

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

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

No. 44 (312)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1954

PRICE 3d (8 cents)

In the Name of Peace and Collective Security in Europe

The German problem is the centre of world public attention. The settlement of this problem is of decisive importance for preserving and strengthening peace and ensuring European security. This means that the restoration of the unity of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany are the most important and pressing tasks.

This is why the Soviet Note of October 23, 1954, to the Governments of France, Britain and the U.S.A., pointing to the German sole correct path for solving the German problem and ensuring European security, met with the widest response among the various sections of the world public. The democratic newspapers in all countries unanimously agree that the latest Note and the proposals of the Soviet Government contained in the Note are of outstanding significance for the successful solution of important world problems. The Note reflects the deep and unwavering desire of the Soviet Union to promote in every conceivable way the strengthening of peace and security of the peoples and their vigorous struggle against the threat of a new world war and for peaceful co-operation between peoples.

The rejection of the EDC treaty by the French National Assembly opened up a prospect for further relaxation of world tension and for the settlement of the German question by restoring the unity of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state.

But, as recent events show, the ruling circles of the Western powers continue to follow the path of the remilitarisation of Western Germany and give a free hand to the German militarists and revanchists—sworn enemies of the peoples of Europe. This is vividly exemplified in the results of the recent separate negotiations of the Western powers in London and Paris. According to the London and Paris agreements a 500,000-strong army with numerous aircraft, tank units and military staffs will be built up in the near future in Western Germany. This army, armed to the teeth, will be headed by Hitler, launched against Czechoslovakia, Poland, aggression against the Soviet Union, Britain and France, the Soviet Union, Britain and many other countries of Europe.

The London and Paris agreements envisage the inclusion of a remilitarised Western Germany in the "West European Union", a closed military grouping cut off from other European countries. In

As hitherto, the Soviet Government considers that the holding of all-German free elections is necessary for the restoration of the unity of Germany. The Soviet Government has expressed its willingness to re-examine the British proposals for all-German elections, put forward at the Berlin Conference and supported by France and the U.S.A. At the same time the Soviet Government proceeds from the premise that the corresponding Soviet proposals will also be examined.

Now, the Soviet Note stresses, the following situation arises:

either the Four Powers bearing a special responsibility for the solution of the German problem take all steps for the examination and settlement of the most urgent problem—that of restoring the unity of Germany, in which all the German people are so interested and, with them, all the peace-loving peoples of Europe;

or, if things go so far that German militarism is restored and Western Germany is drawn into aggressive military groupings, then the German nation will remain dismembered for a long time and a remilitarised Western Germany will become a direct threat to peace in Europe.

Striving to facilitate conditions for bringing the two parts of Germany closer to each other and for fulfilling the task of the national unification of Germany, the Soviet Government has proposed that the question of the withdrawal of the occupation troops from the territory of Eastern and Western Germany be examined and that occupation troops be withdrawn forthwith, without any delay whatsoever.

The Soviet Government, true to its unshakable peace-loving foreign policy, proposed in its Note of October 23 that a Four Power Conference of Foreign Ministers be convened in November to examine the following questions: 1. Restoration of German unity along peaceful and democratic lines and the holding of all-German free elections; 2. The withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Four Powers from the territory of Eastern and Western Germany; 3. The convening of a general European conference to examine the question of establishing a system of collective security in Europe.

The proposals of the Soviet Government have met with the widest response and warm approval from the world public. Referring to the Soviet Government Note the Chinese paper "Ta Kung Pao" writes: The new Soviet proposal is another big contribution to the safeguarding of European security, which testifies to the consistent

PEOPLES RESOLUTELY OPPOSE REVIVAL OF GERMAN MILITARISM

★ Wrath and Indignation of the German Public

The London and Paris agreements, which fling wide the door to the revival of militarism in Western Germany, have evoked wrath and indignation among the German people.

In Western Germany numerous meetings and gatherings are being held, at which the working people unanimously welcome the decision of the Third Congress of West German Trade Unions, which expressed, on behalf of six million trade unionists, opposition to the remilitarisation of Western Germany; from these meetings comes the demand that concrete measures be taken to curb the West German revanchists. The shop stewards and members of the joint production committee of the "Gritzner-Kaiser AG" firm in Karlsruhe point out in a letter to the Central Board of Amalgamated Trade Unions in Western Germany that the trade unions must use all means to prevent rearmament. "Words are not enough. Deeds are now necessary", reads the letter. The newspaper "Harburger Anzeigen und Nachrichten", warning the zealous supporters of the new Wehrmacht, points out that "rearmament without six million trade unionists, who with their families amount to 20 million or 40% of the entire population in the Federal Republic, is impossible".

A 15,000-strong meeting of young Ruhr miners held in Düsseldorf on October 17 strongly rejected the idea of any "military contribution" from Western Germany and conscription of West German youth to the Wehrmacht now being set up. In a popular referendum nearly 2,500 miners at the "Brassert" pit, near Recklinghausen, voted against remilitarisation and the menace involved in the London agreements, and for a German peace treaty. The personnel of the Schlemper firm in Solingen resolved not to produce anything designed for war purposes.

In Mülheim a conference of 500 delegates, representing Social Democrats, trade unionists and non-party working people of North Rhine-Westphalia, passed a resolution calling on the Bundestag deputies to reject the London and Paris agreements and demanding that a treaty on collective security be signed, since "it is only such a treaty that can prevent Europe from being split into two hostile camps and rid Germany of the war danger".

★ ★ French People Fighting

★ ★ Against West German Rearmament

The attempts of Western ruling circles to carry through the schemes for West German rearmament have met with a strong rebuff from the French people. During negotiations in Paris hundreds of deputations visited the Palais de Chaillot, where the conference took place, to express their protest and hand over to the French Prime Minister many thousands of signatures against West German remilitarisation.

Numerous delegations are still visiting deputies and other elected personalities demanding that they come out against the London and Paris decisions. Edouard Herriot, Honorary Chairman of the National Assembly and Mayor of Lyons, has once again announced his opposition to the revival of German militarism in whatever shape, whether open or disguised.

An increasing number of Socialist activists join forces with Communists and other patriots in the struggle against the

restoration of the Wehrmacht and for a peaceful settlement of the German question. Two general councillors of the Ain Department (a Communist and a Socialist) called on all French people to unite in struggle against the rebuilding of the German military machine.

The Communists and Socialists held a joint meeting in Cagnac (Lot Department). The Socialist women workers in four workshops of the Renault plant united with their Communist fellow-workers to draw up a petition against West German rearmament. Jean Capdeville, Socialist Deputy of the Seine Inferieure Department, the Socialist Mayors of Pradet (Var), Garde-Adhemar (Drôme) and Saint-Mesmin (Aube) have declared their opposition to West German rearmament. Communists and Socialists have also jointly come out against the revival of German militarism in Belfort, Dijon, Marseilles, in the Gers Department and other places.

★ Voice of Danish Patriots

The movement against the revival of German militarism is gaining momentum in Denmark. A number of mass organisations are participating in a campaign launched by the newspaper "Land og Folk" to collect signatures to a protest against the Government's intention to support the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

A delegation of the "Democratic Women's Union of Denmark" has handed the Government a protest against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. To back it up they have begun to collect signatures all over the country. A similar protest was recently made to the Government by a deputation from the National Fight for Peace Committee which was elected by the All-Denmark Peace Conference in Odense. The protest states that the Danish public are following with alarm the efforts to remilitarise Western Germany.

There is growing dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Social Democratic Party at the policy of the right-wing Socialist leaders who support West German rearmament.

Workers in the railway workshop at Aarhus have addressed an appeal to the Social Democratic group in the Folketing demanding that it vote against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. The influential Social Democratic provincial newspaper "Aftenposten" (in Silkeborg) is taking a stand against the official line of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party who head the Danish Government.

"WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE OCCUPATION"

WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN OSLO

Increasingly stronger voices resound in Norway against West German rearmament. The newspaper "Friheten" has published an open letter from Sand—an active member of the Union of Former Political Prisoners in Lauritz—to the Storting. The letter, under the heading "We must not forget the costly lessons of the war", calls on the Storting to go on record against West German remilitarisation. The newspaper comments that similar letters have also been sent to the Storting by other people.

Recently a women's demonstration held in Oslo carried placards with inscriptions: "We have not forgotten the occupation. We don't want German rearmament." "We de-

For Peace and Security in Europe

Demonstrations of protest against the London and Paris decisions to rearm Western Germany are under way throughout Italy. Many articles are appearing in the democratic press exposing the aggressive nature of these decisions. The independent "Il Paese", for instance, states in its leader of October 23 that the rearmament of Western Germany "is a perspective more alarming than ever before".

During debates in the Senate on the foreign policy of the Italian Government, the parliamentary groups of the Socialist and Communist Parties adopted resolutions condemning the London agreement. The Socialist group resolution states in part that the London agreement "is the worst agreement of any that have come into question during the past ten years".

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, declared that the aim of a policy of peace must inevitably be to secure the unity of Germany and her independence. Could the Italian Government assert, he asked, that

the line followed in London and the decisions taken there would help to bring about a speedier solution of even one of these problems? The answer was in the negative. In the face of the real menace of the resurrection of German militarism, the Government must explain to the Italian people why it considers the treaty proposed by the Soviet Union on collective security in Europe to be unacceptable.

In Comeri (Novara) where a struggle is now developing against the attempts to set up a military air base there peace supporters held a conference on October 23 under the slogan "For national independence, for disarmament". Many delegations came from Piedmont, Naples, Forli, Ravenna and other provinces, where a fight is being waged against foreign military bases which have been or are being set up.

Dozens of conferences against the rearmament of Western Germany have been taking place in Milan, Bologna, Brescia and in many other towns.

Vote Against Ratification of London

co-operation between peoples.
The rejection of the EDC treaty by the French National Assembly opened up a prospect for further relaxation of world tension and for the settlement of the German question by restoring the unity of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state.

But, as recent events show, the ruling circles of the Western powers continue to follow the path of the remilitarisation of Western Germany and give a free hand to the German militarists and revanchists—sworn enemies of the peoples of Europe. This is vividly exemplified in the results of the recent separate negotiations of the Western powers in London and Paris. According to the London and Paris agreements a 500,000-strong army with numerous aircraft, tank units and military staffs will be built up in the near future in Western Germany. This army, armed to the teeth, will be headed by the same generals who, together with Hitler, launched aggression against Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, the Soviet Union, Britain and many other countries of Europe.

The London and Paris agreements envisage the inclusion of a remilitarised Western Germany in the "West European Union", a closed military grouping counterposed to other European countries. In addition to this, Western Germany is to be incorporated in the North Atlantic bloc, thus intensifying still more the aggressive nature of this military grouping. It is quite obvious that if these plans are carried out Western Germany will become the danger centre for a third world war, a centre that will constantly menace the security of European peoples.

The plans which have been drawn up in London and Paris are in fundamental contradiction to the interests of the German people. They not only do not restore the sovereign rights of the German nation but put an end to the occupation regime and on the contrary legalise the occupation of Western Germany up to the end of the century! If these decisions are implemented Western Germany cannot be regarded as a peace-loving country. This would make it impossible to bring about the restoration of German unity for a long time to come and would leave the country divided into two opposing parts.

It is thus clear to every unprejudiced person that the decisions adopted in London and Paris lead to increased international tension and are in direct opposition to the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and that these decisions, giving the German militarists a free hand, are dictated by the aggressive circles of powers striving for world supremacy by pursuing the infamous "policy of strength".

As distinct from this policy of international aggressive circles the Soviet Union consistently and invariably stands for the strengthening of peace and ensuring the security of peoples. Guided by the sole correct principle that the task of preserving and strengthening peace can only be solved by the collective efforts of states, the Soviet Government has already put forward the draft "General European Treaty on Collective Security in Europe" at the Berlin Conference and at the same time expressed its willingness to examine any other proposals on this question. The Soviet draft General European Treaty is based on the principle of collective action by its participants in the event of danger to or armed attack against any party-state, as well as on the principle of economic co-operation.

Thus the Soviet draft contains real safeguards for the security of all big and small states in Europe. At the same time it creates the most favourable conditions for the restoration of the national unity of Germany.

to prevent rearment. "Words are not enough. Deeds are now necessary", reads the letter. The newspaper "Harburger Anzeigen und Nachrichten", warning the zealous supporters of the new Wehrmacht, points out that "rearmament without six million trade unionists, who with their families amount to 20 million or 40% of the entire population in the Federal Republic, is impossible".

A 15,000-strong meeting of young Ruhr miners held in Düsseldorf on October 17 strongly rejected the idea of any "military contribution" from Western Germany and conscription of West German youth to the Wehrmacht now being set up. In a popular referendum nearly 2,500 miners at the "Brasseri" pit, near Recklinghausen, voted against remilitarisation and the menace involved in the London agreements, and for a German peace treaty. The personnel of the Schlemper firm in Solingen resolved not to produce anything designed for war purposes.

In Mülheim a conference of 500 delegates, representing Social Democrats, trade unionists and non-party working people of North Rhine-Westphalia, passed a resolution calling on the Bundestag deputies to reject the London and Paris agreements and demanding that a treaty on collective security be signed, since "it is only such a treaty that can prevent Europe from being split into two hostile camps and rid Germany of the war danger".

NO ARMS FOR GERMAN REVANCHISTS

Public opinion in Czechoslovakia has been deeply incensed at the new schemes of the Western powers for West German rearmament. The Czechoslovak press writes that a remilitarised Western Germany will be a direct menace to the peace of Europe. Historical experience, comments "Rude Pravo", demonstrates that the resurgence of German militarism would mean the danger of a new war in Europe, whereas the reunification of Germany along peaceable lines and establishment of the collective security system proposed by the Soviet Union would result in strengthening and safeguarding peace in Europe.

Denouncing the Paris agreements for rearming Western Germany, the newspaper stresses: Our people are resolutely opposed to the German revenge-seekers being provided with arms under these agreements and the Ruhr industry once again becoming a war arsenal.

The Soviet Government, true to its unshakable peace-loving foreign policy, proposed in its Note of October 23 that a Four Power Conference of Foreign Ministers be convened in November to examine the following questions: 1. Restoration of German unity along peaceful and democratic lines and the holding of all-German free elections; 2. The withdrawal of the occupation forces of the Four Powers from the territory of Eastern and Western Germany; 3. The convening of a general European conference to examine the question of establishing a system of collective security in Europe.

The proposals of the Soviet Government have met with the widest response and warm approval from the world public. Referring to the Soviet Government Note the Chinese paper "Ta Kung Pao" writes: The new Soviet proposal is another big contribution to the safeguarding of European security, which testifies to the consistent sincere efforts made by the Soviet Union towards a peaceful settlement of the German problem and in defence of peace in Europe. The people of China fully support this new, timely and correct Soviet proposal which expresses the aspirations of peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

The press of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and other countries stresses the exceptional importance of the Soviet Note for the cause of peace. The comments of the Paris press show that the Note has had an immense effect on French public opinion. "Combat", "must be resumed, since" on their outcome will depend peaceful coexistence of the two directly opposed blocs, that is real peace or the need to submit to an armed peace the outcome of which leaves no room for great hopes."

In an attempt to diminish the influence of the Soviet proposals on public opinion in West European countries certain organs of the bourgeois press are making attempts to distort the meaning of the Soviet Note and make things look as though it contains "nothing new". They urge that negotiations should not be opened with the Soviet Union until after the Paris agreements are ratified so that they may later speak to the USSR from a "position of strength". However, it is high time for those who bank on negotiating from a "position of strength" to understand that in the case of the Soviet Union this position has not brought and never will bring success to Western diplomacy.

The Soviet proposals express the hopes and aspirations of all genuine peace supporters. Facts show that it is now impossible to decide the fates of peoples without taking into account the will of the peoples themselves. The anti-popular plans of aggressive circles are meeting with the mounting opposition of all peace-loving forces. In France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany and other West European countries the unity of the working class, the solidarity of all patriotic forces, the solidarity of the peoples in the struggle against the revival of German militarism and against the formation of aggressive military groupings are becoming stronger. The peoples consider that a vigorous struggle to foil the new plans for restoring German militarism, for a settlement of the German problem along peaceful and democratic lines is their most important and urgent task. The fulfilment of this task will strengthen European security and consolidate peace throughout the world.

to prevent rearment. "Words are not enough. Deeds are now necessary", reads the letter. The newspaper "Harburger Anzeigen und Nachrichten", warning the zealous supporters of the new Wehrmacht, points out that "rearmament without six million trade unionists, who with their families amount to 20 million or 40% of the entire population in the Federal Republic, is impossible".

A 15,000-strong meeting of young Ruhr miners held in Düsseldorf on October 17 strongly rejected the idea of any "military contribution" from Western Germany and conscription of West German youth to the Wehrmacht now being set up. In a popular referendum nearly 2,500 miners at the "Brasseri" pit, near Recklinghausen, voted against remilitarisation and the menace involved in the London agreements, and for a German peace treaty. The personnel of the Schlemper firm in Solingen resolved not to produce anything designed for war purposes.

In Mülheim a conference of 500 delegates, representing Social Democrats, trade unionists and non-party working people of North Rhine-Westphalia, passed a resolution calling on the Bundestag deputies to reject the London and Paris agreements and demanding that a treaty on collective security be signed, since "it is only such a treaty that can prevent Europe from being split into two hostile camps and rid Germany of the war danger".

activists join forces with Communists and other patriots in the struggle against the

For Peace and Security in Europe

Demonstrations of protest against the London and Paris decisions to rearm Western Germany are under way throughout Italy. Many articles are appearing in the democratic press exposing the aggressive nature of these decisions. The independent "Il Paese", for instance, states in its leader of October 23 that the rearmament of Western Germany "is a perspective more alarming than ever before".

During debates in the Senate on the foreign policy of the Italian Government, the parliamentary groups of the Socialist and Communist Parties adopted resolutions condemning the London agreement. The Socialist group resolution states in part that the London agreement "is the worst agreement of any that have come into question during the past ten years".

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, declared that the aim of a policy of peace must inevitably be to secure the unity of Germany and her independence. Could the Italian Government assert, he asked, that

the line followed in London and the decisions taken there would help to bring about a speedier solution of even one of these problems? The answer was in the negative. In the face of the real menace of the resurrection of German militarism, the Government must explain to the Italian people why it considers the treaty proposed by the Soviet Union on collective security in Europe to be unacceptable.

In Comerj (Novara) where a struggle is now developing against the attempts to set up a military air base there peace supporters held a conference on October 23 under the slogan "For national independence, for disarmament". Many delegations came from Piedmont, Naples, Forli, Ravenna and other provinces, where a fight is being waged against foreign military bases which have been or are being set up.

Dozens of conferences against the rearmament of Western Germany have been taking place in Milan, Bologna, Brescia and in many other towns.

Vote Against Ratification of London and Paris Agreements

Firm protests are coming from the British public against the London and Paris agreements on West German rearmament. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Britain, called the London decisions treason to Britain, an insult to the dead of two wars, and a menace to world peace. John Rankin, Labour M. P., said that these decisions aggravate the threat to world peace by creating a centre of conflict in Europe. Harold James, Secretary of the Co-operative Party in Liverpool, commented that to rearm the present Western Germany under its Government, which is being increasingly infiltrated by fascists, will take us a step nearer to a third world war. On October 25, the British Peace Committee released a statement protesting against the signing of the Paris agreement for West German rearmament.

Successful preparations are under way in Britain for the Congress for World Security

called by the British Peace Committee to be held in St. Pancras Town-Hall, London, on October 31. One of the major points of discussion at this Congress will be the struggle against the revival of German militarism. Poster parades of peace supporters demanding that the Government reject the plans for rearming Western Germany were held in many towns on October 23.

Many trade union branches and district committees are demanding that their executives and the General Council of the T.U.C. go on record against Parliament ratifying the agreements for West German militarisation. The Nottingham District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has requested the union executive to instruct A.E.U. Members of Parliament to vote against ratification of the agreements on giving arms to the West German militarists.

ranks of the Social Democratic Party at the policy of the right-wing Socialist leaders who support West German rearmament.

Workers in the railway workshop at Aarhus have addressed an appeal to the Social Democratic group in the Folketing demanding that it vote against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. The influential Social Democratic provincial newspaper "Aftenposten" (in Silkeborg) is taking a stand against the official line of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party who head the Danish Government.

"WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE OCCUPATION"

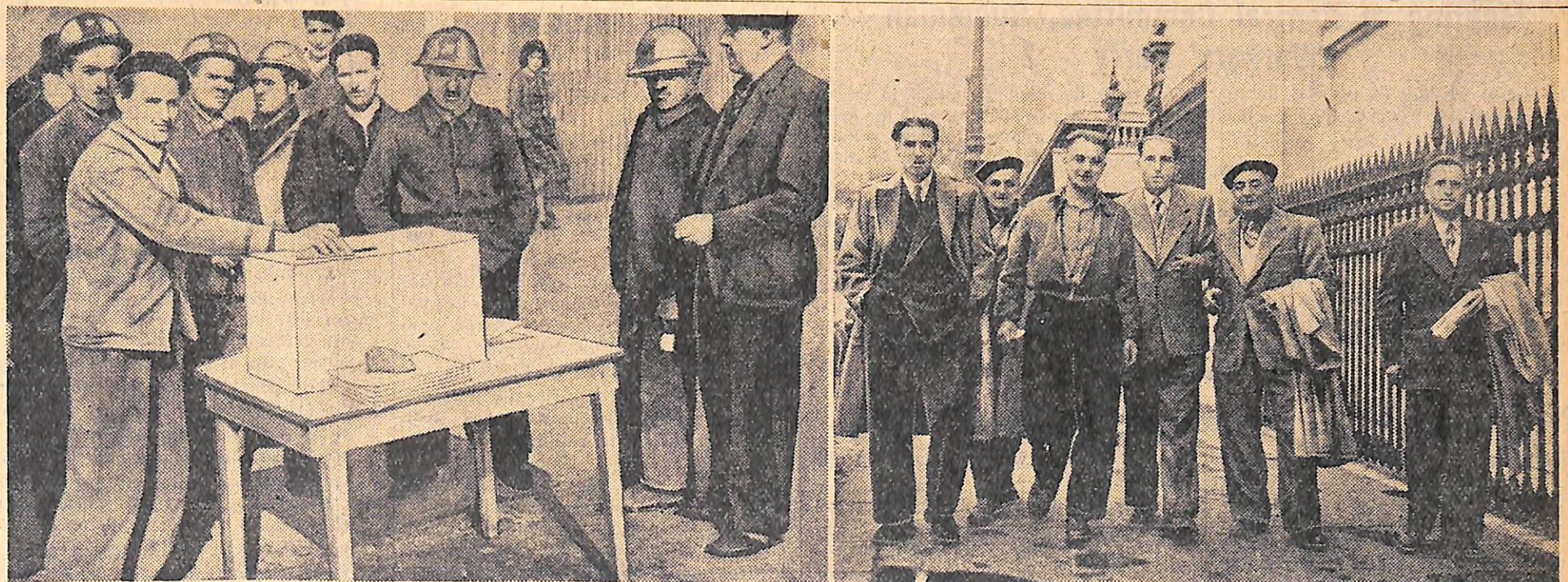
WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN OSLO

Increasingly stronger voices resound in Norway against West German rearmament. The newspaper "Friheten" has published an open letter from Sand—an active member of the Union of Former Political Prisoners in Lauritz—to the Storting. The letter, under the heading "We must not forget the costly lessons of the war", calls on the Storting to go on record against West German remilitarisation. The newspaper comments that similar letters have also been sent to the Storting by other people.

Recently a women's demonstration held in Oslo carried placards with inscriptions "We have not forgotten the occupation. We don't want German rearmament", "We demand a ban on the A-bomb", "Negotiations for reduction of armaments, not rearmament" from the suburbs to the centre of the city. The women handed in to the Storting a protest against support on the part of the Government of Norway to the remilitarisation of Western Germany and against its being admitted to the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

PEOPLES CAN PREVENT REVIVAL OF GERMAN MILITARISM

Belgian progressive circles are stepping up their fight against the London and Paris agreements. Noting the lawful indignation of all Belgians who love their homeland at the fresh manoeuvres of the Western powers for rearming Western Germany, "Drapeau Rouge", central organ of the Communist Party, calls on the people to step up the struggle against the restoration of the West German revanchist Wehrmacht. If the peoples have the will, writes the newspaper, they can prevent the resurgence of German militarism.



The wave of public protest against the remilitarisation of Western Germany is mounting in France. Photo (left to right): 1. Miners of Pit No. 3 in Liévin (Pas-de-Calais Department) voting against rearmament of German revenge-seekers. 2. Delegations are constantly streaming to the Palais Bourbon, where the French National Assembly meets, to voice a resolute protest of the French people against the resurgence of German militarism. Deputation of railwaymen from Brive (Corrèze Department) and Limoges (Haute-Vienne Department) on their way to the Assembly.

Step up Unity of Action in New Phase of Fight for Peace

The Paris agreements, with the rearmament of Western Germany as their chief goal, have been signed. They were endorsed in principle by the majority of the National Assembly on October 12, the day after the London conference ended.

A new and important phase of the fight against these agreements is now beginning. The outcome of the battle that is just opening, the battle to prevent the National Assembly from ratifying these agreements, will be decisive for the security of France and for peace in Europe.

The Communists, who represent the only Party that a fortnight ago voted against these agreements, will spare no effort to rally the broad and powerful forces of our people against the resurrection of German militarism. They will never rest until the unity of the national forces defeats the Paris agreements tomorrow in the same way as it defeated EDC yesterday.

When a political observer, recollecting the voting of October 12, expresses regret that the Communist Party is left the "privilege of emerging as an important group, as the only uncompromising opponent" of the fatal decisions, he should have recalled that such a privilege is nothing new.

Our Party stood alone against non-intervention in Spain and against Munich.

For a long time our Party was the only party that fought against the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic pact. For some years it fought alone against the war in Indo-China. Earlier than any others it began a just fight against the Schuman plan and later against the rearmament of renegade Germany under "European" camouflage. And if this privilege fell to our lot so often, there were deep-going reasons for it. As the party of the proletariat, we are thereby the party of the class which is now called on by history to take the initiative in the struggle for the independence and glory of the country. As a party equipped with Marxist theory, we are the only political organisation which possesses the scientific method for analysing and foreseeing events. This is why the French Communist Party is, as a rule, the only party in our country which always sees clearly, tells the truth and acts correctly. The others find out later that our Party was right and the unification of the national forces takes place. It is precisely in this way that our people defeated EDC, as they helped to stop the war in Indo-China by supporting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for their independence and the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union and People's China, in particular, during the Geneva Conference.

Both these outstanding victories are plain to see. In two vital questions the united French people actually compelled the henchmen of imperialism to retreat.

Our own successes, however, gave birth to difficulties. The instigators of restoring German militarism are resorting to fresh manoeuvres.

★
Maurice Thorez
General Secretary,
French Communist Party

★ ★

tion and science as well as for public health.

New "sacrifices" are already being demanded from the working and ordinary people.

All Frenchmen of good sense say to themselves that it is not by adopting the armaments drive as a line of conduct that the Government of our country can proceed to the reduction of armaments about which it speaks so readily and to which the recent Soviet proposals at Uno, formulated on the basis of the Franco-British proposals, are so favourable.

All honest French men and women are becoming convinced of the falsity of government propaganda which asserts that West German remilitarisation is inevitable. They see for themselves that the means exist for solving the German problem by negotiations between the powers concerned. They are astonished that the Government has not replied to the proposals of the Soviet Union contained in the speech made by the Foreign Minister of the USSR in Berlin on October 6. They demand a positive answer to the Soviet Note sent last Saturday.

On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Franco-Soviet Treaty signed against the threat of German militarism, when World War II was still in progress, all French patriots find in the past even more weighty reasons for rejecting the rearmament of the Hitler generals, for adopting the Soviet proposals directed at a peaceful settlement of the German question and organisation of security in Europe.

★

That is why, this time too, the French Communist Party will not remain alone in the fight against the sabotage of the interests of the country and peace. The unity of the national forces depends on our efforts. The growing movement for joint action of the working class is the principal guarantee that it will be achieved.

The actions of Socialist and Communist working people who have jointly come out against the London and Paris agreements are increasing both in the provinces and in the Paris region. Joint meetings are being held and unity committees set up; elected Socialists are taking a stand against these agreements.

We must welcome the resolution against German rearmament adopted by the National Teachers' Union as well as the similar joint appeals made by "Force Ouvriere" and the C.G.T.

The differences that are taking place within the Socialist Party over participation in the Government are a definite reflection of the feelings of Socialist working people with regard to Government policy.

The more so that the French Socialist workers cannot help taking into consideration, in all seriousness, the hostile attitude shown towards the recent agreements by

the difficulties of small traders and craftsmen will go by the board, it will interfere with any concern for housing and the technical equipment of the countryside, for education and science as well as for public health.

I.

In foreign policy our Party has always adhered to the guiding principle that our country must be free and independent and that in relations with other countries it must base itself on its own interests and rely on the world peace forces.

The leading country of the imperialist camp, the United States of America, is pursuing a policy of war which in no way corresponds to the principles of free self-determination of nations, independence and friendly co-operation between the peoples. The leading circles of the U.S.A. openly proclaim their drive for world domination.

In contrast to this the leaders of the Soviet Union, the leading country of the democratic camp, both during the lifetime of Lenin and Stalin and now, have always defended the principle that all the nations, both big and small, are equal and therefore have the right to determine their destiny independently. The Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy are guided by the Marxist-Leninist principle which is directed against any attempt by one nation to dominate another and presupposes equal friendship and co-operation between all peoples without giving anybody the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country, thus strictly supporting the right of all nations to self-determination. Therefore the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the democratic camp is directed not towards war but to peace for all countries without exception.

Irrespective of differences in political views the national interests of all people of Finland demand that we support the opinion expressed by the democratic camp that the existence of the two systems does not in itself presuppose a war. World peace means peace for Finland, too, and therefore the place of Finland is in the ranks of the peoples fighting for peace throughout the world.

The Governments of the U.S.A. and Britain are now trying to find other ways of arming Western Germany. This aggravates the danger of war for our country, too. Our people cannot support such ventures. The duty of every patriot is to oppose the revival of German militarism and to fight so that the jack-boot of the invader never again tramples on Finnish soil.

Proceeding from this standpoint, we, the Finns, must also base our attitude towards the "Northern co-operation", about which the American agents in the country make so much noise. "The Northern Council" of which some of our ministers cherish such great hopes is a branch of the aggressive Atlantic Pact. The talk of a "Northern community" is nothing but a farce since the advocates of this community in the country praise the war preparations of the West German Government, as well as the Governments of Norway and Denmark. These preparations within the framework of the Atlantic Pact are directed precisely against the Soviet Union and Finland.

The interests of Finland demand such co-operation between the peoples of the Northern countries as could speed the liberation of Denmark, Norway and Iceland, occupied by the Americans, from the

the bulk of our foreign trade is tied to the capitalist world market. The ups and downs of this market are noticeably reflected in the economy of Finland.

The crisis phenomena in 1952 undoubtedly had two causes. Firstly, owing to the crisis phenomena manifest in the Western markets, our export industries came up against difficulties in sales which, naturally, badly affected production. Secondly, the purchasing power of the working people in Finland failed to keep pace with the flow of industrial goods produced for the home market. This led to stock-piling in large quantities, as a result of which the capitalists also cut down production in industries working for the home market. As a consequence of this people were sent on compulsory leave, the working week was cut and unemployment in general rose, a fact which, in turn, further curtailed the purchasing power of the population.

Our Party and the entire people's democratic movement put up resistance to such a policy. The struggle was fought mainly in two directions: on the one hand, to prevent the living standards of the workers and all working people being reduced, and on the other, to bring about a change in foreign trade policy with a view to channelling it from the capitalist market to the democratic market, which is free of crises, to such an extent that the unfavourable influence of the capitalist market could be eliminated.

Although real wages in our country have declined over the past few years, it should be pointed out that the monopolists and the groups backing them failed to accomplish their schemes for a catastrophic slashing of the living standards of the working people. This attempt was baulked by the struggle of the workers, led by our Party, against wage cuts, deterioration of social insurance and against unemployment.

The decisive factor preventing the crisis was the struggle of our Party and all people's democratic organisations for a change in the direction of foreign trade, the struggle for a uniform distribution of exports, for greater trade with the Soviet Union and other countries of the camp of democracy which always pay better prices than the capitalist countries for the goods we sell. From the countries of the democratic camp we can import goods at a much lower cost. At the same time trade with the democratic countries does not and will not endanger the economic and political sovereignty of Finland as is the case with the one-sided trade with the countries of the camp of imperialism. In addition, it is only the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies which buy goods manufactured by our metal-working industry creating thereby work in many branches of our industry and guaranteeing employment for thousands.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the partial change which has taken place in our foreign trade in the past few years would have been impossible without the wide explanatory work conducted by our Party, owing to which gradual changes took place in public opinion—the majority of the workers now realise the need for greater trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and actively support the demands of the Party.

★
Ville Pessi
General Secretary,
Communist Party of Finland

★ ★

therefore rejects co-operation with the Communists.

We uphold the interests of the working people in both great and small matters. It is precisely the desire to improve the standards of the working people which determines the attitude of the People's Democratic group in the Diet on all economic matters and with this object this group has always been ready to co-operate with both the Social Democrats and the Agrarians.

This also applies to the activity of Communist Party members at their place of work and in the trade unions. The point of departure in this case, too, for all our work is the interests of the working class.

The January (1954) meeting of the C.C. of our Party discussed the problems of working-class unity and came to the conclusion that our task was not to sharpen the differences with the Social Democrats but to search for a common standpoint, for those issues that can be taken up jointly by Communists and Social Democrats on a comradely basis.

Social Democracy and the working masses backing it are not our enemies. Our enemies are those of the working class, particularly big capital and political reaction led by the Coalition Party. It is against these exploiters of our people that we are anxious to fight jointly with the Social Democratic masses. It is only together with the Social Democrats that we can establish unity of the working people, which would also embrace the non-party masses.

As to the Social Democratic small peasants, in our desire for close co-operation with the workers and small peasants we adhere to our general line in relation to the Social Democrats. The closer and more comradely the co-operation between Communist and Social Democratic small peasants in the fight for their interests, the better it is. But, this is not enough. In many villages Social Democratic small peasants are in such a minority that co-operation with them cannot decide things to the benefit of the smallholding peasantry. The countryside is the field of activity of the big bourgeois party—the Agrarian Union—which has its biggest following among the small peasantry. In many localities it has a greater following among the small peasants than any other Party. In these villages the defence of the interests of the small peasantry depends largely on the policy of the Agrarian Union. With a view to improving the living conditions of the rural population the activity of our Party in these localities must be directed at establishing co-operation with the small peasants who support the Union.

We are confronted with considerable difficulties along this road since the Agrarian Union, being in its nature a party of the bourgeois centre, on many issues conducts a policy in favour of big capital and, first and foremost, the big landlords, harmful to the interests of the small peasantry. The fact that many small peasants support the bourgeois Agrarian Union must be regarded as a mistake. The small peasantry, because of its class status, is nearer to the working class and to our Party which is the staunchest champion of the interests of small peasants in all matters.

The main obstacle to unity is the fact that co-operation with the bourgeoisie is particularly to the liking of the Leskinen group in the Social Democratic Party, which

co-operation to Social Democrats and Agrarians as is wholly possible within the framework of capitalism and the task of which is to raise the living standards of our people and ensure peace under conditions of the present bourgeois democracy.

We Communists do not deny that we are the friends of the land of Socialism. We have always fought for peace, friendship and co-operation between Finland and the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as the national interests of Finland call for peace, friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, the safeguarding of this peace, friendship and co-operation cannot be regarded as unpatriotic activity. On the contrary, it is precisely the strengthening of peace, friendship and co-operation between Finland and the Soviet Union that is real patriotic activity.

In our opinion it is the patriotic duty of all parties in Finland to refuse support to the war policy of the West and to join in backing the policy of peace and friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union.

IV.

Since its inception our Party has been the most active force of the democratic movement in its fight against war and fascism. At the end of the second world war, emerging from underground activity and rapidly becoming a large mass organisation, our Party acquired exceptional significance in the struggle for accelerating the democratic development of the country. It now unites tens of thousands of workers, small peasants and employees, and its influence is felt far beyond the confines of Party organisations. A great merit of our Party and the democratic movement is that we succeeded in rebuffing the attempts of the reactionary forces to re-create the climate of terror of the war and prewar years.

One of the most important tasks in the struggle for strengthening our Party is to improve the work of its branches. We undoubtedly have a number of good, well-functioning branches. But at the same time in all regions of the country there are weak Party branches. Their work is unsatisfactory and fails to attract the broad masses of the working people. There are many Party members who in fact confine their activity to attending branch meetings—and this not even regularly.

The base of the Communist Party, the working-class party, is the factories where the vast masses of the workers are concentrated. At plants, factories and other big enterprises our Party can unite the working people in the direct struggle for their vital demands. Therefore the work of factory branches, especially at big enterprises, must be looked upon as one of the greatest importance.

The work of Communists in trade union, co-operative, sports and other mass organisations which unite working people of diverse affiliations and political views is an essential prerequisite for strengthening Party organisations in the factories and localities. Every Party branch and its groups must direct the work of their members in mass organisations and see to it that Party members do not come out as short-sighted fomenters of Party differences and disputes but help to bring together all members of these organisations and show themselves as builders of unity so that this or that organisation may be drawn into the common struggle.

the scientific method for analysing and foreseeing events. This is why the French Communist Party is, as a rule, the only party in our country which always sees clearly, tells the truth and acts correctly. The others find out later that our Party was right and the unification of the national forces takes place. It is precisely in this way that our people defeated EDC, as they helped to stop the war in Indo-China by supporting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for their independence and the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union and People's China, in particular, during the Geneva Conference.

★

Both these outstanding victories are plain to see. In two vital questions the united French people actually compelled the henchmen of imperialism to retreat.

Our own successes, however, gave birth to difficulties. The instigators of restoring German militarism are resorting to fresh manoeuvres.

The task of our Party, in unity with all peace supporters, is to go forward to new successes; these successes will certainly be won if we go into battle with the same energy as yesterday.

The lesson of the fight against EDC and for a cease-fire in Viet Nam will not be lost. Ties were established which the intrigues of the plotters from London and the Palais de Chaillot have been unable to break.

And how can Frenchmen of foresight fail to mobilise themselves when the formation of a dangerous armed force in Germany may be a matter of a few weeks? In the Bonn militarist state the role of generals, landowners and big industrialists, who contributed greatly to unleashing the second world war, will continue to grow steadily. In France, the intensification of the armaments drive will prevent any reduction of war expenditure; it will prevent the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the industrial and office workers and officials, it will create a situation in which

Meeting of Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

The recent meeting of the C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party, to which the first secretaries of regional Party committees were invited, discussed the tasks facing Party organisations in carrying out autumn sowing and ploughing, and in fulfilling state deliveries and purchases of agricultural produce. Corresponding decisions were adopted.

As Party organisations and Party activists are to undertake large-scale work to mobilise all state bodies and mass organisations for the successful carrying out of

New Study Year in Italian Communist Party

The new study year in the Bologna Party Federation was launched by a meeting which noted that a great amount of work had been done by the Federation to raise the ideological level of Party members. Some 50 seminars are now functioning in the province in addition to the national, regional and provincial schools. Apart from this 4,210 Party members completed 254 short-term courses. Some 20,010 copies of symposiums of lectures given on short-term courses and 11,258 copies of Marxist-

joint action of the working class is the principal guarantee that it will be achieved.

The actions of Socialist and Communist working people who have jointly come out against the London and Paris agreements are increasing both in the provinces and in the Paris region. Joint meetings are being held and unity committees set up; elected Socialists are taking a stand against these agreements.

We must welcome the resolution against German rearmament adopted by the National Teachers' Union as well as the similar joint appeals made by "Force Ouvriere" and the C.G.T.

The differences that are taking place within the Socialist Party over participation in the Government are a definite reflection of the feelings of Socialist working people with regard to Government policy.

The more so that the French Socialist workers cannot help taking into consideration, in all seriousness, the hostile attitude shown towards the recent agreements by the Social Democratic Party in Western Germany and by the whole of working-class and democratic opinion in Western Germany which regards the restoration of German militarism as a deadly menace.

Rarely has there been such promise of results for the increasing efforts necessary to draw all the Socialist working people in France into the joint struggle for peace, security and disarmament, against the plot being concocted by the international of the arms dealers. This struggle must, in particular, stop the Socialist deputies from voting for the ratification of the Paris agreements in the way they voted for the principle of these agreements on October 12 this year.

Let every one of our organisations, every one of our activists work tirelessly, without losing a single minute, for the building of a united front of the working class and for the unity of national and democratic forces and then the cause of peace will once again have every chance of victory.

(L'Humanité, October 28)

these tasks, the meeting resolved, in accordance with a proposal from some of the Party organisations, to convene the Second Party Congress after the completion of these works.

The meeting stressed that while preparing for the Congress the Party organisations must step up political and organisational work among the masses, develop, on a wider scale, socialist and patriotic emulation for greater industrial and agricultural output with a view to improving the living standards of the working people.

Leninist classics were circulated in the province.

In Bergamo the students of the Central Party School helped to organise 11 circles to study the "Karl Marx short course", attended by 150 people.

In Monfalcone the study year opened with a meeting in a cinema. After a report there was a concert of folk entertainment. The programme also included verses by local poets, songs and other items.

support such ventures. The duty of every patriot is to oppose the revival of German militarism and to fight so that the jack-boot of the invader never again tramples on Finnish soil.

Proceeding from this standpoint, we, the Finns, must also base our attitude towards the "Northern co-operation", about which the American agents in the country make so much noise. "The Northern Council" of which some of our ministers cherish such great hopes is a branch of the aggressive Atlantic Pact. The talk of a "Northern community" is nothing but a farce since the advocates of this community in the country praise the war preparations of the West German Government, as well as the Governments of Norway and Denmark. These preparations within the framework of the Atlantic Pact are directed precisely against the Soviet Union and Finland.

The interests of Finland demand such co-operation between the peoples of the Northern countries as could speed the liberation of Denmark, Norway and Iceland, occupied by the Americans, from the shackles of the Atlantic Pact.

Peace in Europe can be built on the basis proposed by the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov at the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference. With a view to securing peace in Europe it is essential to establish a system of collective security embracing all European nations. This would remove the threat of West German remilitarisation, which all peoples fear with full justification. It would lead to easing political tension in Europe, guarantee security for the peoples of both capitalist and socialist countries of Europe and would make the reduction of armaments possible. It could be the beginning of lasting and stable peace in Europe and would enable all the peoples in this part of the world to concentrate their entire energy on peaceful upbuilding.

This would be the best way to guarantee peace for Finland and make the arms drive, so unbearable for the people, unnecessary. Unconditionally defending the interests of our nation, the Communist Party declares that the peaceful aspirations of the country's foreign policy could be intensified in a large measure if our Government resolutely withdrew from the war propaganda organised by reactionary circles and showed everyone that Finland wants to defend peace for herself and to fight for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and for cuts in armaments, and opposes any aggression and policy of violence. The basis of our foreign policy cannot be the "Northern Council" or any other means of involving Finland in Western military blocs. The main line of our foreign policy must be the idea of peaceful co-operation between the peoples of Europe. The Government of Finland must categorically declare that since the Soviet proposal for a system of collective security embracing all countries of Europe is the best way of ensuring peace for Finland, too, we support this proposal and shall exert every effort to realise it.

II.

During the past few years our national economy has followed in the main the line common to all capitalist countries and characterised by temporary upswings and depressions. It cannot be otherwise because

* From Comrade Ville Pessi's report at the Xth Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

From the countries of the democratic camp we can import goods at a much lower cost. At the same time trade with the democratic countries does not and will not endanger the economic and political sovereignty of Finland as is the case with the one-sided trade with the countries of the camp of imperialism. In addition, it is only the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies which buy goods manufactured by our metal-working industry thereby work in many branches of our industry and guaranteeing employment for thousands.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the partial change which has taken place in our foreign trade in the past few years would have been impossible without the wide explanatory work conducted by our Party, owing to which gradual changes took place in public opinion—the majority of the workers now realise the need for greater trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and actively support the demands of the Party. The fact that a similar development has also taken place in the views of the Social Democratic workers is most gratifying.

The practical result of all this has been an increase in trade with the Soviet Union and some of the People's Democracies.

The struggle for a change in foreign trade policy is far from being finished. To win this struggle and the fight in defence of the vital interests of the working people the activity of one, although strong, party is not sufficient. For this purpose the joint efforts of the united working class and other working sections of the population are necessary. Hence, the Communist Party of Finland, fighting for solidarity among our people and, above all, among the entire working class, sets itself as one of its important tasks—working-class unity.

III.

The split of the democratic forces in 1948 which brought about the destruction of their base—unity of the working class—created the conditions in which big capital has been able to cut down real wages and worsen the living standards of the working class over the past few years.

Back in 1948 our Communist Party foresaw the harmful consequences arising from the split of the democratic forces. Then and since, we have therefore always opposed the government's policy that excludes the People's Democrats. We have consistently demanded a return to co-operation between the three biggest groups in the Diet and our main efforts in this fight for unification of the democratic forces were for the establishment of working-class unity in both the factories and the trade union movement. We are firmly convinced that the struggle for unity of the working class will continue to be our principal task since it is with the help of unity that it is possible, firstly, to prevent the further forcing down of the living standards of the workers that is desired by the reactionary forces, and, secondly, to force the Agrarian Union and the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, who hinder such co-operation, to take the path of co-operation between the three biggest groups in the Diet. We are of the opinion that the question of working-class unity is the decisive factor for bringing about a change in the policy of the country to the benefit of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all working people.

activity of the Agrarian Union—which has its biggest following among the small peasantry. In many localities it has a greater following among the small peasants than any other Party. In these villages the defence of the interests of the small peasantry depends largely on the policy of the Agrarian Union. With a view to improving the living conditions of the rural population the activity of our Party in these localities must be directed at establishing co-operation with the small peasants who support the Union.

We are confronted with considerable difficulties along this road since the Agrarian Union, being in its nature a party of the bourgeois centre, on many issues conducts a policy in favour of big capital and, first and foremost, the big landlords, harmful to the interests of the small peasantry. The fact that many small peasants support the bourgeois Agrarian Union must be regarded as a mistake. The small peasantry, because of its class status, is nearer to the working class and to our Party which is the staunchest champion of the interests of small peasants in all matters.

The Communist Party is a party of the working class and consequently of the small peasants and all working peasants. One of the great principles of the Communist Party is the establishment of a strong alliance between the working class and the working peasantry in struggle against the dictatorship of big capital.

The working class and the peasantry comprise the overwhelming majority of our people and that is why working class unity and the alliance of the workers and the working peasantry are the chief factors in the co-operation of the democratic forces. Our Party must not forget, however, that there are other sections of the population, too, and that it is essential that they participate in the co-operation of the democratic forces. Such sections of the population are the small employers, civil servants and officials, scientists, writers, artists, members of the various professions and all the working intellectuals whose position is in most cases no better than that of the rest of the working population.

This should not, however, be automatically interpreted to mean that we require the co-operation of democratic forces only for the purpose of improving the living standards of all the working sections of our people and for no other reason at all. It is clear that the movement for unity of the working people begins, in the majority of cases, in the factories or the trade unions in the fight for the vital demands of the workers. It is also clear that the alliance between the workers and the small peasants grows in strength in the struggle for the joint economic interests of agricultural and timber workers and the small peasantry. The co-operation of the intellectuals in its turn is closely allied with the improvement of the material position of this section of the population. But these are not the only tasks devolving on these movements. The firm unity of the working class can create the basis for a broader popular front capable of putting forward demands which go much farther than purely economic ones. The unity of the working class can be the main force in the struggle against war, in the fight for preserving peace. The co-operation of workers and peasants in the countryside, just like the activities of the intellectuals, can become broader in the struggle for peace and the independence of Finland. All these factors pose the question of the necessity, in present conditions, of strengthening co-operation between the democratic forces.

It is not at present a question of the type of co-operation of democratic forces that has the establishment of Socialism as its aim. We propose such a form of democratic

The base of the Communist Party, the working-class party, is the factories where the vast masses of the workers are concentrated. At plants, factories and other big enterprises our Party can unite the working people in the direct struggle for their vital demands. Therefore the work of factory branches, especially at big enterprises, must be looked upon as one of the greatest importance.

The work of Communists in trade union, co-operative, sports and other mass organisations which unite working people of diverse affiliations and political views is an essential prerequisite for strengthening Party organisations in the factories and localities. Every Party branch and its groups must direct the work of their members in mass organisations and see to it that Party members do not come out as short-sighted fomenters of Party differences and disputes but help to bring together all members of these organisations and show themselves as builders of unity so that this or that organisation may be drawn into the common struggle of all democratic forces against reaction, in the form that suits the nature of the given organisation.

Of especial significance is the work of Party members in the democratic organisations affiliated to the Democratic Alliance of the People of Finland, the most important among them being the Democratic League of Finnish Women and the Democratic Union of Youth of Finland. It goes without saying that Communists work in the Democratic Alliance of the People of Finland and in the organisations of democratic women and youth to help them to become still broader democratic organisations.

The militancy and maturity of our Party are judged by our work in the mass organisations and the results of this work. Evaluating the work done and the results achieved we must keep in mind the fact that the basis of all our successes is constant ideological education of leading cadres and the rank and file of our Party. During the past few years the ideological and theoretical level of our Party has undoubtedly risen. Our task is to improve political and theoretical study, to link it still closer with questions of the everyday struggle and activity of our Party.

Our Party will grow and strengthen in the best way in the course of the uncompromising struggle for building working-class unity and the militant alliance of workers and the working peasantry, in the struggle for improving the living standards of our people, for democracy, Socialism and peace.

Our Party is the most democratic Party in the country. Its every member has rights and duties laid down by Party Congresses. Carrying out our duties and exercising our rights all of us may help our Party to become stronger and more powerful from year to year and to safeguard it vigilantly from hostile influence; in doing so we can train ourselves and other Communists in a spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to the cause of the working class and the whole of the people. Our strength lies in the fact that our cause is just. Our strength lies in the common determination of all Communists to work daily and unsparingly to strengthen the Party, increase its militancy and enhance its vigilance. The strength of our Party lies in the fact that we, its members, are all working at the same task and carrying out the policy of the most democratic party of the country—the party of the working class—the policy of the Communist Party, the policy of improving the economic conditions of the working people, the policy of upholding peace and democracy.

Fresh Economic Successes in Countries of Democratic Camp

Results of Fulfilment of Plans for Development
of National Economies for IIIrd Quarter of 1954

Hungarian People's Republic

The plan for the third quarter of the year was fulfilled by industry 100.5%. The output of light industry increased 7.7% and that of the food industry 11% compared with the third quarter of last year.

In agriculture, the measures carried out by the Party and the Government for the further advance of this important branch of the national economy have provided considerably greater incentives for the peasants to increase production. During the third quarter the wheat harvest was completed, although because of unfavourable weather the yields were less than expected. The yields of maize, potato and sugar beet are expected to be good. In the period January 1st—September 30th agriculture received 2,423 tractors, 302 harvester

combines, 950 threshers, 332 reapers, more than 16,000 ploughs, nearly 17,000 harrows and tens of thousands of other small machines and implements.

Retail trade fulfilled the plan for the third quarter 101% and 23% more goods were sold compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the course of the first nine months of this year 13,000 flats were completed, 5,800 of them by the state. Many thousands more will be completed by the end of the year.

At the same time there are shortcomings in the fulfilment of the plan for the national economy. For example, light industry and the food industry have so far failed to meet the requirements of the population in full.

People's Republic of Bulgaria

The Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has published a report on the fulfilment of the state plan for the third quarter of this year.

As a result of the political and production activity of the working people the national economy is making constant progress. The gross industrial output plan has been fulfilled 105%. Compared with the third quarter of 1953 the total volume of industrial output has risen 9.3%.

Agriculture has also been advancing steadily. By applying agrotechnical measures, state farms and producer co-operatives have obtained larger yields than individual peasant farms. The machine and tractor park has been enlarged during the

quarter by 455 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) and 176 combines (including 34 imported and 142 manufactured in Bulgaria). Commonly-owned animal husbandry developed successfully. Compared with the same period last year, the head of cattle has increased 6.3% in the co-operatives and 16.6% in state farms.

The tonnage of freight carried has grown 17.6% compared with the third quarter of last year.

The volume of capital construction during the period under review rose 18.6% as against the third quarter of 1953, and capital investments in housing were more than double.

The retail trade turnover plan was fulfilled 101%.

German Democratic Republic

According to the State Central Statistics Board of the German Democratic Republic the gross industrial production plan was fulfilled 101.6% in the third quarter this year. Compared with the corresponding period last year the total volume of industrial output has risen 9.8%, including pig iron 25%, agricultural machinery 45%, equipment for the food industry 102% and for the textile industry 42% etc.

During the same period the output of foodstuffs and mass-consumer goods went up 13%, including butter 11%, tinned fish 47%, woollen fabrics 48%, refrigerators 61% and wrist-watches 35%.

The average wages of factory workers have risen by 10.2% and labour productivity 4.8%.

Despite bad weather the plan for agricultural crops was in the main carried out; an increase has been registered in the head of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Compared with the third quarter of 1953 the volume of foreign trade showed an increase of 8%. The total volume of inter-German trade rose by 23%.

The volume of retail trade has grown 13% (calculated on comparable prices). As a result of the 16th price reduction, which was effected in September, the population will have gained about 600 million marks by the end of the year.

Production Successes of Chinese Working People

The working people of China have achieved new labour successes. In the third quarter of this year the state-owned power stations produced 20% more power than during the corresponding period last year. During the first three-quarters of the year the oil industry produced nearly 53% more oil than in the same period of 1953.

overfulfilled the state plan for the third quarter by more than 13%. Great success was achieved by the railwaymen, who increased freight turnover and speeded up the turn-round of wagons and engines.

Considerable successes have been registered by China's agriculture. In 1954 the area sown to wheat rose 6% and the gross yield of wheat 20.7% compared with 1953.

STRUGGLE TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR AND REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS IN PEOPLE'S RUMANIA

As a result of the efforts made by people's power and thanks to the selfless activity of the working people under the leadership of the Workers' Party, Rumania has been converted from a backward agricultural country into a developed industrial and agricultural state.

Heavy industry, and most important of all, engineering, is steadily developing and now accounts for almost 57% of the entire production of socialist industry. The consumer-goods industry has also developed, although to a considerably lesser degree.

There have been considerable capital investments in all branches of industry during the last few years, as a result of which numerous factories have been built and a large number of those previously existing have been restored and expanded. The level of the technical equipment of industrial enterprises has also been raised considerably. Early this year, for instance, the value of plant and equipment in the iron and steel industry had increased to 7.3 times above the 1948 figure and in others as follows: the oil industry 5 times, coal 4 times, electro-technical and power 12.6 times, transport 1.2 times, textiles 1.4 times and the timber industry 1.2 times.

The Rumanian Workers' Party and the Government have set socialist industry the important tasks of supplying all branches of the national economy with a greater amount of up-to-date technical equipment. This will make it possible to mechanise agriculture, increase agricultural production and bring about a steady growth in the output of consumer goods. Compared with last year the output of heavy industry is to increase 5.4% this year and that of the consumer-goods industry 11.8%. At present particular attention is being given to the production of implements and machinery needed by agriculture.

The Central Committee of our Party draws the attention of the working people and leading Party and economic cadres to the fact that further growth of industrial production must be achieved by both more capital investment and, in particular, by increasing labour productivity.

In his well-known work "A Great Beginning", V. I. Lenin pointed out: "Labour productivity is in the final analysis the prime and most important factor for the victory of the new social order. Capitalism has created a productivity of labour unknown under serfdom. Capitalism can be utterly vanquished, and will be utterly vanquished, by the fact that Socialism creates a new and much higher productivity of labour."

Carrying out Lenin's counsel and responding to the call of the Party, those working in our socialist factories have developed many-sided activity to increase the productivity of social labour and systematically reduce production costs, making full and rational use of production possibilities and saving man-hours. The working people in various branches of industry are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the further advance of the national economy and improvement in their living standards depend on increasing labour productivity.

The workers, engineers and technical cadres in our factories are directing their efforts primarily to making the best possible

of machinery and aggregates, production increased at many enterprises with no more equipment or industrial space being used. For instance, the indices on the use of drilling aggregates in the oil industry were 26% higher in the second quarter of this year compared with the same period of 1953. In the ferrous metal industry the quantity of pig iron produced daily from useful blast furnace capacity increased 11.6% as against last year. Steel output per square metre of open-hearth furnace has also increased.

In the engineering industry the high-productivity methods of Soviet workers are being used on an ever wider scale: the high-speed method of metal cutting used by Bykov and Bortkevich, Kolesov's metal-cutting method, as well as methods used by the foremost workers in our own country—Nicolae Vasu and Constantin Vasilache, on whose initiative the complex utilisation of machinery has been introduced. With the introduction of these methods the productivity of labour has greatly increased.

The number of workers applying the method of high-speed metal cutting has increased three times as against 1951. The workers and technicians in the factories of our Republic are particularly interested in the problem of accelerating production processes by applying more advanced production technology, which enables them to produce more goods per man-hour.

The initiative of oil workers of the Pitești region, who have succeeded in reaching high speeds in boring wells, is deserving of particular notice. A team of drillers headed by Ion Mirea drilled a well in less than five days. Such an example of high labour productivity rouses other oil workers to feats of labour.

At the Bucharest "7th November" textile factory Antoaneta Alexovic's team turns out 12.5 kilos of yarn in excess of plan at every shift by increasing the revolutions of the spinning machine.

Another significant factor in increasing the productivity of labour and reducing production costs is the application of proposals put forward by worker-innovators and rationalisers.

In our socialist industry the innovator and rationaliser movement in production is assuming an ever broader and mass character. In 1953 alone, for instance, 260 million lei were saved because of the adoption of rationalisation proposals.

However, leading bodies in industry still fail properly to popularise the methods used by foremost industrial workers and for the all-round use of rationalisation proposals and inventions.

Certain factory heads are quite satisfied to see some workers attaining high achievements and are not taking the necessary steps to spread advanced methods of labour among the broad masses.

An important factor of the increased productivity of labour in our industry is the mechanisation of labour-consuming work. In the coal industry the mechanisation of the process of coal cutting at the face has reached 80% and the mechanisation of transport at the face 74.62%.

★
Chivu Stoica

Member, Political Bureau,
C.C., Rumanian Workers' Party,
First Vice-Chairman, Council of Ministers,
Rumanian People's Republic

★ ★

required per day to operate a blast furnace with mechanised automatic loading and unloading whereas the old blast furnace was served by 960 workers, 7 engineers and 22 foremen and brigade-leaders. The

productivity of an automatized blast furnace is substantially higher than that of an old blast furnace. The mastering of the technique of the new automatized blast furnace will soon make it possible to produce one ton of pig iron per cubic metre of useful blast furnace capacity per day.

Mechanisation is also being extended in the mining industry. Thus, 89% of the underground and surface transport have been mechanised in the iron ore mines. Mechanised haulage makes work much easier, raises productivity of labour, reduces labour requirements and cuts production costs. Mechanisation has also been considerably developed in the non-ferrous ore mines.

However, despite the successes in achieving higher productivity of labour there are still considerable reserves waiting to be tapped in the enterprises of our socialist industry. The speed at which productivity of labour is growing in a number of industries fails to keep pace with the tempo of the increase in saturation of industry with technique. For instance, in 1953 labour productivity in the engineering industry was 96% above 1949. Considering the high level of technical development in the engineering industry in recent years, it must be admitted that the results could have been much greater.

Insufficient attention is still paid to the complex mechanisation of labour at many enterprises. While the basic processes in production have been largely mechanised, the auxiliary jobs, including such labour-consuming processes as loading and unloading of materials, are poorly mechanised. Minor jobs are often not mechanised, whereas the application of this type of mechanisation is of great significance to the growth of productivity of labour.

The mastering and perfecting of technique, which are the major prerequisite for increasing labour productivity, depend, above all, on the level of the qualifications of workers, engineering and technical staff. In the past years the Rumanian Workers' Party has given particular attention to the training of cadres. Tens of thousands of workers, engineers and technicians—active builders of Socialism—have been trained in the wide network of schools of all levels. It is precisely this rapid growth of skilled cadres that has enabled us to make use of the many new machines with which our enterprises have been well provided, and raise the efficiency of management of production.

Better organisation of labour and production is also an important factor for a further growth in labour productivity. Better organisation of labour enables us to work in a more rational way and avoid unproductive use of time, thereby economising on working time. In the past few years our industry has achieved considerable successes in this direction. Certain enterprises have organised their work according to a schedule. This type of working was

the beginning of a month or quarter and the rush work at the end of the planned period and to ensure the rhythmical fulfilment and overfulfilment of the production plan. Big results have been registered at other enterprises in setting up a conveyer and semi-conveyer system and in introducing the technological production line. All this has considerably stepped up the growth of productivity of labour.

Increased productivity of labour is the necessary condition for continual reduction of production costs. This is the reason why the Party has set each industrial enterprise the task of constantly striving for a reduction in the use of semi-finished and raw materials, electric power and fuel, working time per production unit, the task of establishing progressive technical-economic quotas and applying them in production.

Another thing of great importance for lowering the cost of production is the organisation of the socialist cost accounting system within the enterprises (in workshops), the introduction of which will make it possible to keep an account of and a check on the expenditure of both materials and labour force.

The experience of our industrial enterprises demonstrates that the decisive factor for the growth of productivity of labour is socialist emulation, the creative and manifold initiative of the working people. However, as everyday practice shows, the initiative of the masses brings about valuable results only provided it is supported by the Party and trade union bodies and the management of the enterprises and provided its object is the fulfilment of those tasks which ensure that production and labour productivity continue to rise steadily.

Thus, owing to correct leadership and organisation of socialist emulation at the Ernst Thaelmann tractor plant (town of Stalin) where 97% of the workers are taking part in emulation and 57.4% make use of advanced Soviet methods of labour, labour productivity rose over 11% above plan during the first half of the year, while at the "Semănătoarea" plant, which produces agricultural machinery, it increased 16.3%.

The C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party has set factory branches the task of continuing to develop extensive socialist emulation and popularising highly productive methods of labour used by the innovators. The Party member must support all that is new and advanced in production, resolutely combat a formal attitude in the organisation of emulation and the attempts to put a brake on the creative initiative of the masses; he must combat conservative tendencies and a routine approach to the question of utilising and perfecting technique and fight against an indifferent attitude towards the quality and cost of production.

Amid great enthusiasm the workers, engineers and technicians in our industry have welcomed the call of the Party for full utilisation of the production possibilities available at the enterprises. During the preparations for the great national celebration of the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and for the Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the working people have been developing socialist emulation on a

According to the State Central Statistics Board of the German Democratic Republic the gross industrial production plan was fulfilled 101.6% in the third quarter this year. Compared with the corresponding period last year the total volume of industrial output has risen 9.8%, including pig iron 25%, agricultural machinery 45%, and equipment for the food industry 102% and for the textile industry 42% etc.

During the same period the output of foodstuffs and mass-consumer goods went up 13%, including butter 11%, tinned fish 47%, woollen fabrics 48%, refrigerators 61% and wrist-watches 35%.

Production Successes of Chinese Working People

The working people of China have achieved new labour successes. In the third quarter of this year the state-owned power stations produced 20% more power than during the corresponding period last year. During the first three-quarters of the year the oil industry produced nearly 53% more oil than in the same period of 1953.

The plan for the third quarter was successfully fulfilled by the miners and iron and steel workers. In the first nine months of the year the state-owned pits cut 25.5% more coal than during the corresponding period last year. The metallurgical plants

The average wages of factory workers have risen by 10.2% and labour productivity 4.8%.

Despite bad weather the plan for agricultural crops was in the main carried out; an increase has been registered in the head of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Compared with the third quarter of 1953 the volume of foreign trade showed an increase of 8%. The total volume of inter-German trade rose by 23%.

The volume of retail trade has grown 13% (calculated on comparable prices). As a result of the 16th price reduction, which was effected in September, the population will have gained about 600 million marks by the end of the year.

overfulfilled the state plan for the third quarter by more than 13%. Great success was achieved by the railwaymen, who increased freight turnover and speeded up the turn-round of wagons and engines.

Considerable successes have been registered by China's agriculture. In 1954 the area sown to wheat rose 6% and the gross yield of wheat 20.7% compared with 1953. The harvest of oil-bearing crops has topped the 1953 level by 8.7%.

The head of cattle has increased. In Sinkiang Province alone it rose by 15.4% as against 1953 and reached 18.3 million.

fact that further growth of industrial production must be achieved by both more capital investment and, in particular, by increasing labour productivity.

In his well-known work "A Great Beginning", V. I. Lenin pointed out: "Labour productivity is in the final analysis the prime and most important factor for the victory of the new social order. Capitalism has created a productivity of labour unknown under serfdom. Capitalism can be utterly vanquished, and will be utterly vanquished, by the fact that Socialism creates a new and much higher productivity of labour."

Carrying out Lenin's counsel and responding to the call of the Party, those working in our socialist factories have developed many-sided activity to increase the productivity of social labour and systematically reduce production costs, making full and rational use of production possibilities and saving man-hours. The working people in various branches of industry are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the further advance of the national economy and improvement in their living standards depend on increasing labour productivity.

The workers, engineers and technical cadres in our factories are directing their efforts primarily to making the best possible use of the machinery with which our industry is equipped, and this is giving good results. Thus, in the first six months of this year, because better use was made

out 12.5 kilos of yarn in excess of plan at every shift by increasing the revolutions of the spinning machine.

Another significant factor in increasing the productivity of labour and reducing production costs is the application of proposals put forward by worker-innovators and rationalisers.

In our socialist industry the innovator and rationaliser movement in production is assuming an ever broader and mass character. In 1953 alone, for instance, 260 million lei were saved because of the adoption of rationalisation proposals.

However, leading bodies in industry still fail properly to popularise the methods used by foremost industrial workers and for the all-round use of rationalisation proposals and inventions.

Certain factory heads are quite satisfied to see some workers attaining high achievements and are not taking the necessary steps to spread advanced methods of labour among the broad masses.

An important factor of the increased productivity of labour in our industry is the mechanisation of labour-consuming work. In the coal industry the mechanisation of the process of coal cutting at the face has reached 80% and the mechanisation of transport at the face 74.62%.

The loading of blast and open-hearth furnaces has been mechanised, as well as the casting of pig iron. As a result, 42 workers, 2 engineers and 3 foremen are

Minor jobs are often not mechanised, whereas the application of this type of mechanisation is of great significance to the growth of productivity of labour.

The mastering and perfecting of technique, which are the major prerequisite for increasing labour productivity, depend, above all, on the level of the qualifications of workers, engineering and technical staff. In the past years the Rumanian Workers' Party has given particular attention to the training of cadres. Tens of thousands of workers, engineers and technicians—active builders of Socialism—have been trained in the wide network of schools of all levels. It is precisely this rapid growth of skilled cadres that has enabled us to make use of the many new machines with which our enterprises have been well provided, and raise the efficiency of management of production.

Better organisation of labour and production is also an important factor for a further growth in labour productivity. Better organisation of labour enables us to work in a more rational way and avoid unproductive use of time, thereby economising on working time. In the past few years our industry has achieved considerable successes in this direction. Certain enterprises have organised their work according to a schedule. This type of working was introduced in the tractor and engineering industries, in the textile, leather and other branches of light industry. Organisation of work according to the schedule made it possible to eliminate the lag in work at

making part of the emulsion and 37.4% make use of advanced Soviet methods of labour, labour productivity rose over 11% above plan during the first half of the year, while at the "Semăntoarea" plant, which produces agricultural machinery, it increased 16.3%.

The C.C. of the Rumanian Workers' Party has set factory branches the task of continuing to develop extensive socialist emulation and popularising highly productive methods of labour used by the innovators. The Party member must support all that is new and advanced in production, resolutely combat a formal attitude in the organisation of emulation and the attempts to put a brake on the creative initiative of the masses; he must combat conservative tendencies and a routine approach to the question of utilising and perfecting technique and fight against an indifferent attitude towards the quality and cost of production.

Amid great enthusiasm the workers, engineers and technicians in our industry have welcomed the call of the Party for full utilisation of the production possibilities available at the enterprises. During the preparations for the great national celebration of the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and for the Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the working people have been developing socialist emulation on a still wider scale for a further rise in the productivity of labour, which ensures a fresh advance of the national economy and improvement of the well-being of the people.

CRUSADE OF AMERICAN REACTION AGAINST NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OF PEOPLES

In their drive for world domination the U.S. aggressive circles resort to various means. Alongside the frantic arms race, the speeding up of the manufacture of hydrogen and atomic weapons, the building of military bases on the borders of the countries of the democratic camp, the concoction of aggressive blocs and provocations from land and sea, they are also carrying on ideological preparation for a new world war. American propaganda, which has immense resources and a powerful machine, is straining every effort to persuade the world public of the superiority of the notorious "American way of life" and that the U.S.A. is entitled to become the "leader" of the world. As the American protagonists of the "positions of strength" policy think, the world must be cast in the American mould and all the peoples must become docile satellites revolving in a limited orbit with the U.S.A. at the centre. The American monopolists daydream about the "American age" and the building of a world empire excelling everything known to history, from the Roman Empire to the vast colonial empires of the present time.

Part of the ideological and diplomatic preparations for aggressive war is the crusade of the American expansionists against the state sovereignty of other countries. The principle of state sovereignty and its implementation in international life is a thorn in the flesh of the U.S. ruling circles. For many years the ideologists of American imperialism have been attempting, by unprecedented casuistry, to refute the principles of national and state sovereignty in theory while the U.S. ruling circles endeavour to do away with it in practice. These attempts have gone so far that the new claimants to world domination have declared state sovereignty of individual nations... to be the reason for world conflicts and wars.

Hundreds of "books" directed against the national sovereignty of the peoples, declar-

ing it "outmoded" and hailing the complete rejection of the state and national sovereignty as the noblest blessing, have come off the press in the U.S.A. in the past few years. Most zealous in this field of activity are Kelsen, Jessep, Brown, Potter, Eagleton, Wright and other ideologists of imperialism. Eliminate state independence, plunder the peoples, rob them of their state sovereignty and the world will get rid of conflicts and wars; deprive the peoples of the right to self-determination, to decide their destiny and defend their own interests, hand these rights over to supreme "supra-national" bodies and you will attain the proper organisation of the world—such is the essence of the papers of these and other scientific charlatans in the service of the monopolies. The restriction of sovereign rights of nations and states, forced by U.S. ruling circles upon individual countries with the help of one-sided treaties and agreements invariably and inevitably infringing the state sovereignty of this or that country to the benefit of the U.S.A., is presented by the advocates of aggressive monopoly capital as a contribution to peaceful co-operation and progress.

In the past, when the bourgeoisie sought to liquidate the feudal regime and establish its dominance, when nations and bourgeois states were coming into being, it employed the slogans of state sovereignty in the struggle against the intervention of feudal-monarchic states and for the victory of the bourgeois revolution. The bourgeoisie, however, was never interested in the real sovereignty of nations and peoples. It was interested only in the sovereignty of its

Vaclav David
Member, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

class state, in the independence of its own state power from any power either within or outside its own country.

In the epoch of imperialism, when the bourgeoisie makes desperate efforts for the preservation of its class privileges and rule, it has thrown overboard the banner of national and state independence. This banner is raised aloft by the working class and its vanguard—the Communist and Workers' Parties. The struggle of the progressive forces of all nations for national and state independence is of vital significance in the present conditions. It leads to the victory of the principle of self-determination of all nations and the realisation of their right to determine their destiny in accordance with their own interests.

The attack of U.S. imperialist reaction on state sovereignty is directed against the national-liberation movement of the colonial and dependent peoples, which has greatly gained in scope during the post-war years. The struggle of these peoples for an end to colonial slavery, every step of the colonial peoples towards independence and sovereignty provokes furious resistance and rage on the part of the U.S. aggressive circles. They do not want to reconcile themselves to the victory of the Chinese people over the gang of Chiang Kai-shek swashbucklers who have sold themselves to foreign imperialists. They protect Chiang Kai-shek and do not conceal their aggressive intentions towards People's China which is "guilty" only by virtue of the fact that it has become a sovereign and independent state. The democratic and independent Governments of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam also arouse the deadly hatred of Washington ruling circles which incite their bellicose puppets Syngman Rhee and Bao Dai against these Governments.

Those Asian countries which have not as yet won complete independence from foreign capital but whose governments are nevertheless striving to conduct a policy of peace and co-operation in the interests of their peoples are also experiencing constant pressure from the U.S. ruling circles. Countries like India, Indonesia, Burma and others, which are reluctant to subordinate themselves to the American diktat, have been the object of severe attacks by the reactionary American press and are subjected to constant pressure precisely because of their desire to conduct an independent policy based on their own requirements.

The latest events in Latin America have proved particularly characteristic of the U.S. policy which desires to deprive other countries of national and state independence. The whole world was highly indignant at the intervention in Guatemala undertaken with the blessing of the U.S. ruling circles to overthrow the lawful Arbenz government which tried to conduct an independent policy and restrict the domination of the American monopolies in the country and, above all, to restrict the United Fruit Company. It was therefore subjected to constant attacks culminating in the intervention sponsored and financed by the American monopolists. The United States also inspired the events in Brazil which led to the suicide of President Vargas. This testifies to the fact that the U.S. reactionary forces, fearing the growing national-liberation movement in Latin America, are carrying through a programme of setting up fascist regimes dependent on the United States.

But the American pretenders to world domination do not stop at this. It is not enough for them to keep many economically undeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in subordination. They are seeking to tie still closer to their chariot wheels such countries as Britain, France and Italy, not to mention Western Germany and Japan. Taking advantage of the postwar economic difficulties experienced by these countries they have secured control over their economy under cover of so-called economic assistance. They are drawing them into aggressive blocs such as NATO and SEATO. The U.S. State Department

attempted to unite six West European countries in EDC, which was intended to be a screen for the revival of the German Wehrmacht and a docile tool for the implementation of American war plans in Europe. Now these aims are served by the decisions of the London and Paris conferences to rearm Western Germany under the guise of the so-called "West European Union" which is intended to replace the EDC treaty turned down by the peoples.

The U.S. ruling circles are seeking to undermine the basic principle of the United Nations Organisation—the principle of equality—and to turn it completely into a tool of their policy. They are attacking the principle of unanimity of the big powers in the Security Council with a view to securing for themselves the possibility to impose their own will.

As is known, in the postwar period the governments of the biggest European countries, such as Britain and France, have, under pressure from the United States, conducted a policy which is at variance with the national interests of the British and French peoples. It is not surprising that this dependence has evoked and continues to evoke stern opposition from wide sections of the public in these countries, which make more and more resolute demands for an end to the vassal policy and for their countries to embark decisively on the path of an independent national policy. This increasing pressure of the broad popular masses, supported by certain circles of the national bourgeoisie, exerts its influence on the Parliaments and Governments of Britain and France. This could be seen, for example, in the negative attitude taken by the British Government towards the desire of Dulles to extend the war in Indo-China, and also in the relaxation of restrictions of East-West trade.

As a result of this pressure by the people the present French Government was forced to agree to end the Indo-China war, while the French National Assembly rejected EDC. The popular masses of these countries are offering ever-more resolute resistance to the militarisation of Western Germany which U.S. leading circles and

the Bonn Chancellor Adenauer are striving to carry out.

Whereas the U.S. reactionary circles reject the idea of peaceful coexistence and the possibility of settling outstanding issues by negotiation, this principle is winning increasing numbers of supporters among the wide public in Britain and France, where a number of prominent statesmen and parliamentarians have already spoken in its favour. The isolation in which the U.S. Government found itself at Geneva demonstrated the impasse in which American policy can find itself if the West European governments prefer the interests of their peoples to the American diktat, if they adhere to their own, independent policy, which is the right of each and every sovereign state.

The U.S. policy aimed at the elimination of the state sovereignty of other countries and the contemptuous attitude of the U.S. ruling circles towards the governments of states, big or small, are among the reasons for the growth of anti-American sentiments in all countries of the capitalist world. The anti-Americanism sweeping ever-increasing sections of the population in these countries is not a manifestation of nationalism, as the different American politicians, scientists and journalists try to make out, and is not directed against the American people. Anti-Americanism is an expression of resistance to the aims and methods of the American "positions of strength" policy, an expression of disagreement with the claims of the United States for world supremacy, with American interference in the home affairs of other states and with restrictions on the sovereignty of these states.

It is known, for instance, that in France, after the war, there were quite a number of people who believed that the cosmopolitanism being propagated by the American apologists of imperialism would be well received by the French public and would become the generally accepted ideology. They were soon to find out that the opposite was the case. The sound patriotic core of the French people withstood the poison of cosmopolitanism that was being spread with the help of a huge American propaganda

(Continued on page 4)

BOOK REVIEW

WHERE WEST GERMAN REARMAMENT IS LEADING

(Materials Exposing German Revanchists)

Some months ago the French magazine "l'Année politique et économique" published a comprehensive article by a group of French residents in Western Germany, firm opponents of EDC. This article was recently published in a separate pamphlet entitled "Sensational revelations about Adenauer's Germany where, with the Chancellor's complicity, the Hitler spirit of revanchism and the desire for the conquest of 'lebensraum' again holds sway".* The facts contained in this pamphlet, far from losing their force in view of the failure of the EDC plans, have become of particular significance in the light of the present international situation.

Despite the fact that the National Assembly rejected EDC, the chief goal of the U.S. ruling circles in Europe remains the same—the rearmament of Western Germany and the revival of German militarism. The recent London and Paris decisions show that the same aim is pursued by certain sections of the French ruling circles yielding to the pressure of the U.S. State Department. Therefore, this pamphlet, which tells of the war preparations in Western Germany and the drive for revanchism and "lebensraum", is attracting special attention from the public.

The pamphlet opens with a preface by Bernard Lavergne, professor of the law faculty at Paris University and Director of "l'Année politique et économique". The preface states that the facts compiled by the authors are shocking and are a grave accusation against the French Government which, in spite of everything, persistently attempts to base France's security on West German rearmament. "Seldom has there been such reckless blindness in our history", Bernard Lavergne writes with bitterness.

In the introductory note the authors write: "Increasing numbers of our compatriots are becoming aware that... the militarisation of Germany... represents a deadly menace to France. Many people, however, do not realise this danger because they have no idea of the situation in present-day Germany." Therefore, the authors stress, they decided to analyse and sum up, without bias, the facts at their disposal. "We considered it our duty", they write, "to carry out this task because we love our country and are concerned for its future."

The pamphlet points out that the first problem which naturally worries the French people is the size of the future armed forces in the Federal Republic. Giving an answer to this question the authors write that according to the data received from the "Blank Office", which in fact is the war ministry of Western Germany, the plans for recruitment have been drawn up on the following basis: the first recruitment of military contingents—550,000 people, then 600,000 and finally, in two or three years, 800,000 people. For this purpose the "Blank Office" has taken all necessary steps to recruit over 30,000 officers and generals and about 100,000 N.C.O.s. But this is not all. There are frontier troops,

total strength of these units is over 200,000. On this basis it is quite possible to form, at any moment, another eight or ten divisions of "home troops".

Facts prove that active military training is going on in these units designed to provide, as soon as possible, the commanding cadres of the future army, whereas the so-called "auxiliary technical service", which the Bonn Government wishes to bring up to a strength of 100,000, is being used to form the engineering units.

"Thus", the authors conclude, "a powerful home army which is not envisaged in any agreement has already been set up in Western Germany."

The pamphlet shows that Western Germany has, in addition, numerous military unions whose memberships amount to nearly 2 million. They are designed to strengthen the new Wehrmacht within the shortest possible time. The Social Democratic Party of Germany not long ago released figures showing clearly that there are 278 such openly functioning unions, associations and "Landsmannschaften" in Western Germany, which are composed of former Hitler soldiers and officers. All these organisations are engaged in widespread activity to get together an officer staff and preach militarism among the population. The Bonn Government, far from banning the work of these military associations, is financing them and regards them as the major source for forming the West German armed forces.

The authors show that this Wehrmacht, which is now being revived, already has an impressive base for armament (not to mention the economic potential of Western Germany which, as history shows, can be utilised at any time for war purposes). Many factories and plants in Western Germany have been saturated with new equipment assigned for war industry and for the manufacture of munitions, and turn out special equipment for the aircraft industry, lathes for boring guns of various calibres and machinery for manufacturing ammunition. As long ago as May 1953, different kinds of armaments and spare parts were in production at 376 West German factories. Everything is ready for giving the word to set the aircraft industry working to full capacity. Representatives of the biggest West German aircraft companies—"Heinkel", "Junkers", "Messerschmitt", "Dornier", "Arado", "Focke-Wulf" and others—met in Düsseldorf on September 16, 1952, and set up an "Amalgamated German Aviation Industry". This amalgamation is getting out plans for the mass production of not only tactical aircraft but also jet bombers.

The Bonn Government spares no effort to train this army in the spirit of revanchism and Nazism. The authors point out that "neo-Nazism", chauvinism and revanchism are developing at a striking speed and assuming dangerous proportions. The Adenauer-blessed old and new Nazis are actively propagating revanchism. Over 60 neo-Nazi organisations, big and small, unite former Nazi cadres in Western Ger-

envisaged for the Bonn Germany in the London agreements.—Ed.) and numerous 'home' troops (which as we saw above are already in existence.—Ed.) nothing and no one on earth will be able to prevent it from forming still more units."

The Hitlerite generals, the authors state, are insistently demanding the rearmament of Germany and are slighting France with unconcealed hatred and scorn. At a meeting of the leaders of the "Association of German Soldiers" General Friesner declared that "France is a most serious obstruction in our path but we shall soon be able to get rid of this obstacle". "There are still people", states the pamphlet, "who, if they do not speak openly, at least drop hints when they say 'Fear nothing because Germany's main interests lie in the East'. These people are forgetting the grim lessons of the second world war. It is to be assumed that resurrected German militarism will deliver its blows primarily in the quarter it considers to be the weakest and most vulnerable." The authors quite rightly drive home the idea that after the lessons of Stalingrad, after the severe defeats inflicted on the Hitler army on Soviet soil and in Germany itself, the entire strength of the Soviet Army having become manifest, the West German revenge-seekers may direct the revived Wehrmacht first and foremost to the West.

Giving a detailed picture of the true situation in Western Germany, the authors resolutely expose the dangerous illusions which some French ruling circles are spreading about the so-called British and American guarantees. Attempts are often made to allay the fears of the French, the pamphlet goes on to say, by assertions that they need fear no Germany because France will have the support of the U.S.A. and Britain. "Is that true?" ask the authors. "Does not the history of EDC since the acceptance of Plevin's plan, including the signing of the Paris agreement and the drawing up of additional protocols, does not the history of the creation and development of the European Coal and Steel Community, as well as the fate ...of talks on the Saar, clearly show that the U.S.A. backed the Germans at all stages of these measures to the detriment of French interests? The U.S.A. has, moreover, repeatedly bullied the French Government to wring out new concessions for the German Federal Republic. It is also known that the U.S.A. gave particularly strong backing to the Bonn plans for restoring and developing German war industry... It is known that at the time of the talks with Herr Adenauer and Blank in the U.S.A. the latter undertook to give direct and effective help to the Federal Republic in forming the future German divisions."

Replete with many and irrefutable facts which show what the rearmament of Western Germany is leading to, the pamphlet is a formidable and exposing document. At

First Congress of Patriotic People's Front in Hungary

The first Congress of the Patriotic People's Front was held in Budapest recently and representatives of all sections of the Hungarian people took part. The Congress was opened by Comrade Istvan Dobi, member of the National Preparatory Committee of the Patriotic People's Front and Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

A report was delivered by Comrade Jozsef Darvas, Minister of Culture, who stressed that the Patriotic People's Front was a great national movement which opened up enormous historical perspectives. Its task was to help the Government to successfully carry through the programme for a rapid and continual improvement in the well-being of the people.

Very many delegates took part in the discussions.

One of the main speeches was made by Comrade Imre Nagy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegates unanimously adopted the Rules of the Patriotic People's Front and an appeal to the working people of the country and elected the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

At its first meeting the Council elected a Presidium of 21. The writer Pal Szabo, Kossuth prize winner, was elected President and Jozsef Darvas, Istvan Dobi, Imre Nagy, Matyas Rakosi and Ferenc Herrer, Vice-Presidents.

Freedom-Loving Peoples Demand an End to Terror in Iran

The brutal persecution of the democratic and patriotic elements in Iran and the bloody terror unleashed by the Teheran authorities against all progressive forces in the country evoke resolute protests from the world public. Prominent peace champions, democratic organisations and progressive newspapers denounce the anti-popular course taken by the Zahedi Government.

"Scinteia", Rumanian newspaper, in an article "What is happening in Iran" wrote: "The wave of police terror in Iran arouses the indignation and anger of honest people of all countries. They demand an end to violence and to the persecution of Iranian patriots."

In France the execution of the Iranian patriots has given rise to profound indignation. The number of protests from democratic organisations and personalities is growing. A group of professors has sent a telegram of protest to the Shah of Iran, the Prime Minister and the Rector of the Teheran University in connection with the intensification of terror. A delegation from the "French People's Aid" organisation has visited the Iranian Embassy in Paris. The democratic press calls on the French people to come out with vigorous protests against the massacres and the reign of terror in Iran.

Progressive public opinion in Italy has responded to the actions of the Iranian reactionaries with deep wrath. Expressing the view of wide circles of the Italian public, the newspaper "Unita" published a comprehensive article with photographs of the victims of police terror. The article stresses that the present regime of terror is not only approved by high-ranking American officials but it was exactly the U.S. advisers who prompted the Zahedi Government in a number of anti-democratic measures now being carried out in Iran and demanded the arrest of a large number of army officers. And Vice-President Nixon, while on a visit to

In place of EDC, turned down by the peoples, the agreements for setting up the so-called "West European Union" and for rearming Western Germany under the guise of this "union" were signed on October 23 in Paris in a climate of unprecedented haste and bullying on the part of the U.S. State Department.

(Press item)



DULLES:—This frame suits it even better...

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Mr. Wilkins and the Ku Klux Klanites

Being an official, Mr. Wilkins, American Assistant Labour Secretary, by virtue of his official position appears to be absolutely unable to assess, in an objective way, the real facts. That is why he sees the grim American reality through rose-coloured spectacles, regards it in the spirit of official optimism which in the U.S.A. is typical not of him alone. While in Cleveland (Ohio) a short time ago he loudly extolled the "masterly" solution of the race problem in the United States. Banking on dealing with simpletons, he declared that America was at present the main experimental field for testing out the idea that people of all races could live together, work together, achieve well-being together and exercise freedom and justice together.

If the idyllic pictures drawn by Mr. Wilkins are to be believed, the United States has become a paradise on earth for all people, regardless of the colour of their skin. However, even people who have never considered themselves to be enemies of the "American way of life", once they are brought face to face with the American reality, come away with an impression entirely opposite to the one the U.S. officials are trying to create.

Baltimore (Maryland). Racists made trouble because 12 Negro children between the ages of 4 and 5 were admitted to a kindergarten. In the suburbs student "strikes" were stirred up. A few groups of white students in high schools are supposed to have "spontaneously" refused to attend school. They marched through the streets booing and jeering at the Negroes and waving hurriedly got-up posters. Typical posters: "Kick 'Em Out!", "This is America, not Africa!", "Send them back to the plantations!"

Milford (Delaware). A certain Bowles founded an organisation under the pretentious and provocative name of "National Association for the Advancement of White People". After several weeks of frantic agitation, Bowles' mobsters succeeded in bringing about a review of the decision on "mixed education" in the local high schools. The local education authorities decided to forcibly exclude 11 Negro children from the high school they have attended since the beginning of the school year. They have been told to go to a Negro school in a neighbouring town 18 miles away.

State of Florida. The District Attorney telegraphed the U.S. Supreme Court...

authors stress, they decided to analyse and sum up, without bias, the facts at their disposal. "We considered it our duty", they write, "to carry out this task because we love our country and are concerned for its future."

The pamphlet points out that the first problem which naturally worries the French people is the size of the future armed forces in the Federal Republic. Giving an answer to this question the authors write that according to the data received from the "Blank Office", which in fact is the war ministry of Western Germany, the plans for recruitment have been drawn up on the following basis: the first recruitment of military contingents—550,000 people, then 600,000 and finally, in two or three years, 800,000 people. For this purpose the "Blank Office" has taken all necessary steps to recruit over 30,000 officers and generals and about 100,000 N.C.O.s. But this is not all. There are frontier troops, mobile police and labour detachments. The

* Révélations sensationnelles sur l'Allemagne d'Adenauer où, avec la complicité du chancelier régnant à nouveau l'esprit hitlérien de revanche et la volonté de conquête de l'espace vital. Extrait de l'Année politique et économique. Mars-Mai 1954 — Paris.

CRUSADE OF AMERICAN REACTION AGAINST NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OF PEOPLES

(Continued from page 3)

machine. Around this core there have begun to rally the mighty forces of all sections of the public who are trying to revive France as an independent and great European power possessing the right to defend its national interests and to participate in the settlement of European and world affairs.

The lessons of some of the latest important world events show that the Governments of Britain, France and other countries can defend their national interests only by breaking with the policy of the U.S. State Department, by maintaining and strengthening the state sovereignty of their countries. Only by pursuing independent foreign policies corresponding to the interests of their countries, only as sovereign states can they play an important part in the development of international relations. The latest events have shown that the peoples of these countries cannot reconcile themselves to the shameful role being imposed on their homelands by the U.S. ruling circles, that they will defend their independence in the settlement of international affairs.

The defeats suffered by American policy and its West European agents—Adenauer, Bidault, right-wing Social Democratic leaders of the Spaak and Guy Mollet type—attest to the fact that the cosmopolitan conception of the "world state" and "little Europe" and other anti-popular plans are doomed to failure. At the same time they testify to the fact that the striving of the peoples to restore the state sovereignty of their countries and ensure the right of all peoples to decide their own destiny independently is gaining strength.

★

The example of the countries of the democratic camp is exerting immense influence on the whole course of the fight

man factories. Everything is ready for giving the word to set the aircraft industry working to full capacity. Representatives of the biggest West German aircraft companies—"Heinkel", "Junkers", "Messerschmitt", "Dornier", "Arado", "Focke-Wulf" and others—met in Düsseldorf on September 16, 1952, and set up an "Amalgamated German Aviation Industry". This amalgamation is getting out plans for the mass production of not only tactical aircraft but also jet bombers.

The Bonn Government spares no effort to train this army in the spirit of revanchism and Nazism. The authors point out that "neo-Nazism", chauvinism and revanchism are developing at a striking speed and assuming dangerous proportions. The Adenauer-blessed old and new Nazis are actively propagating revanchism. Over 60 neo-Nazi organisations, big and small, unite former Nazi cadres in Western Germany; they demand the establishment of the German Wehrmacht and realisation of the expansionist policies. The neo-Nazis also dominate in the Bonn coalition parties.

The pronouncements of the Bonn officials are also proof of revenge-seeking strivings. For example, the notorious Blank declared: "When the Federal Republic has 12 divisions (as is known this is precisely the figure

being waged by the peoples of capitalist countries.

Until the victory of the people's revolution and the formation of the People's Republic, China did not have an independent policy and its attitude towards international questions was dictated by the interests of foreign imperialism, to say nothing of the fact that these interests exercised a decisive influence on its economic and home policy. The five years' existence of the People's Republic of China have convinced the whole world that the People's Government of China consistently and firmly defends the interests of the Chinese people in its home policy and the building of the new China, as well as in its foreign policy. That is why the position of the People's Republic of China as a great power is, in spite of all the plots of the American imperialists who are still preventing her from occupying her lawful place in Uno, incomparably firmer now than at any other time. The People's Republic of China enjoys great respect and prestige among the Asian peoples and the peoples of the whole world.

The position of our country—Czechoslovakia—has also changed radically. As is known, the bourgeois rulers of Czechoslovakia bound up their destiny with the Western powers—the United States, France and Britain. The prewar Czechoslovakia was a pawn on the Western powers' chess board and an integral part of their scheme for surrounding the Soviet Union with a "cordon sanitaire". The home and foreign policy of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie carefully protected the interests of the "Western allies", and not those of the people of Czechoslovakia. For this slavish dependence

the history of the creation and development of the European Coal and Steel Community as well as the fate ...of talks on the Saar, clearly show that the U.S.A. backed the Germans at all stages of these measures to the detriment of French interests? The U.S.A. has, moreover, repeatedly bullied the French Government to wring out new concessions for the German Federal Republic. It is also known that the U.S.A. gave particularly strong backing to the Bonn plans for restoring and developing German war industry... It is known that at the time of the talks with Herr Adenauer and Blank in the U.S.A. the latter undertook to give direct and effective help to the Federal Republic in forming the future German divisions."

Replete with many and irrefutable facts which show what the rearmament of Western Germany is leading to, the pamphlet is a formidable and exposing document. At a time when all French patriots are rallying their forces and uniting in the valiant struggle to prevent the ratification of the London and Paris agreements and to avert the deadly menace which the revival of German militarism represents for France, this pamphlet will be a valuable weapon.

René LOUIS

Czechoslovakia paid with huge sacrifices and the temporary loss of its state sovereignty in the years of the Hitlerite occupation.

After the second world war the new Czechoslovak Government, at the will of the Czechoslovak people, stepped out onto another path, the path of closest alliance and friendship with the liberator of Czechoslovakia—the Soviet Union—which deeply respects the rights of large and small nations to self-determination, national and state independence and sovereignty. Thanks to this Czechoslovakia today occupies an international position such as it never held in the past.

Owing to the close friendship with the Soviet Union and thanks to the fact that it belongs to the powerful camp of peace and democracy the Czechoslovak people are confidently building their new, socialist life, and the strength and might of their homeland is steadily growing. Their Government protects, steadfastly and without any deviations whatsoever, their inalienable rights and sacred interests. Our people know that its most powerful ally, the Soviet Union, also sacredly respects the interests of Czechoslovakia and will never do anything that would be contrary or harmful to these interests.

What an enormous difference between the new Czechoslovakia and the prewar Czechoslovakia, what an immense difference in the position of our people compared with that of the peoples in capitalist countries whose governments have steered their ship of state into American waters! Now Czechoslovakia, a firm and integral link in the democratic camp, is enjoying a period of prosperity that is unprecedented in its history, the flourishing of its national forces and its national and state sovereignty.

★

In capitalist countries the front of national and patriotic forces fighting for the preservation and strengthening of national and state sovereignty, for the right of nations to self-determination and the right

to carry out their own national policy is growing and broadening. At the head of this front stands the working class, led by its Communist and Workers' Parties. The strength of the patriotic sentiments of the people is tearing off the fetters in which the American enemies of the freedom of nations have shackled many countries. The front of patriotic forces is embracing ever broader sections of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, petty and middle bourgeoisie. This front is capable of eliminating in all countries the capitulatory elements who are prepared, for thirty pieces of silver, to sell the national interests and to make their countries shamefully dependent on the American monopolists. To strengthen the struggle for national independence and sovereignty—this is the great patriotic task before the united front of the peoples.

The attention of the peoples of Europe is now focused on the question of collective security in Europe. The Soviet proposals indicate the right way to solve this question. Contrary to the "European" conceptions of the U.S. State Department, aimed at knocking together aggressive blocs and groupings, at abolishing the state sovereignty of West European states, the Soviet proposals are directed at establishing a system of collective security in Europe, at ensuring complete independence and sovereignty for all European states.

The struggle waged by the peoples for national and state independence is closely allied with the fight for creating a system of collective security, with the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world. The struggle for national independence and against foreign interference is a struggle against the military plans of the American imperialists, their plans for world supremacy, a struggle for securing the peaceful coexistence of all countries, irrespective of their social system.

Progressive public opinion in Italy has responded to the actions of the Iranian reactionaries with deep wrath. Expressing the view of wide circles of the Italian public, the newspaper "Unita" published a comprehensive article with photographs of the victims of police terror. The article stresses that the present regime of terror is not only approved by high-ranking American officials but it was exactly the U.S. advisers who prompted the Zehedi Government in a number of anti-democratic measures now being carried out in Iran and demanded the arrest of a large number of army officers. And Vice-President Nixon, while on a visit to Teheran, openly expressed his satisfaction at the repression of so-called subversive organisations. The newspaper wrathfully declared: "The U.S. Vice-President may rejoice, but honest and freedom-loving men and women seethe with indignation and anger."

Protests against the police violence in Iran are also appearing in other Italian newspapers.

to carry out their own national policy is growing and broadening. At the head of this front stands the working class, led by its Communist and Workers' Parties. The strength of the patriotic sentiments of the people is tearing off the fetters in which the American enemies of the freedom of nations have shackled many countries. The front of patriotic forces is embracing ever broader sections of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, petty and middle bourgeoisie. This front is capable of eliminating in all countries the capitulatory elements who are prepared, for thirty pieces of silver, to sell the national interests and to make their countries shamefully dependent on the American monopolists. To strengthen the struggle for national independence and sovereignty—this is the great patriotic task before the united front of the peoples.

way, that is why he sees the grim American reality through rose-coloured spectacles, regards it in the spirit of official optimism which in the U.S.A. is typical not of him alone. While in Cleveland (Ohio) a short time ago he loudly extolled the "masterly" solution of the race problem in the United States. Banking on dealing with simpletons, he declared that America was at present the main experimental field for testing out the idea that people of all races could live together, work together, achieve well-being together and exercise freedom and justice together.

If the idyllic pictures drawn by Mr. Wilkins are to be believed, the United States has become a paradise on earth for all people, regardless of the colour of their skin. However, even people who have never considered themselves to be enemies of the "American way of life", once they are brought face to face with the American reality, come away with an impression entirely opposite to the one the U.S. officials are trying to create.

N. Olivier, Bantu languages professor of the Stellenbosch University near Cape Town (South Africa), was in the United States recently. On returning from this visit, during which he studied the race question, Professor Olivier, to the great disgust of those who had arranged his trip, gave vent to the opinion that the picture drawn by Mr. Wilkins and other professional propagandists was too good to be true.

He went to America without any preconceived opinion, declared the Professor, adding that in all honesty, however, he doubted very much whether the U.S. could teach the South Africans anything about solving their native question.

At the same time he unequivocally explained that he had in mind the discrimination against Negroes and other national minorities, for instance, the Puerto Ricans, the Mexicans, Asians by birth and Red Indians, the discrimination he had witnessed during his stay in the U.S.A.

Weighty reasons brought Professor Olivier to this conclusion, one which radically contradicts the showy optimism of worthy American propagandists. And indeed, while the Mr. Wilkins were talking themselves blue in the face about well-being, freedom and justice, there was another outbreak of Ku Klux Klanism in the country. Here is a far from complete list of the "exploits" of these barefaced American racists during the first two weeks of October alone.

Ridgway Decorates Muñoz Grandes...

General Muñoz Grandes, Spanish Secretary of War, the very one who during World War II commanded the Spanish fascist conglomeration of riffraff in the so-called "Blue Division", recently visited the U.S.A. on the invitation of R. T. Stevens, U.S. Army Secretary. As everyone knows, the "Blue Division" of Francoist cut-throats won no laurels on Soviet soil. Only a few of the ruffians from Grandes' division managed to make their getaway. Time was when Grandes fancied himself in a Hitler uniform and received iron crosses from the hands of the "führer" himself in recognition of "feats of valour".

Just these few facts from Grandes' career would appear to be more than enough to evoke feelings of disgust and loathing for this blue-eyed boy of Franco. The past of this arrant Hitlerite was, however, obviously to the liking of U.S. official figures and that, apparently, is why this low-down fascist's trip to the U.S.A. was feted with

"strikes" were stirred up. A few groups of white students in high schools are supposed to have "spontaneously" refused to attend school. They marched through the streets booing and jeering at the Negroes and waving hurriedly got-up posters. Typical posters: "Kick 'Em Out!", "This is America, not Africa!", "Send them back to the plantations!"

Milford (Delaware). A certain Bowles founded an organisation under the pretentious and provocative name of "National Association for the Advancement of White People". After several weeks of frantic agitation, Bowles' mobsters succeeded in bringing about a review of the decision on "mixed education" in the local high schools. The local education authorities decided to forcibly exclude 11 Negro children from the high school they have attended since the beginning of the school year. They have been told to go to a Negro school in a neighbouring town 18 miles away.

State of Florida. The District Attorney telegraphed the U.S. Supreme Court that any attempt to force Negroes and whites to attend school together would lead to violent physical opposition.

Fairmont (West Virginia). The racists have resorted to picketing schools attended by Negroes.

Washington. White school children in two of the city's schools, egged on by reactionaries, took part in a "demonstration" protesting against a few Negroes being admitted to the schools. One small Negro boy was brutally beaten up.

In the southern states members of the fascist Ku Klux Klan held a traditional ceremony of "burning the crosses" near one of the schools to which Negro children have been admitted. Negro boys and girls were "escorted" to class by policemen, passing between ranks of "hundred per cent Americans" shrieking threats.

Such are the ugly facts of American reality, which completely give the lie to the hypocritical demagoguery of the sworn propagandist of Wall Street.

Racial discrimination in the U.S.A. is not chance acts of hooliganism by fascist-aping rowdies from the Ku Klux Klan. It springs from the entire reactionary nature of Government policy. Racial discrimination does not only exist in the schools, it prevails in all fields of life, in every corner of the country. The present outbreak of racist fanaticism in the U.S.A. gives a fairly clear idea of what the lauded "American democracy" really is.

Jan MAREK

exceptional ceremony. V.I.P.s in Washington counted it an honour to receive Grandes as a highly welcome guest. By the irony of fate that deeply blood-stained butcher of the Korean people, the not unknown General Ridgway, on behalf of the Pentagon invested Grandes; a zealous admirer of Hitler, with the highest American military decoration—a decoration that was awarded to American soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle against the Nazis. The American military award will henceforth grace the bosom of the oft-beaten fascist General alongside the Hitler iron crosses.

It would be difficult to find a more touching display of kinship between the souls of the representatives of the American military and the Franco reactionary clique.

Michael SALTER

EDITORIAL BOARD