extermination of the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique so as to fulfil finally the sacred cause of liberation of the Chinese people.

Those present at the session unani-

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND FIGHT AGAINST REVIVAL OF GERMAN MILITARISM

Ten years ago, in August 1944, Paris, in revolt, rose in arms and won its freedom. In the glorious week from August 18 to 25 the people of Paris opened the decisive stage of the battle for the liberation of the whole of France from the Hitler yoke.

The liberation struggle waged by the French people in August and September 1944 cannot be understood in isolation from the fight against nazism in the preceding years. It was not a spontaneous and unexpected uprising. The entire people entered the battle which was prepared and organised throughout the grim years of nazi reaction. The events of August 1944 are most closely linked with the whole history of the Resistance Movement of the French people of whom Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos, on behalf of the Communist Party, declared in July, 1940: "Never will such a great people as ours become a people of slaves." The Resistance Movement resulted in the battles of 1944.

It was in this fight for national independence that the French people united. They rallied round the working class which in its overwhelming majority, as even one of the bourgeois writers admitted, had always remained faithful to their violated country. This fight exposes those who, blinded by class hatred, try to counterpose the national interests of France to the interests of the great homeland of Socialism. In its issue of July 2, 1941, the newspaper "L'Humanité" wrote the absolute truth, later confirmed by victory: "Not a man, not a sou, not a single effort for Hitler's criminal war against the USSR, because the victory of the USSR will liberate France."

At that time there were, as there are now, certain ruling circles who, because of their anti-Sovietism, sacrificed France to the "world domination" for which Hitler strived in a way that is applauded today by the propagandists of the U.S. State Department.

However, nothing could prevent our people from uniting and fighting. "L'Humanité" of November 27, 1942, said this, recommending "rejection of advice to 'wait-and-see'" because for the French people the task is not to wait until someone comes to liberate them. They must themselves work for their liberation.

The struggle of the French people assumed even greater proportions, their military actions increased. According to the miserly estimation of the Anglo-American Command, the action of the French Resistance Movement was equal to the operations of 15 mobilised divisions. But for the whole people national liberation was inseparable from national uprising. It was precisely in this spirit that the last stage of the battle in France was approached.

In June, 1944, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party declared: "Each Communist must take a leading part in the war and draw the masses into it. In every block, every village and every factory, whatever the cost, we must unite, arm and fight. Such is the motto of every patriot. Such is the slogan which must guide the thoughts and kindle a flame in the heart of every Communist."

Fighting began in Corsica and Brittany, in the Alps and the Central Plateau, in factories and mines in the north and east. Whole regions were liberated. In the West the advance of the allied armies was slow,

although the invader's forces were weakening as a result of the decisive blows dealt by the glorious Soviet Army from Stalin-grad to the Oder.

Truth demands it to be said that among certain circles of the Western allies were those who were not at all concerned about the liberation of Paris. Negotiations took place between the Command of the Hitler troops and the representatives of the American military authorities which ended on August 15 and 16, 1944. An agent of the 2nd Bureau of the "French Forces of the Interior" reported from the Hotel Majestic (headquarters of the Hitler administration in Paris) that "in implementation of the agreement which has just been concluded, the withdrawal of the German troops will be co-ordinated with the arrival of the American army in such a way that not a single town is left without occupation troops".

But the working class and the people of Paris decided otherwise... In the end it is always the people who decide. At the call of their Communist Party, directing them in battle, the working class went into action to deal the final and decisive blows at the Hitler troops occupying the capital.

Paris was saved by its fighters and its patriotic working people. On August 21 and 22 Paris began its defence. Barricades were put up everywhere, transforming the city into a trap for any tanks that ventured into it. The entire people rose up in battle. All the pavingstones were taken up from the streets within an hour; women, children, the inhabitants of entire streets put up barricades on which sandbags and the most diverse objects were piled up; there was no longer any room for the occupationists in the town. In accordance with deeply laid plans effective barrages were put up on the roads. Several Hitlerite attempts at retaliation were repulsed.

On August 23 the occupying forces were blocked and isolated.

On August 24 they suffered heavy blows and were forced to dig themselves in.

On August 25, at 10 o'clock, the Staff of the "French Forces of the Interior" gave the order for a general offensive against the occupationists who were concentrated at several strong points. At night, Colonel Fabien and his FTP (partisan forces) launched a victorious assault on the Place de la République. Paris was in fact liberated.

Von Choltitz, Commander of the Hitler troops in Paris, unconditionally surrendered to Colonel Rol Tanguy, a metal worker who was in command of the "French Forces of the Interior" in the Paris district and to General Leclerc whose division participated in the last liberation battles.

The enemy had not yet been chased off the whole of French soil; following the example of the heroic liberators of the capital, hundreds of thousands of voluntary fighters with arms in hand fought in Brittany, Marseilles and Lyons, in Savoy and the Central Plateau, in Languedoc and Morvan. They dealt blows that soon forced the invader to withdraw from the whole of France.

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Maurice Kriegel-Valrimont
Member, Central Committee,
French Communist Party

disband the "French Forces of the Interior"—the forces of the people—almost immediately. Due to insufficient solidarity at the base and above all, due to the absence of Liberation Committees elected and controlled by the masses, these leaders managed to break the patriotic unity achieved in the struggle for the liberation of France.

However, the people of Paris and of the entire country have not forgotten and commemorate the tenth anniversary of their liberation in an atmosphere of such broad unity as has not been achieved for many years past.

In 1954 things are not the same as they were in 1944. However, in this month of August, it is necessary to ponder over the fact that should the EDC treaty be ratified, nothing, absolutely nothing, would stand in the way of von Choltitz, once taken prisoner in Paris, coming back here and taking command. The sons of those who sacrificed their lives for the liberation, of those who were killed by von Choltitz, the sons of those who were tortured in Mont Valérien, who were shot in the Bois de Boulogne or tortured in the cellars of the Gestapo would find themselves under the command of the assassins of their fathers. But this cannot be, it shall not be. The people in Paris and in France are not willing to present their executioners with weapons. They will never let those who direct French policy yield to the pressure of U.S. aggressive circles who want the French Parliament to ratify the EDC treaty before it goes into recess.

This is why, despite the holiday period, the struggle for the rejection of the EDC treaty has assumed a new and immense scale in our country on the eve of the Parliamentary debate scheduled for August 28. Workers, peasants and intellectual circles are addressing innumerable petitions and resolutions to Ministers and Deputies, demanding the rejection of any rearmament of the German militarists. Hundreds of municipal councils are also raising their voices against EDC. Recently well-known French professors and teachers in higher education establishments signed an appeal which stressed that "it is impossible that after less than a decade after her liberation, France should, of her own free will, offer her executioner the hegemony of Europe, thus becoming a voluntary party to her own downfall". This has also been affirmed by 47 personalities of the Resistance Movement who represent all political trends and all tendencies.

This broad popular movement has had its first repercussion in the National Assembly, which decided, by an enormous majority, to postpone the revision of the Constitution, which would have facilitated the manoeuvres of those who advocate the rearmament of Adenauer Germany.

However, the deadly menace threatening France, should Parliament ratify the EDC treaty, is more serious than ever before, as is proved by the decision of the Prime Minister to seek a vote of confidence at the end of the debates.

In a statement published on August 15, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party called on all patriots to unite and take action to avert the danger that menaced the homeland and peace.

"The European Defence Community", the statement emphasises, "would signify the division of Germany and Europe for a lengthy period. It would signify the creation of a military bloc under the control of those Germans who do not accept the borders fixed at Potsdam by the victors in the anti-Hitler war. It would mean a rapid course towards a new world war in the interests of the German revenge-seekers. The EDC would signify a new and decisive blow to the independence of France. It would mean the economic, military and political domination of Krupp's Germany over this little Europe of reaction and the Vatican, in which France would lose the right to exist as a nation..."

"In attempting the impossible task of justifying themselves in the eyes of the French people, the Government and other advocates of the rearmament of Germany assert that this rearmament is inevitable. The contrary is true. If France says 'no' it will be impossible to rearm the German revanchists. In addition, the Soviet proposals for a new conference offer the possibility of finding peaceful solutions which would exclude the rearmament of Germany, would respect the national interests of France, create conditions for a lasting rapprochement between the French and German peoples and correspond to the requirements of security of all European countries."

Now our people are demanding that the EDC treaty be categorically rejected and that the proposals of the Soviet Government aimed at ensuring security for all European nations be accepted.

In order to avert the menace to peace and security of France and the whole of Europe, it is essential to prevent any possibility of the aggression of German militarism being repeated. The formation of a general European system of collective security would considerably facilitate the solving of the German problem, would help to reunite Germany into a peace-loving, independent and democratic state and would thereby prevent the revival of a hotbed of war in the heart of Europe, which would be the inevitable outcome of a resurgence of German militarism.

It is possible to live in peace with Germany—something which is desired by all French men and women—only if the aggressive forces, dealers in munitions and successors of Hitler, the Bonn revanchists, are prevented from taking up arms once again.

France can live a free life and play her role only if she secures her national independence. National independence can only be secured through the unification of all national and democratic forces for which working-class unity is a necessary condition.

The XIIIth Congress of our Party has broadly elucidated all these problems. As was the case in the liberation struggle, the party of the working class has taken the banner of freedoms and the banner of France into its hands; it is the main leading force of the national and democratic movement.

In 1954, after the cease-fire in Indo-China, a great victory for the forces of peace, French men and women must take an active part in a bold struggle to ensure the security of their country and the whole of Europe, in conditions of respect for the rights of all peoples, including the German people, struggle to ensure that the defeated nazis never again have the opportunity to embark on their predatory and enslaving actions.

U.S. aggressive circles, Chou En-lai said, have continually attempted to carry out armed intervention and to pose the threat of war against China from three fronts, namely, Taiwan, Korea and Indo-China. Now the Korean armistice and the restoration of peace in Indo-China have brought about a gradual reduction of tension in Asia, and precisely because of this the United States aggressive circles, for the purpose of creating new tension, are seeking to extend armed intervention by more intensive use of the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group, fugitive on Taiwan, for carrying on a war of harassment and destruction against our mainland and coastal areas.

The Government of the People's Republic of China declares once again that Taiwan is an integral part of Chinese territory, that its occupation by the U.S.A. is utterly intolerable and that it is equally intolerable to have it placed under Uno trusteeship. The liberation of Taiwan is a sovereign right and the internal affair of China; we will brook no foreign interference. Any treaties concluded between the United States Government and the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group entrenched on Taiwan would be illegal and without any validity whatever. If any foreign aggressors dare to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan, if they dare to infringe upon our sovereignty and violate our territorial integrity, if they dare to interfere in our internal affairs, they must take upon themselves all the grave consequences of such acts of aggression.

It should be pointed out, Chou En-lai said, that in continuing their occupation of Taiwan, their protection of the traitor-

view that the principles set forth in these two statements—mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; non-aggression; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence—should apply to the relations between China and the various nations in Asia and the world.

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Those present at the session unanimously adopted a resolution for convening the first session of the All-China Conference of People's Representatives of the first convocation and confirmed the appointments and transfers put forward for consideration.

It was decided to hold the first session of the All-China Conference of People's Representatives on September 15, 1954.

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Wretched Conditions of Thai Working People

Inflation is intensifying and taxes are soaring in Thailand. The cost of living, even according to the official, obviously underestimated data, has increased almost 18 times compared with 1939.

Alongside soaring prices for bare necessities, railway and city transport fares

have risen. Bus fares, for instance, have gone up from 20 to 30 satang.

Even the Thai statesmen are forced to admit the low level of living standards. "Everyone's income", Premier Pibun Songgram said in one of his statements, "is still low. So far most of the people live in temporary bamboo huts covered with

leaves; their food and clothes are the same as those of peoples in backward countries."

There is no free medical aid, no pensions and no Labour Code.

Labour conditions are extremely hard. The factories have no ventilation, no safeguards against accidents and drinking

water is not available. As a rule the enterprises have no windows and lighting is poor.

The dire plight of the working people is a direct result of the war policy pursued by the Pibun Songgram Government and of the conversion of the country into a military base for U.S. imperialists.

Against U.S. Domination in Britain

Every observer of the British political scene at the present time is forced to comment on the widespread opposition to the policy and actions of the United States imperialists. Amongst all sections of the population the sharpest expressions of opinion can be heard directed against the American rulers.

This growing opposition arises from an increasing understanding amongst the British people of the terrible dangers which United States domination means for Britain.

There are four aspects of American domination which make it clear that a major task of the progressive forces in Britain is to bring it to an end, and on which the feeling of the British people is particularly strong.

Military occupation of Britain and its transformation into a U.S. military base

One of the greatest crimes committed by the British rulers against the national interests was their agreement to the occupation of Britain by the American airforce. Not only did they not resist this: they even surprised the Americans by their anxiety to surrender the national independence of Britain. The American Secretary of the Navy at the time, Forrestal, recorded in his Diary (since published) that the British Labour Government's reaction to the proposal to send two groups of bombers to Britain in 1948 was favourable "somewhat to the surprise of the Americans".

So incredulous were the Americans that they asked their Ambassador to enquire of the British Foreign Secretary, Bevin, "whether he had fully explored and considered the effect of these two groups (of bombers) in Britain upon British public opinion".

Government leaders assured the people that the U.S. bombers were coming "for training purposes". But once they came they stayed, and their numbers were added to until today there are over 50,000 Americans in Britain, occupying nearly 40 aerodromes and bases.

The people have strong grounds for their fears of what this can mean for Britain, and even Churchill was compelled to announce on the setting up of the American air bases under the Labour Government: "We, the Tories, supported the Government. I must say, however, that no more formidable step has ever been taken in time of peace by any Government that I can remember, nor one that would be more certain to put us in the front line should war ever come."

Thus on the admission of the present Prime Minister himself, the presence of the American troops here not only does not safeguard the security of Britain—it is the greatest possible menace to Britain's security because it would place us in the front line in any future war.

★
George Matthews
Assistant General Secretary,
Communist Party of Great Britain
★ ★

Public concern with this position was increased enormously by the American hydrogen-bomb explosions in the Pacific, which brought home to millions of people the appalling consequences for Britain of being America's advanced atom and hydrogen-bomb base.

The presence of the American troops in Britain not only involves future dangers—it is an immediate and constantly-increasing menace to the British people and a heavy burden on them. Recently it was announced that Britain was to contribute £96 million towards the cost and upkeep of the American bases in Britain. Until now only nations defeated in war have had to pay for the privilege of being occupied by the troops of the victorious power. Thus Britain's rulers have sunk to new depths in agreeing to such a shameful position without the slightest hesitation.

The behaviour of the American troops is a further cause for intense resentment against the occupation.

Here are some headlines from British newspapers over the past year: "Yanks Threw Doctor from Car"; "U.S. Airman Accused of Murder"; "Seventy Thousand Illegitimate G. I. Babies in Britain"; "G.I.s. Ignore Road Law Say M.P.s."; "U.S. Airman Threw Typist into Ditch After Dance"; "G.I.s Blamed for Gun Sales".

The Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P., stated in the House of Commons that an increasing number of British unmarried mothers of children fathered by American servicemen were suffering injustice and hardship and in one American camp alone a

Church of England organisation had said that this year so far 69 cases had been brought to its attention.

Until now, no American serviceman could be brought before a British Court and made to pay an allowance in respect of illegitimate children. Even under the new Visiting Forces Act, it will still be possible for American Servicemen to evade their responsibilities by getting themselves sent back to America if they commit a breach of British law.

These experiences of the American occupation account for the growing demand that the American troops and aircraft should be sent back home. Many working-class organisations have expressed this view in resolutions. In some of the principal "occupied areas", such as East Anglia and the South Midlands, broad organisations have been established, uniting people of widely differing political and religious views in the struggle for national independence. Such prominent Church leaders as Dr. Donald Soper, President of the Methodist Conference, have expressed concern about the position. Dr. Soper declared recently that Britain was in many ways an occupied country and that "America today is pursuing power politics quite ruthlessly".

American attacks on Britain's economic position

The fight against American domination is also expressing itself in the demand for a complete ending of the American-imposed bans on trade with the countries of the democratic camp.

So strong is this feeling, not only in the working-class movement but amongst business circles too, that last February even Churchill had to declare, in relation to the regulations restricting East-West

trade, that "a substantial relaxation would undoubtedly be beneficial".

The U.S. immediately reacted by strongly objecting to his statement.

However, the pressure for East-West trade has grown tremendously in the past year. Delegations of businessmen have visited Moscow and East Berlin to discuss trade with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, and very large contracts have already been signed. They include a £6 million contract for fishing trawlers and a £7 million contract for textile machinery, which have received a very warm welcome from the workers in these industries.

But the British Government still shows great reluctance to encourage East-West trade to the full. Mr. Harold Wilson, former President of the Board of Trade, warned in Parliament in March that employment in Britain "would be sacrificed to the Government's fears of discredited demagogues in the U.S. Senate".

Mr. J. B. Scott, leader of an important delegation of businessmen to the Soviet Union, has pointed out that the Soviet Minister of Trade offered Britain £400 millions worth of trade, but that so far only £50 millions worth had been agreed on, and he demanded that something should be done to increase trade between Britain and the Soviet Union.

How harmful the U.S.-imposed restrictions have been is shown by the fact that Britain's trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe only amounted to £26 millions in 1953, whereas in 1948 it was to the value of £49,500,000. The reluctance of the British Government to facilitate an increase in East-West trade is shown by the figures given in Parliament in May, which revealed that although in the previous six months British exporters had applied for licences to sell more than £32 millions worth of machine tools, electrical equipment and metals to the Soviet Union

and China, less than £4 millions worth of licences had been granted.

Last year a large number of National Trade Union Conferences went on record for the full development of East-West trade, including the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, the Electrical Trades Union, the Civil Service Union, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

This year the pressure for increased trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is being kept up. The following National Conferences have already passed resolutions in support of East-West trade: the Scottish Trades Union Congress, the Women's Co-operative Guild Congress, the Electrical Trades Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the South Wales Miners, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers and the Co-operative Party.

American attacks on Britain's economic position are not confined to restricting British trade. Direct American penetration into Britain is considerable. 30 of the largest U.S. Corporations have direct investments in British industry, including General Motors, Fords, Woolworths, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

American penetration into the British Empire is even more striking. In 1951 Britain was for the first time displaced by the U.S. as the principal source of Indian imports. Three-fifths of U.S. overseas capital holdings in 1950 were in the British Empire or other Western European Empires. In Canada, U.S. investments are four times those of Britain. Australia and New Zealand are increasingly coming under American influence, which is also extending in Pakistan and the Middle East.

(Continued on page 4)

Legislative Hitlerism in U.S.A.

Orgy of fascist reaction and police outrages in U.S.A.

On August 12, the U.S. Senate, in direct violation of the Constitution, approved a bill outlawing the Communist Party of the U.S.A. The Senate measure provides a big fine or a five-year jail sentence for anybody who is a member of the Communist Party.

On August 16, the House of Representatives endorsed in its turn a bill providing for a ban on the Communist Party; this bill had the support of the Government.

While the bill carried by the Senate declares membership of the Communist Party to be a crime, the bill adopted by the House of Representatives bans the Communist Party as a juridical organisation and deprives it of all juridical rights.

One cannot but note that the bill adopted by the House of Representatives, as well as that passed by the Senate, is aimed at the destruction of progressive trade unions and other organisations which are classed as organisations "under Communist domination".

Some questions naturally arise, such as: What can explain the appearance of these bills which mean the intensification of fascist reaction in the U.S.A.? What is the real purpose of the out-and-out reactionary anti-Communist crusade? Who is interested in crushing the progressive, democratic movement in the U.S.A.?

Quite obviously, the crusade of American reaction against the Communist Party is not fortuitous. It is directly connected with the preparations of the U.S. imperialists for a new world war. It was instigated by the most aggressive quarters in the U.S.A. It is precisely for the purpose of giving themselves full rein within the country that the U.S. ruling circles are day by day stepping up the offensive against the democratic forces. Their main blow is spearheaded against the Communist Party, the vanguard detachment of the working class and the democratic forces of the country, loyal and courageous defender of all the oppressed, staunch and consistent fighter for peace and democracy, for the vital interests of the working people.

It is also noteworthy that the intensification of fascist reaction in the U.S.A. coincides with the approach of the Congress elections which are to be held early in November. It is not difficult to realise that the ruling Republican Party is doing everything it can to ensure victory for itself. This is confirmed by the "Magazine of Wall Street" which wrote that the Republican Party could not permit defeat at the November election as in this event it would once more, and possibly for a

very long time, be thrown into the shadows from whence it had at last emerged. Every Republican politician naturally shudders at this thought.

Unwilling to recognise the changes that have taken place since World War II and the new correlation of forces on the international arena, the Washington politicians exert tremendous efforts to reverse the onward march of history and to prepare a war for world domination. American reaction brutally makes short work of progressive organisations and personalities of our time. It is conducting a shameful witch-hunt of all those who think differently, organising legal persecution and throwing quite innocent people into prison. As was cynically admitted by Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 115 active Communist leaders have been arrested and arraigned in the U.S.A. since 1949 under the Smith Act.

The arrests, and framed trials of Communists for their ideas and convictions have become a common phenomenon in American life. They are carried on systematically up and down the country, in all States. Hardly was the trial of five Communist leaders in St. Louis over when the indictment of 7 Communist leaders in Connecticut and 9 Communist leaders in Pennsylvania was announced. As reported by Associated Press on August 2 in one day the FBI arrested Arthur Bary, Chairman of the Communist Party in Colorado, and his wife Anna Bary, Lewis Martin Johnson and Patricia Julia Blau, local Communist Party leaders in Utah, and Harold Zepelin, local Communist Party leader in Colorado. All of them were charged with violating the notorious Smith Act and proceedings instituted against them. Shameful trials of American Communists are also being prepared in other States.

The American Government continues to keep in jail many outstanding Communist and working-class leaders. Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Benjamin Davis, "Daily Worker" publisher, John Gates, editor of the "Daily Worker", Irving Potash, well-known trade union leader, and many others are languishing in prison for the fourth year.

Seeking to justify, to some degree at least, the outrages of the police, the organisers and inspirers of the anti-Communist crusade persistently put over the line that the Communists are being tried for their attempts to overthrow the Government by force and violence. But even in the U.S.A. very few people believe this false version.

By brutally dealing with leading workers of the Communist Party and progressive trade unions and relentlessly implanting a fascist order of things in the country the American reactionaries are attempting to suppress all semblance of democratic liberties. It is now an open secret that the American Government, having subordinated the administration of the country to the interests of monopolies to a greater degree than ever before, is giving the utmost encouragement to the activities of such suppressors of freedom as McCarthy and his numerous fascist gangs of "investigators of un-American activity".

The experience of history teaches that the banning of the Communist Party in this or that country represents a blow to democratic liberties, and is the path that leads to the smashing of all democratic organisations, to war. This is how Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany acted. The same path is now being taken by the ruling circles of the U.S.A.

By outlawing the Communist Party, American reactionaries are seeking to deal a blow at all progressive forces in the country, all fearless fighters against fascist arbitrariness, at all who fight against the all-embracing power of the monopolies.

The U.S. Communist Party in a statement on August 13 denounced the bill outlawing the Communist Party as "the illegitimate child of McCarthyism and cynical election year politicians". In a vigorous condemnation of this bill the Communist Party denounces it as a manifestation of "Legislative Hitlerism" in the U.S.A., as an attempt by American reaction to destroy the Bill of Rights with the help of this anti-constitutional, anti-American and pro-fascist decision.

Developing struggle against the reactionary bills which are threatening penalties for all progressive democratic forces of the country, the Communist Party of the U.S.A., which on September 1 marks its 35th anniversary, calls upon all freedom-loving Americans to unite their efforts against the growing menace of the fascisation of the country, for the release of political prisoners—victims of the Smith Act—and for the repeal of all anti-labour legislation.

Wide sections of the world public, all those who cherish peace and the security of the peoples wrathfully protest against the violence of fascist reaction and police outrages in the U.S.A.

T. SAMBOR

Excesses of Military Junta in Guatemala

The military junta which seized power with the help of U.S. ruling circles has established a brutal and bloody dictatorship in Guatemala. It has invested itself with "emergency powers", suspended the Constitution, repealed all legislation, dissolved political parties and organisations which supported the government of President Arbenz and banned the General Confederation of Working People of Guatemala, the National Peasant Confederation and other trade union organisations.

Not confining itself to murdering and imprisoning hundreds of democrats and patriots the military junta also subjects to brutal terror and persecution the Spanish Republican emigrants residing in the country. According to reports in the democratic press of Latin America, the junta declared that their presence in Guatemala was undesirable. This was followed by a raid on the premises of the Spanish Republican Centre, organisation of Spanish emigrants.

The outrage of the military junta evokes deep indignation and wrathful protests up and down Latin America. Recently hundreds of Spaniards residing in Mexico forwarded to the UN Commission of Human Rights a demand that measures be taken to protect the Spanish Republican emigrants in Guatemala and to ensure that those who wished to leave the country were given the opportunity. Similar demands were made by a number of progressive organisations of Latin American countries.

National Holiday of Korean People

On August 15 the Korean people joyfully celebrated their national holiday—Day of Liberation of Korea by the heroic Soviet Army from the yoke of the Japanese invaders. A parade of the armed forces of the Korean People's Army and a demonstration of the working people took place in Pyongyang, capital of the Republic. Demonstrations were also held in all major towns and provincial and county centres.

Liberation Day was held in an atmosphere of powerful labour enthusiasm. Towns and villages, factories and plants, schools, hospitals and other establishments ruined by American militarists are being rapidly rehabilitated. The working people are successfully carrying out the three-year plan of rehabilitating and developing the national economy of the Republic for 1954-56. The spring sowing plan was fulfilled 107 per cent. Thanks to the selfless labour of the people, more than 90 important industrial undertakings were put into commission in the first half of this year. The standard of living is steadily rising. Since the armistice the Government has effected two price reductions.

Liberation Day was held under the slogan of the growing struggle of the Korean people against the adventurist policy of the anti-popular Syngman Rhee clique and the dominance of American imperialists in South Korea. The people and the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are unanimously devoted to the cause of peace and stand firmly for the final settlement of the Korean question and for the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis in the interests of strengthening peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

Close of Session of WFDY Council in Peking

The Session of the Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth finished its work on August 15.

The delegates to the Session unanimously adopted an appeal to young people of all countries, a resolution on the participation of the WFDY and its member-organisations in the preparations for an International Gathering of Rural Youth, another on the fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship and a statement on the Geneva agreements and the cease fire in Indo-China.

The resolution on the participation of the WFDY in preparation for the International Gathering of Rural Youth says that the WFDY Council considers as one of its main tasks in this connection the all-round strengthening of the unity of young people in the struggle for their rights, for peace and national independence.

In the resolution on the fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship scheduled for the end of July 1955 the WFDY Council called upon all youth of whatever political views, religious beliefs, social status, nationality or race to take the most active part in the preparations for this great traditional festival of the younger generation and to send their representatives. The Council expressed confidence that the fifth World Festival of Youth and Students would be a mighty demonstration of peace and friendship of the younger generation.

At its closing meeting the Session of the WFDY Council admitted to the WFDY 24 youth organisations from 17 countries.

Development of National Economy in German

One July evening a border official stopped a car at the sector boundary in West Berlin. The documents for the car in which Dr. Otto John, President of the Federal "Office for the Protection of the Constitution" happened to be, were in perfect order. As if excusing himself for the trouble caused, the official warned the occupants that they were at the very boundary of the Soviet Sector. Dr. John and his fellow traveller burst out laughing and replied:

"That's just where we want to go..." On that very day, Dr. Otto John had a conversation in the democratic sector of Berlin with responsible personalities of the German Democratic Republic. He declared that he had broken with the West German regime "in order to summon all Germans to the struggle for reunification". Knowing well from his former activities that Adenauer's policy is aimed at aggravating the division of Germany and at war, and having become deeply conscious of the perniciousness of this policy, Dr. John went over to the GDR in order to give his support to the fight for the peaceful reunification of the country.

For a month now the "case of Otto John" has been agitating the Bonn "Reich" its ministers and departments. The fever appears to have been so infectious that it has spread to Washington and London.

Schroeder, Bonn Minister of the Interior, was the first to be attacked by a bout of the ague. In a state of intense fright he could think of nothing better than to concoct a story to the effect that the head of one of the intelligence services had been mysteriously lured away and kidnapped—a story that might have come out of an American comic.

The Federal Chancellor, the "great man" himself, had quite a fit of the jitters and was obliged to interrupt his holiday in the mountains of Schwarzwald and return to Bonn. His very first act was to calm his masters over the ocean. He declared in a broadcast that the harm caused by Otto John's defection to Eastern Germany "was not so great as many at first thought".

This soothing syrup, apparently, did not produce much of an effect in Washington or London. The "New York Post" wrote that this unpleasant incident had made many influential persons in Washington blush a deep crimson, while the British Intelligence Service took the extreme step of sending two officials high up in the service to the "scene of the incident" in West Berlin.

What one can let out in delirium! How often have certain officials denied that they were conducting espionage and undermining activities in democratic countries. And now, according to an Associated Press correspondent's report from Berlin, official spokesmen in the West were frankly expressing the fear that the loss of Dr. John would harm their spy network in Eastern Germany. The correspondent reports that this might compel the United States and Britain to reorganise their underground activities in the Eastern Zone.

After Otto John had broadcast on July 23, the commotion broke out with fresh force. One American journalist "got hold of" a real scoop. Information has been received from Eastern Germany through intelligence channels, he reported to his newspaper the "Washington Post", testifying to the fact that one stage of the sensational case of Dr. Otto John has now come to an end. According to this report, he said, which high official circles fully credited, Dr. John had committed suicide, having hanged himself some days back.

By the irony of fate the "Washington Post" published this report on August 11, the very day that Dr. John held a press conference in Bonn.

the reserve of revanchism and resurgence of nazism. The nazis, he says, "have again reared their heads everywhere in political and social life". This statement is substantiated by irrefutable facts.

The "Federal Government" includes Minister Oberlaender who implemented the "Hitler Germanizing policy" in Poland. Commenting on Dr. John's statement, the West German newspaper "Badische Allgemeine Zeitung" writes: "We have a Minister for Refugee Affairs (referring to Oberlaender—J. M.) who was a nazi professor and stood for driving the Poles from West Prussia, Poznan and Central Poland right down to Lodz... Oberlaender has committed the foulest war crimes... Next to him, in his capacity of State Secretary in the Federal Chancellor's office, sits Dr. Globke, who was responsible for drafting and issuing explanatory memoranda on the Nuremberg anti-semitic laws. These two most outstanding state personalities in Bonn are typical of many hundreds of others concealing themselves in the Bonn ministries."

And what does the appearance of such out-and-out nazis and militarists as Leverkühn, Naumann, Achenbach, Abetz, von Manstein, Kesselring and others of their ilk on the political arena in Western Germany signify? "The nazis are again occupying posts everywhere, in the administrative apparatus, in the economy and industry, in the universities, wherever you turn—and with them the spirit which brought the German people to complete catastrophe has taken on a new lease of life. Thanks to the amnesty it is now possible to whitewash even those nazis who hid from deserved punishment in 1945."

In all probability, however, the greatest disturbance in Bonn and Washington was caused by the exposures relating to the "European Defence Community" and the military plans of the Adenauer clique. It is characteristic that Dr. John's statement that there were supplementary secret agreements attached to the EDC treaty was denied by Adenauer... five days before this statement was made. A clear case of the thief giving himself away!

Within the framework of American policy the Germans are destined for one thing only—to supply German soldiers for war. Dr. John came to this conclusion as a result of his visit to America last June and of his confidential talks with the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. "Germans—to the front!" such is the American slogan. Adenauer and the militarists bossing it behind his back see the "European Defence Community" merely as a means to raise powerful German armed forces which sooner or later, owing to their preponderance, will engulf other contingents, including the French Army, as a result of which France and Western Europe will again be delivered into the hands of German militarism. The nazi generals want to use EDC for the purpose of shifting, in the simplest way, the German divisions to territories of EDC member-states.

Revealing the ins and outs of the Bonn clique with which he is extremely familiar, Dr. John exposes them as a bunch of plotters, of hired agents of imperialist intelligence services. "There are more secret services than ministers in Bonn. They are all spying on each other"—such is the view of the man who had access to all the secrets of the Bonn "Reich".

As the palpitations brought on by the "John case" subside, Adenauer and his associates are taking certain measures to remedy the abysmal failures in the Bonn regime. These are extremely characteristic measures showing that Bonn is advancing still further along the road to reviving militarism and revanchism. Schroeder, Minister of the Interior, whose resignation is being

It is also noteworthy that the intensification of fascist reaction in the U.S.A. coincides with the approach of the Congress elections which are to be held early in November. It is not difficult to realise that the ruling Republican Party is doing everything it can to ensure victory for itself. This is confirmed by the "Magazine of Wall Street" which wrote that the Republican Party could not permit defeat at the November election as in this event it would once more, and possibly for a

John Gates, of the "Daily Worker", Irving Potash, well-known trade union leader, and many others are languishing in prison for the fourth year. Seeking to justify, to some degree at least, the outrages of the police, the organisers and inspirers of the anti-Communist crusade persistently put over the line that the Communists are being tried for their attempts to overthrow the Government by force and violence. But even in the U.S.A. very few people believe this false version.

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Freedom for Political Prisoners in Peru!

The New York "Daily Worker" correspondent reports from Lima (Peru) that 39 Peruvian democrats have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment of up to seven years. Among them are leaders of peasant and working-class organisations,

students, intellectuals, journalists and others. They were arrested at the beginning of last year together with hundreds who came out on strike in Arequipa and other industrial centres.

On the occasion of these and other repressive measures carried out at the instiga-

tion of U.S. reactionary circles the Confederation of Working People of Latin America issued a statement condemning the actions of the Peruvian dictator Odría and calling for a world-wide campaign for the release of the political prisoners in Peru.

Against U.S. Domination in Britain

(Continued from page 3)

U.S. ideological expansion

The American threat to British culture is arousing great opposition among teachers, writers, film technicians, parents and all concerned with the health and well-being of British cultural and intellectual life.

Already heavy blows have been struck at the British film industry. Ten major film studios are closed, and large numbers of film workers thrown out of work. More and more so-called "British" films are in fact made by American companies in Britain, with American leading artistes and American producers, directors and technicians. British film technicians have strongly protested against this position.

The films produced by the Americans, which are the majority of those shown in British cinemas, in the main have a disastrous effect on young people and children who see them, being largely concerned with crime, racial hatred, violence, pornography and the glorification of war.

Equally harmful are the so-called "comics" circulated among children and either imported from the United States or modelled on American comics. These now have a circulation of no less than 350 millions a year. Last year the London Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and the National Committee of the Defence of Children set up a Comics Campaign Committee to combat harmful comics. At a conference on the question a London schoolteacher described them as "perverting all the natural instincts of children and adolescents". "Comic is a misnomer", he said, "the overwhelming majority is concerned with the basic themes of murder, torture, perverted

sex and sadism". One comic mentioned at a Women's Conference contained 35 murders in 36 pages.

Very large numbers of women's organisations, trade union branches and other working class and progressive organisations have called for the banning of these comics.

American penetration into the Universities is also increasing. The British Tory Government has accepted £450,000 of American money to carry out the policies of the notorious American Mutual Security Act to "stimulate free enterprise". A large proportion of this money is being allocated to "social research", to industrial psychology or problems of "human relations" in industry—research which has a direct class purpose. The terms of the agreement clearly state that the money must be used for the "development of mutual security" and "the individual and collective defence" of the so-called "free world". In other words, for the purposes of American foreign policy. The British Government has even agreed to make periodic reports on the use of the money to the U.S. Special Mission of the Mutual Security Agency.

But in the Universities the American attempts to influence British students are also meeting with many rebuffs.

Pressure of U.S. Imperialists on British Foreign Policy

Whether in relation to West German rearmament, hydrogen and atom bombs, Indo-China, Korea or the restoration of

the lawful rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations, the divisions between Britain and the United States are growing. Sections of the capitalist class in Britain are increasingly restive because of the American treatment of Britain, while American spokesmen do not conceal their anger at British reluctance to follow in the footsteps of every American aggressive move.

The fact that American generals and admirals, through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, are in command of the British armed forces is another humiliating result of the slavish policy of subservience to the United States against which all patriotic forces are protesting.

It is the task of the Communist Party to show the British working people the way forward to the restoration of Britain's national independence, and to pick up the banner of national independence and national sovereignty and carry it forward. This means developing the fight for the following concrete measures put forward in Comrade Harry Pollitt's report to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

- 1) The ending of restrictions on East-West trade;
 - 2) The ending of the military occupation of Britain and the return of U.S. troops and bombers to the United States;
 - 3) The ending of the present colonial wars and the development of the common struggle of the British and colonial peoples for their liberation;
 - 4) An independent British foreign policy of peace, based on friendship and trade with all nations and dependence on none.
- Such a fight can and will undoubtedly win great victories.

often have certain officials denied that they were conducting espionage and undermining activities in democratic countries. And now, according to an Associated Press correspondent's report from Berlin, official spokesmen in the West were frankly expressing the fear that the loss of Dr. John would harm their spy network in Eastern Germany. The correspondent reports that this might compel the United States and Britain to reorganise their underground activities in the Eastern Zone.

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Development of National Economy in German Democratic Republic

The report of the State Central Statistics Board of the German Democratic Republic on the fulfilment of the national economic plan for the second quarter of 1954 states that the gross output plan for industry was fulfilled 100.5 per cent. The volume of gross industrial output was 12.5 per cent higher than in the same period last year; the output of mass-consumption goods was 19 per cent higher and they were of better quality.

The spring sowing was completed in less time. Machine and tractor stations received many new tractors and other agricultural machines. As a result of the voluntary uniting of individual peasants and agricultural workers the number of agricultural producer co-operatives in the first half of this year increased from 4,691 to 4,974.

State capital investments in industry and people's education in the first half of 1954 were higher than in the corresponding period of last year; there was twice the amount of state housing construction.

The volume of foreign and inter-German trade in the second quarter of 1954 was 48 per cent more than in the same period last year; trade with Western Germany increased more than threefold. The sale of goods to the population was up on the second quarter of 1953: sales of meat and meat products were 29 per cent higher, animal fats and vegetable oils 36 per cent and worsted fabrics 79 per cent; sales of cotton fabrics and cameras were nearly three times as high.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Patrons of Fascism The Austrian authorities have decided to restore to Starhemberg, the former leader of the fascist military "Heimwehr", property that was earlier confiscated from him—27 castles, villas and houses and 82 estates covering 8,574 hectares of land. The value of all this is estimated at no less than 100 million schillings.

Instead of concerning itself with the living standards of the working people who suffer from soaring prices (prices in Austria are rising more quickly than in any other capitalist country) the Government looks after the well-being of the big fascists.

powerful German agents or later, owing to their preponderance, will engulf other contingents, including the French Army, as a result of which France and Western Europe will again be delivered into the hands of German militarism. The Nazi generals want to use EDC for the purpose of shifting, in the simplest way, the German divisions to territories of EDC member-states.

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As the palpitations brought on by the "John case" subside, Adenauer and his associates are taking certain measures to remedy the abysmal failures in the Bonn regime. These are extremely characteristic measures showing that Bonn is advancing still further along the road to reviving militarism and revanchism. Schroeder, Minister of the Interior, whose resignation is being demanded by many Bundestag deputies, has gone on a "brief holiday". During his absence the Ministry is being run by Walde-

mar Kraft, former SS Hauptsturmführer. The West German press is more and more frequently voicing the assumption that Bonn proposes to entrust the protection of the constitution to the fascist General Gehlen whose espionage organisation, kept going on American funds, now has its network all over Western Germany. It is thus, states the West German newspaper "Allgemeine Zeitung für Württemberg", that "something unprecedented and ludicrous will take place, because the most tested adversaries of democracy are being appointed to be its custodians, and secret funds and secret powers will be placed at their disposal".

Adenauer's clique are exerting all their efforts to overcome the as yet unprecedented crisis in which they find themselves. Their masters from across the ocean give them a great deal of help in this, in the hopes of rehabilitating, at whatever cost, the severely damaged reputation of the "chancellor" and of the people he is surrounded by. All these efforts cannot, however, conceal the rottenness, the anti-popular, aggressive and revanchist essence of the Bonn regime, which has become particularly obvious to the world these last few days.

Jan MAREK

Fight of Sharecroppers in Italy

Modena. Despite the attempts of the police to break up the demonstration 56,000 sharecroppers participated. They were joined by farm labourers and working peasants. In Ravenna 25,000 people took part in the demonstration. All the sharecroppers in 170 communities of this province went on strike. Between 90 and 100 per cent of the sharecroppers struck work in Siena, Pisa, Ancona and other provinces.

Nearly 60,000 sharecropper families won their demands in the determined struggle. The landowners had to change the agrarian contracts, increase wages, introduce paid holidays for young people, agree to carry out melioration work and improve working conditions.

GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

According to the survey of the Japanese Ministry of Labour some 78,351 workers lost their jobs between January and May this year.

Dismissals were due either to curtailment of production or to the complete closing

down of factories working for civilian requirements, in particular textile enterprises.

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