

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

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For Collective Security in Europe, for Consolidating Cause of Peace

The main question now troubling all the peoples of Europe is that of establishing a system of collective security in Europe. The formation of such a system would lead to the preservation and strengthening of peace and would facilitate the solution of one of the most important of postwar problems—the German problem. The peoples of Europe, who have lived through two devastating invasions by German militarists within a quarter of a century, are demanding an early settlement of the German problem on a democratic and peaceful basis.

The concrete way to solving the question of ensuring all-in European collective security is indicated by the new Soviet proposals to all European states. True to its unchanging and consistent peace policy, the Soviet Union has proposed that a general European Conference to discuss the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe be convened either in Moscow or Paris on November 29. This Conference, in which all European states who so desired could participate, as well as the U.S.A., should prevent a complication of the situation in Europe which could increase the war danger, and take all measures that could help to ensure European security and ease international tension. Acknowledging the particular responsibility for maintaining international peace and security incumbent on the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, the Soviet Government deems it desirable that the People's Republic of China send its observer to such a Conference.

With a view to assisting the states concerned to reach appropriate agreement, the Soviet Union, as is common knowledge, has already put forward proposals on the fundamental principles for a "General European Treaty for Collective Security in Europe" at the Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers. These proposals were favourably received by all European peoples.

Influential circles of the Western Powers, however, ignoring the firm will of the peoples for peace, have up to now avoided discussing the Soviet plan for assuring peace and security in Europe. They are continuing their policy of dividing Europe into opposed military groupings of states, the policy of reviving German militarism. The U.S. ruling circles and their West European partners have entered into a separate deal with the West German militarists and revanchists to restore the

greatly intensifies the threat of destructive atom warfare in Europe.

All this attests to the fact that Western Germany is becoming a grave threat to the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Only the politically blind or political adventurists interested in unleashing another world war can fail to see this.

The rearmament of Western Germany, the restoration of its revanchist Wehrmacht are arousing the grave concern of all peace-loving peoples, who are demanding that Europe should travel not along the disastrous path of reviving German militarism and forming opposing military blocs in Europe, but along the path of establishing a system of all-in European security founded on the legitimate interests of all European states, big and small.

In this situation the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and their partners in Western Europe, seeing that their policy of reviving German militarism is meeting with universal condemnation, are having recourse to all sorts of shameful manoeuvres. They declare, for instance, that the London and Paris agreements are "safeguards" against the menace of German militarism and that after the ratification of these agreements they will, you understand, be prepared to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on the settlement of the German problem.

Is it not obvious, however, that this way of putting the question is one of deliberate and unblushing deception? The ratification of the London and Paris agreements will only complicate the situation obtaining in Europe and will inevitably worsen relations between the European states, will lead to an intensification of the armaments drive and considerably increase the burden of war costs, will wreck the possibility of solving outstanding European problems, first and foremost, the German problem.

But the peoples themselves will not be deceived! To the fresh intrigues of the enemies of peace they are retaliating with a further upsurge in the struggle for peace and collective security in Europe.

Everyone who values peace appreciates that Europe can only be rid of wars of devastation and slaughter if a system of all-in European collective security is established. That is why the new Soviet Note has met with such warm support from all the peace-loving forces, who are demanding that the Soviet proposals should be examined

portance of the Soviet proposals as well as the fact that they cannot be simply rejected. If the Western Powers reject the proposed Conference to discuss the creation of a system of collective security in Europe and seek to implement the Paris agreements, then the peace-loving peoples in Europe will not reconcile themselves to this and will examine new and essential measures in the interests of ensuring their security and defence.

A broad campaign is now being launched in all European countries against the ratification of the ruinous London and Paris agreements and the threat of the resurgence of German militarism. At many meetings and rallies the working people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania are unanimously voicing their indignation at the plans for reviving German militarism.

In France, according to data of the National Peace Council more than 1,000,000 signatures have been collected within a brief space of time against the London and Paris agreements. Personalities in the field of science, culture and art, many political and public figures, students, workers, peasants, artisans and small traders are coming out against the new plans for rearming the German revanchists. Joint actions by French Socialists, Communists and people of most diverse political outlooks against the remilitarisation of Western Germany are multiplying.

Broad masses of the people in Western Germany are becoming increasingly conscious of the disastrous nature of the path to which they are being impelled by West German militarists. Particularly illustrative of the sentiments of the working people of Western Germany are the decisions of the Third Congress of the West German Trade Unions which expressed their opposition to any plans whatsoever for restoring German militarism. Communists, Social Democrats and other parties and groups of the opposition are taking a stand against the rearmament of the Bonn revanchists.

The British people are also intensifying their struggle against the London and Paris decisions. The British Congress for World Security held in London called on the working people to back the struggle fought by the French and German peoples against the restoration of the Hitler

EUROPEAN PEOPLES DETERMINED TO PREVENT WEST GERMAN REARMAMENT

Resistance to Rearming of Bonn Revenge-Seekers Growing in France

The French people are stepping up their resistance to the rearmament of the German revenge-seekers. Thousands of demonstrations and other actions took place up and down the country on November 11. In front of memorials to the fallen in most towns and villages, ex-servicemen read an appeal by the French Ex-Servicemen's Union to its three million members. The Union, the statement reads, stresses its steadfast opposition to any revival of German militarism and once more confirms its stand; it desires that the German issue be solved through a system of collective security which would create the conditions for general, progressive, simultaneous and controlled disarmament and that to achieve this all measures that might intensify the arms drive throughout the world be eliminated since they would render useless negotiations for establishing lasting peace in Europe and the whole world.

The key-note of the struggle is the broadest unity. The municipal council in

Cavaillon (6 Socialists, 7 Communists, 11 Radicals and 3 RPF members) has once again confirmed its disagreement with the rearming of the German militarists. In Arras a railwaymen's delegation has visited Socialist deputies and handed over a letter signed by a Socialist member of the "Force Ouvrière", a member of the CGT, a member of the French Confederation of Christian Workers, a former deportee and a former war prisoner. The letter points out that 1,188 railwaymen in the town have signed the protest against the London and Paris agreements. The signature campaign against ratification of these agreements is in full swing. In the majority of cases the results are bigger than those achieved in the struggle against EDC.

In a few days 32,904 signatures were collected in the Seine-et-Oise Department. The number of signatures collected at factories in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department exceeds 65,000. Some 60 departmental rallies sponsored by the Peace Movement are due to be held within a few days.

Movement in Italy Against Ratification of Paris Agreements

"For easing world tension, for disarmament and the regeneration of the South"—this was the topic of discussion at the conference of representatives from Southern provinces of Italy held on November 15 in Naples. In his report Amendola, M.P., emphasised that it was essential to bring home to the people of the South the need to change government policy and prevent the ratification of the London and Paris agreements, with their attendant arms race. Speaking in discussion, Senator Sereni pointed out that the recent Soviet proposals

opened up fresh possibilities for Italy's economic and cultural development.

An enlarged meeting of the National Peace Committee held on November 16 in Rome discussed questions of the struggle against the London and Paris agreements. Concrete measures for stepping up the fight for peace were considered.

The workers at big factories in Milan, Turin and Genoa are sending numerous letters to West German workers urging them to joint struggle against the menace of reviving German militarism.

German People Demand Peaceful Settlement of German Question

Powerful demonstrations of protest against the remilitarisation of Western Germany

took place in the union of postal workers and the metallurgical trade union

"Peoples Will Not Forget Nazi Atrocities"

More and more the voice of the people is being heard in Britain against the rearming of Western Germany.

Strong indignation at attempts to rearm Western Germany has been expressed by members of the 200,000-strong Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. As is known, this union's delegates to the Labour Party Conference voted in favour of German rearmament, against the clearly expressed wishes of the membership. Over 100 branches have sent in protest resolutions, some demanding the resignation of the delegates and others calling for a special conference to conduct an inquiry.

The National Council of the Labour Peace Fellowship has recently passed a resolution condemning the agreements to rearm Western Germany and urging the Parliamentary Labour Party to press for negotiations to achieve a peaceful reunification of Germany.

In Belfast Cathedral, before a congregation of 1,500 ex-servicemen, Canon R. A. Deane made a slashing attack on the plans for the resurgence of German militarism saying: "The scourge of the Swastika, the stench of the concentration camps, and the smoke of the incinerators in which Hitlerism foully destroyed five million Jews and seven million other nationals, is not going to be obliterated because astute politicians think that the time has come when these things shall be forgotten."

A member of the executive committee of the Exchange Division (Liverpool) Labour Party, Mrs. Maeve Cocker, has resigned and joined the Communist Party as a result of the official Labour Party policy on German rearmament. In her letter of resignation Mrs. Cocker wrote: "How can we and the millions of our class throughout the world accept the resurgence of fascism after fighting so bitterly in blood, toil, tears and sweat... for so long?"

PROTEST MEETINGS AND RALLIES IN HUNGARY

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Protest letters and telegrams against the revival of West German militarism have also been received from Protestant clergy in the Tiszavidek region, from the Eotvos Lorand Research Institute in Budapest, from the workers of the Sajogyan iron and steel works, from the residents of the village of Gadoros and other places.

The Han metallurgical works in Grossebaum (Duisburg district) has set up a committee of those opposing military service. An open meeting of the Lemwerder branch of the SDPG pointed out that it was not the Paris plot but the policy of mutual understanding proposed by the Soviet Government that expressed the interests of the population. Delegates to a trade union conference held in Bremerhaven demanded in their resolution immediate actions outside the Soviet Union."

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Polish People Cannot Stand by and Watch Revival of German Militarism

The Government of the Polish People's Republic has issued a statement on the European Conference to be convened on November 29. The statement reads that the Polish people, who have suffered such tremendous casualties and losses of material and cultural wealth at the hands of the Hitler aggressors, cannot stand by and watch the revival of aggressive German militarism. The Polish Government has repeatedly called on the governments of the Great Powers and of the states adjoining Europe to find ways for safeguarding European security and for a peaceful settlement of the German issue.

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Fight Against Resurgence of Wehrmacht — Vital Matter for all European Peoples

The Soviet proposal to convene a general European Conference either in Moscow or Paris on November 29 is, in its significance, one of the most important events in the fight for collective security in Europe and for a relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet Government discussed its proposal beforehand with the Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia; our Government, expressing the most vital interests in ensuring peace and security for our peoples, was in full agreement with this proposal.

The feature of the whole course of events in Europe, particularly during the past four years, has been the mounting struggle of the peoples against the disastrous plans for reviving militarism in Western Germany and forming closed aggressive groupings of Western states designed against the countries of the peace camp. These plans took concrete shape in May, 1952, in the attempt to set up the so-called "European Defence Community".

Spurred on by the outstanding successes achieved by the peace-loving countries headed by the Soviet Union in the struggle for easing international tension, the peoples of Europe redoubled their efforts this year against the plans for implementing the aggressive EDC. This struggle was crowned with success when the combined efforts of the European peoples and the courageous opposition of the French people culminated in the French National Assembly refusing to ratify the "European Defence Community" treaty. The collapse of this military agreement was welcomed by the peoples of Europe as an important condition for establishing peaceful relations between the European peoples.

The advocates of the "positions of strength" policy, those who support the course of remilitarising Western Germany do not desire to take into account any of the lessons drawn from history or the lessons of the present time. They are throwing in all their forces and all their means to concoct in the near future a new programme and another pact which would fulfil the aims of the discredited "European Defence Community" under another guise.

After hasty preliminary talks in London, the Governments of the U.S.A., and certain West European countries led by Great Britain, Western Germany and France signed a series of new agreements in Paris on October 23. The main object of these agreements is once again to heighten tension in Europe and throughout the whole world, to convert Western Germany into a centre of war and a base of aggression in Europe and, finally, to draw the peoples into another war. The Paris agreements with brazen effrontery run counter to the obligations assumed by the Western Powers under international agreements.

It is no mere matter of chance that, precisely as a result of the signing of the Paris agreements, West German militarist circles have become extremely animated, arms shares have soared and the Krupps and other arms kings, in expectation of new blood-stained profits, have raised their heads, more brazenly and insolently than hitherto.

The Paris agreements envisage an army of over half a million for Western Germany; at its head will be the very same Nazi generals and officers who, not so very long ago, ravaged Czechoslovakia.

Militarist Western Germany is being given unlimited opportunities to manufacture arms and undertake atomic research. According to reports published in Western countries, by May 1953, 376 West German enterprises were already producing different types of weapons. The representatives of the biggest and most notorious aircraft companies—Heinkel, Junkers, Messerschmitt, Dornier, Arado, Focke-Wulf and others—had set up the "Amalgamated German Aviation Industry" as far back as September 1952, which, according to those same reports, has been working a long time at plans for the mass production of aircraft of the latest design, including jet bombers.

Under the guise of border troops, mobile police and labour detachments an army numbering hundreds of thousands already exists in Western Germany. There are now nearly 2,000,000 persons in the many soldiers' unions in Western Germany. Militarist circles in Western Germany are now openly talking and writing about considerably increasing the man-power of the Wehrmacht in the future over and above the so-called prescribed figure. In addition to the "permitted" units which are to be the picked troops and strategic weapon of the Atlantic command, a weapon which, as the "Frankfurter Allgemeine" wrote on November 2, 1954, "will be used in an extremely mobile and flexible manner all over Europe" (1), the West German militarists are demanding a powerful army for what they allege to be home and tactical needs.

In this climate, the implementation of the Paris agreements would mean a danger to the security of all European peoples because the German militarists, who are the deadliest enemies of these peoples, including the German people, would once again be given their striking arm—the "Wehrmacht"—equipped even with such weapons of mass extermination as atom bombs.

The implementation of the Paris agreements would, undoubtedly and for a long time ahead, make impossible the solution of one of the most important European and world problems—the restoration of German unity. The ruling circles of the West try to make out that their object is to unite Germany. Such an allegation is only designed to deceive the German and other European peoples. It is precisely the plans to convert Western Germany into a militarist state and to draw it into closed groupings of certain states directed against others that are the main obstacle in the way of restoring the unity of Germany.

The fact that the Western ruling circles, signatories to the Paris agreements, and above all those of the U.S.A., are trying might and main to rush through the ratification of these agreements as soon as possible, means that the danger of the resurgence of German militarism is an extremely grave one and that unless the peoples of Europe come out resolutely against these criminal plans a new West German "Wehrmacht", armed to the teeth, will soon be a reality.

On the basis of the immense and instructive lessons of their own history the Czechoslovak people have repeatedly and persistently drawn attention to the fact that the resurgence of German militarism would undoubtedly

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Nor can they remain indifferent to the destiny of the peoples of Western Europe with whom, especially the French people, they are connected by many historic links: cultural, economic and political. They are interested in ensuring that France and other West European countries live in peace and security.

The Czechoslovak people have become well acquainted with the real face of German militarism and its treachery. From their own experience they have become convinced of the doubtful validity of all the "guarantees". There is not the slightest doubt that today too, if the realisation of the aggressive designs of West German militarists demands it, the militarist Western Germany will have no hesitation in dealing with all so-called "guarantees" and "restrictions" as she did in the period between the two world wars. There is no doubt that the first victims of West German militarism, for which the Paris agreements pave the way for aggression, will be the West European countries and that their peoples will pay with their blood for the support given by their Governments to West German militarists.

The irreconcilability of the Czechoslovak people towards the military Paris agreements and West German remilitarisation is explained not by fear of the "positions of strength" policy or of military threats. The Czechoslovak people have all the essential prerequisites for defending the independence and freedom of their beloved homeland. They have a powerfully developed industry. As regards the questions of peace and security of the country our people are monolithic, united morally and politically, and imbued with fervent patriotism and ardent love for their homeland. Our best friend and ally is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the most powerful country in the world. Our allies are the people's democratic countries of Europe. The People's Republic of China, vast country of 600 million, and hundreds of millions of fighters for peace throughout the world are on our side. The freedom and independence of our country have been firmly and completely ensured and our people do not feel the slightest fear of any threats.

The implacable attitude of the Czechoslovak people towards the Paris agreements follows from their deep conviction that there are the possibilities and prerequisites for laying down a real basis for peaceful coexistence of the European peoples and for solving the question of the reunification of a united, peace-loving and democratic German state.

The Czechoslovak people reject with strong indignation the policy followed by some Western countries, since the realisation of the Paris agreements would signify that our country would again have a common border with the Wehrmacht, armed to the teeth and filled with revenge and hatred towards our people.

The Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia declares in all resoluteness that in the event of the agreements on the remilitarisation of Western Germany being implemented, it will, in agreement and jointly with its allies and friends, take all necessary measures for strengthening and ensuring its security.

Europe based on mutual guarantees against aggression, on mutual respect for the interests of the states, big and small.

All European countries are now confronted with an urgent problem. There are two paths. The first is the path of reviving German militarism and dividing Europe into two opposing alignments of states, the path which will inevitably result in increased tension in Europe and the whole world and in increased danger of war. The other is the path of broad and free discussion of all points of view and opinions at a general European Conference, the path leading to an effective system of European collective security. This path would bring about the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. This is the path of a peaceful settlement of the German issue by way of restoring the unity of Germany and building up a peace-loving, democratic German state. This is the path of developing mutual peaceful relations between all European countries irrespective of their social systems. A serious and sincere discussion of the problem of European security, given the good will of all countries, could unquestionably be a historic turning point which would put an end to the era of contention and struggle and usher in a new era, the era of peace and co-operation between all European states.

Western official circles assert that the Paris agreements should be ratified prior to the commencement of negotiations with the Soviet Union on an all-in European security system. This view is not only completely erroneous but is dangerous to the cause of peace. It is permissible to ask: On what basis do these circles fancy that the security of nations against German militarism can be safeguarded and an effective system of all-in European collective security set up if the "Wehrmacht", armed to the teeth and under the command of Nazi generals, marches in Western Europe? In fact, ratification of the Paris agreements would wreck the possibility of building an effective general European system of collective security, split Europe into two opposing camps and worsen relations between them and increase the threat of war.

We also see that certain Western statesmen express their doubts whether the proposed Conference would be a success, referring to the fact that the Berlin Conference early this year failed to achieve agreement either on the German issue or on setting up a European collective security system. It is necessary to point out that since then new progress has been made both in Geneva and at Uno, for example, on disarmament and atomic energy and in the strivings to relax international tension, new factors have emerged in the international situation which have improved the conditions for negotiations to settle controversial and outstanding issues. These possibilities must be utilised and all steps taken to ensure that the process of the relaxation of international tension continues and that it is not interrupted by acts of force, which would aggravate international tension.

The Czechoslovak people hold that the interests of safeguarding the peace and security of all European states undoubtedly demand that on November 29 a Conference of European states be held in Moscow or Paris to discuss the establishment of a system of European collective

In Communist and Workers' Parties

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

On November 12 the Central Committee of the French Communist Party held a meeting with the following agenda: "The tasks of the editorial board of 'L'Humanité' and struggle of the Party for its circulation". The report of the Political Bureau on this item was made by Comrade Etienne Fajon, Secretary of the Party.

He said in part: "Not a single one of the weapons possessed by the Party in the struggle for national independence, bread, peace and Socialism is more necessary or effective than our central organ, 'L'Humanité'. 'L'Humanité' led by Comrade Marcel Cachin is taking a decisive part in the organisation of the entire struggle.

"As the newspaper of a working-class party 'L'Humanité' elucidates and fully supports the political struggle and the fight for the immediate demands of the working people against capitalist exploitation. Its exposures rip off the mask from the real face of the bourgeoisie, the big trusts and the political forces in their service. It combats all forms of bourgeois ideology... The newspaper plays an outstanding role in developing the broad movement for peace."

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The XXIst meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, held in Berlin from November 12 to 14, heard the report of Comrade W. Stof on the work of the Political Bureau since the XXth meeting.

Comrade Etienne Fajon pointed out that it is the task of the entire Party to ensure a continual increase in the circulation of 'L'Humanité'.

Many members of the C.C. took part in the subsequent discussion.

In conclusion the meeting adopted a resolution stressing the need for staunch and persistent struggle by the entire Party for an ever-greater extension of the influence of 'L'Humanité'. Referring to the form and content of the newspaper the C.C. denounced the opinion that "'L'Humanité' should take the level of the least conscious elements of the population. The meeting recommended that the editorial board should constantly raise the ideological level of the newspaper and spare no effort to increase its popularity.

The resolution points out: "Particular attention must be paid to ensure that 'L'Humanité' is read and used by the Party members. Being in the front ranks of the working class and all peace supporters a Communist who does not read 'L'Humanité' cannot carry out his duty. He cannot analyse complicated events, confidently march forward and avoid obstacles on his way, he cannot convince non-Communists and draw them onto the correct path."

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, KOREAN PARTY OF LABOUR

At a meeting of the C.C. of the Korean Party of Labour the following questions were discussed: further measures to be taken by the Korean Party of Labour towards the rapid recovery and development of agriculture; holding of annual meetings in Party organisations of all

levels; reorganisation of the commission for working out the Party programme; organisational questions.

Corresponding decisions on the above-mentioned questions were adopted by the meeting of the Central Committee.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA

A meeting of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Indonesia, held in Djakarta, heard Comrade Aidit, General Secretary of the Party, give the report of the Political Bureau.

Those present approved the report, which analysed the home and international situation. The report confronted the Communist Party, the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia with the tasks of strengthening the people's forces in the struggle for full independence and for the consolidation and extension of national unity.

A broad discussion on the coming Parliamentary elections took place. The meeting endorsed the list of candidates of the Communist and non-party bloc for the elections to Parliament and the Constituent Assembly and also set up a commission, with Comrade Aidit in the chair, to work out a draft Constitution for the country for submission to the Constituent Assembly on behalf of the Communist Party.

The press statement made by Comrade Aidit says that by the end of October the number of members and candidate-members of the Party had reached 500,000.

CARD EXCHANGE IN ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

In connection with the opening of the card exchange and recruiting campaign the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party has issued a statement on the tasks of the campaign.

The statement says that this year the Party has succeeded in leading the masses in the struggle for peace and a new home in the defence of democratic

after the success in Geneva and the defeat of the EDC treaty, is demanding a radical change in economic, social and foreign policy and a new political leadership of the country.

The campaign must mobilise the Party and the masses to broaden the front of anti-fascist struggle and freedom, contribute to better popularisation of the character of

Governments of the U.S.A., and certain West European countries led by Great Britain, Western Germany and France signed a series of new agreements in Paris on October 23. The main object of these agreements is once again to heighten tension in Europe and throughout the whole world, to convert Western Germany into a centre of war and a base of aggression in Europe and, finally, to draw the peoples into another war. The Paris agreements with brazen effrontery run counter to the obligations assumed by the Western Powers under international agreements.

It is no mere matter of chance that, precisely as a result of the signing of the Paris agreements, West German militarist circles have become extremely animated, arms shares have soared and the Krupps and other arms kings, in expectation of new blood-stained profits, have raised their heads, more brazenly and insolently than hitherto.

The Paris agreements envisage an army of over half a million for Western Germany; at its head will be the very same Nazi generals and officers who, not so very long ago, ravaged Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and other countries, the very same generals and officers who directed the bombing of London and other British towns, who killed the civilian population in their thousands and burnt down cities and towns and who were responsible for Lidice and Oradour being razed to the ground.

to make out that their object is to unite Germany. Such an allegation is only designed to deceive the German and other European peoples. It is precisely the plans to convert Western Germany into a militarist state and to draw it into closed groupings of certain states directed against others that are the main obstacle in the way of restoring the unity of Germany.

The fact that the Western ruling circles, signatories to the Paris agreements, and above all those of the U.S.A., are trying might and main to rush through the ratification of these agreements as soon as possible, means that the danger of the resurgence of German militarism is an extremely grave one and that unless the peoples of Europe come out resolutely against these criminal plans a new West German "Wehrmacht", armed to the teeth, will soon be a reality.

On the basis of the immense and instructive lessons of their own history the Czechoslovak people have repeatedly and persistently drawn attention to the fact that the resurgence of German militarism would undoubtedly lead to more acute tension in Europe, that it would smooth the way for revanchism against the peoples of both Eastern and Western Europe and that the revival of German militarism threatens the peaceful coexistence of the European peoples.

The Czechoslovak people cannot be indifferent to a question which concerns their own security and the peace of Europe.

The implacable attitude of the Czechoslovak people towards the Paris agreements follows from their deep conviction that there are the possibilities and prerequisites for laying down a real basis for peaceful coexistence of the European peoples and for solving the question of the reunification of a united, peace-loving and democratic German state.

The Czechoslovak people reject with strong indignation the policy followed by some Western countries, since the realisation of the Paris agreements would signify that our country would again have a common border with the Wehrmacht, armed to the teeth and filled with revenge and hatred towards our people.

The Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia declares in all resoluteness that in the event of the agreements on the remilitarisation of Western Germany being implemented, it will, in agreement and jointly with its allies and friends, take all necessary measures for strengthening and ensuring its security.

All European states are vitally interested in rendering the revival of German militarism impossible, in strengthening European security so that the situation can never arise when the European nations bleed to death in struggle against each other.

There can be no doubt that the only correct path is the establishment of an effective system of collective security in

ferred to the fact that the Berlin Conference early this year failed to achieve agreement either on the German issue or on setting up a European collective security system. It is necessary to point out that since then new progress has been made both in Geneva and at Uno, for example, on disarmament and atomic energy and in the strivings to relax international tension, new factors have emerged in the international situation which have improved the conditions for negotiations to settle controversial and outstanding issues. These possibilities must be utilised and all steps taken to ensure that the process of the relaxation of international tension continues and that it is not interrupted by acts of force, which would aggravate international tension.

The Czechoslovak people hold that the interests of safeguarding the peace and security of all European states undoubtedly demand that on November 29 a Conference of European states be held in Moscow or Paris to discuss the establishment of a system of European collective security.

The working people of Czechoslovakia are expressing their unshakable will for peace at meetings and rallies now being held throughout the country. They urgently call on all European peoples to do their best to ensure that the November 29 conference becomes a genuine all-in European Conference opening up the path towards lasting peace and security in Europe.

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The statement says that this year the Party has succeeded in leading the masses in the struggle for peace and a new home and foreign policy, in defence of democratic rights and a better standard of living. The Party has strengthened its alliance with the fraternal Socialist Party and enhanced its prestige among the working class and other sections of the population.

The card exchange and recruiting campaign, the statement stresses, is taking place in conditions when broad public opinion, following the victory of the democratic forces in the June 7 elections and

the Communist and non-Communist elections to Parliament and the Constituent Assembly and also set up a commission, with Comrade Aidit in the chair, to work out a draft Constitution for the country for submission to the Constituent Assembly on behalf of the Communist Party.

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after the success in Geneva and the defeat of the EDC treaty, is demanding a radical change in economic, social and foreign policy and a new political leadership of the country.

The campaign must mobilise the Party and the masses to broaden the front of anti-fascist struggle and freedom, contribute to better popularisation of the Party, Party organisation should discuss and take concrete measures for the further development of inner-Party democracy and the improvement of methods of Party leadership.

It is necessary, the statement concludes, to recruit to the Party the working people with the most advanced consciousness, to form new factory branches and strengthen the existing ones.

West German Arms Kings and Paris Agreements

★
Albert Norden

Immediately following the second world war the U.S.-British imperialists took steps to see that the economic and political might of German finance capital would be restored in Western Germany. Now they are going farther along this fatal road, seeking to put arms into the hands of the same aggressors who in the present century have twice plunged Europe into the abyss of war for the sake of their profits.

The former Nazi butchers of Europe and the West German millionaires behind them are jubilant over the London and Paris agreements which give them hope of further consolidating their dominant positions in home and foreign policies and of amassing bigger profits. They reckon on the Ruhr once again becoming an arsenal, by the help of which the German army now being revived would be able to carry out the long-cherished aggressive aims of resurgent German militarism.

It is no accident that after the London conference was over, arms shares rose sharply on the Stock Exchanges. It is also no accident that during the negotiations immediately before the Paris agreements, Adenauer was accompanied to Paris by the chairman of the Federation of German Industry and other big industrialists. The big industrialists of the Ruhr have always looked upon peace as something to be deplored and upon war as a desirable state of affairs, since war has been a source of maximum profits for them. They saw and see now in the Hitler generals their natural allies, while the Hitler generals put their faith in the uncrowned West German coal, iron and steel kings since the latter intend,

with the help of these generals, to put the redivision of Europe on the agenda again.

Addressing the Congress of West German Trade Unions held early in October, Dr. Viktor Agartz, well-known reformist theoretician, lamented that "those people who personified the 1933-45 regime in the economy and society have re-emerged". In any case, it cannot be gainsaid that, excluding the dead, practically all of the 400 war industrialists once designated "führers of the war economy" by Hitler, have now again seized key positions, mainly in those branches of the West German economy which are particularly important for arms production. Among them are all those who were listed by the American authorities as economic war criminals and even those who were brought before the U.S. Tribunal at Nuremberg.

The scale of political power of the war concerns in Western Germany can be judged from the composition of the Bonn Bundestag. There are no less than 36 deputies representing 110 big companies in the Christian Democratic faction alone. Among those sitting in the Bonn Parliament are the President of the Flick concern, a deputy from the Klöckner concern, two deputies from each of the Thyssen, the Haniel (Gute-Hoffnung-Hütte) and the Mannesmann concerns and IG Farben.

Adenauer himself is the central figure of a family which is highly interested in the arms drive. His son Max occupies a key position in the aircraft industry, while his

nephew, Kurt Adenauer, is one of the founders of the Junkers works in Kassel and a member of the advisory council of Luft-hansa, the revived German airline company, on which the present Federal Chancellor sat 20 years ago. The personal interest of the Adenauers in the Paris agreements is clear even from the fact that the Luft-hansa, and the entire West German aircraft industry alike, can operate at full speed only after the Paris agreements are ratified.

Konrad Adenauer Jr., another son of the Chancellor, is a shareholder in coal and electricity concerns. The Chancellor's son-in-law Werhahn sits on numerous advisory councils, particularly in the war industry. After he married Lisbeth Adenauer he became a member of the advisory council of the Strabag Bank, which has a major interest in the construction of the U.S. atom- artillery and air bases in Western Germany.

Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, was referring to the group of Adenauer's relatives and friends when he declared in the Bundestag on October 7 that "certain circles in Germany already consider the military contribution primarily from the point of view of what profits they can make in connection with the fresh stimulus to war preparations in Germany".

War criminal Krupp, released 3 years ago, is the richest man in Western Germany and has a capital of roughly 800 million marks. He has now established permanent contact with Adenauer. Some 80,000 workers are employed at his enterprises in Germany. It was he who wrote in the "Völkischer Beobachter" on April 3, 1938: "From mountains to sea there is only one

slogan—"With Adolf Hitler for the future of Germany." Now, as in the past, he does not confine himself to the territory between the Bavarian Alps and the Baltic: in the past three years alone he has built factories in Pakistan, Greece, Brazil, Canada and Africa. Krupp is a synonym for the whole power of West German finance capital. This is the reason why on coming to the Federal Republic the heads of the Greek and Turkish Governments, the Chilean ministers, the Abyssinian Negus and other high-ranking representatives of the capitalist countries pay a visit, as in the past, to the Essen "Villa Hügel"—the chief residence of the Krupps.

Under Adenauer's rule banker Pferd-menges, who boasted that under Hitler, as a member of the advisory councils of all the concerns of the German arms kings, he raked in one million marks of net profit annually, has added to the number of his posts in advisory councils. Adenauer ignores Parliament in deciding all questions of home and foreign policy, but he never adopts a single decision without listening first to the advice of Pferd-menges.

Friedrich Flick, a big industrialist, profiteer and financial adventurer, brutally exploited 40,000 war prisoners and foreign slave labourers at his armament works. If they escaped death from starvation, they were destroyed in the gas chambers. When it was no longer possible to make use of the monstrous extermination camps 180 slave labourers were brutally murdered at the Flick works in Gröditz on April 17, 1945. After the defeat of France he took possession of the French iron and steel works in Rombach and Machern, "conquered" valuable objectives in Belgium and Holland, in Southern, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. Sentenced in 1947 for his war crimes, he has been at liberty for over four years now, enjoying American

protection. His capital of 70 million marks before the second world war has now grown to practically 400 million marks. As he is in close contact with the Bonn War Ministry he has secured for himself an important share in the projected armament contracts and has recently sponsored the mining of uranium in Weissenstadt (North Bavaria). He has a finger in the French aircraft industry and is considered to be one of the zealous advocates of Adenauer's war policy, particularly because of the fact that he cannot reconcile himself to the loss of his big enterprises in the German Democratic Republic which have become the property of the people.

In their time Hitler and Goering set up the Ministry of Munitions which planned and distributed armament contracts. Representatives or heads of big concerns were appointed to responsible posts in departments of the Ministry dealing with various industries. With the exception of Speers, former Minister of Munitions who was convicted by the International Tribunal, all the high-ranking officials of the fascist Ministry of Munitions are now back again in key positions in the West German economy, as, for example, in the electrical and shipbuilding industries, in IG Farben, in the wagon-building, machine-building, steel and other industries.

State Secretary Schulze-Fielitz, Speers' Deputy, who was one of the top officials under the Hitler regime, now heads a big building firm and the Hochtiefbau joint-stock company. This company, engaged in construction of major military objectives for the U.S. occupation authorities in South-West Germany, exports capital to Australia, Afghanistan, Turkey and Spain by means of undertaking extensive construction works there; in the last two countries it is above all a question of participating in the building of U.S. military bases.

If Hitler had a Ministry of Munitions Bonn is already setting up a board of

munitions. In January the Federation of German Industry—the association of big industrialists who reaped huge profits during World War II—reported on the functioning of the "armaments committee" with appropriate "groups". The aims of this Federation become clear from its annual report which says that the Federation devotes its main attention to capital construction in the growing war industry.

Former Admiral Meendsen-Bohlken has been appointed chairman of this committee. A department for distributing armament contracts has been set up under the Bonn War Ministry headed by Blank.

The Mannesmann concern headed by the same Director-General Zangen who was a close associate of Goering and directed the Reich amalgamation of German industry has already organised production of shell cartridges at one of its subsidiaries in Osna-brück. Shells of 105mm calibre are produced by West German firms in Siegen and Weidenau. A munitions factory is now being put up at Pfaffenhofen near Schwabach (Bavaria). Altogether more than 400 West German firms are engaged in production of armour plate, steel helmets, high-explosive mines, incendiary bombs, hand grenades, military cars, equipment for submarines and so on.

The first step in Hitler's crusade of destruction in Europe was the annexation of Austria. Even now the West German imperialists consider it their domain. In this respect the practice of high-ranking Nazi judges who now again hold positions in Western Germany is characteristic. In October they gave a court ruling that Austrians were "German citizens". The West German monopolies lay claim to all plants, banks, mines and other enterprises which they seized as a result of the Hitler attack on Austria. It is a "trivial" question of

In Defence of the Communist Party of Germany

PROTEST MOVEMENT AGAINST TRIAL IN KARLSRUHE SPREADING

A trial has been set for November 23 in Karlsruhe with the object of banning the Communist Party of Germany. It is hoped to silence the Communist Party because it is fighting courageously against the London and Paris agreements, for the reunification of the German people and for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and is consistently coming out against the policy of Adenauer which runs counter to the interests of the people.

The working people of Western Germany are daily becoming more conscious of the fact that the Karlsruhe trial is directed not only against the CPG but also against the establishment of a united, democratic Germany, against peace and democracy.

Fighting against the contemplated outlawing of the CPG the working people are at the same time taking a stand against the ratification of the London and Paris agreements, against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. A resolution adopted at a mass meeting in Bochum reads: "Not the CPG but the London and Paris agreements are contrary to the Constitution and must be regarded as betrayal of the country."

We therefore demand that the proceedings aimed at banning the CPG be abandoned. Some 8,000 signatures had been collected in Lower Saxony by November 13 to a petition against holding the trial. The trade union at the Gross-Zimmern Works came out with a protest on behalf of its 1,500 members, and 300 workers of the NSU Works in Bad Friedrichshall near Düsseldorf demand in their resolution that the court in Karlsruhe immediately cancel the proceedings against the CPG.

In reply to the threat to ban the CPG 37 workers in Hamburg-Altona and Eimsbüttel have joined the Communist Party and 17 working people in the rural district of Aachen have declared their intention to join, expressing their protest against the fascisation of Western Germany. Members of the SDPG, Heinrich Rausch and Julius Hoffmann of Neulussheim, point out that the banning of the CPG is a preliminary to a blow against the SDPG and the trade unions.

German workers, in the face of the threatening danger, are intensifying their struggle to establish unity of action against the fascist terror methods of Adenauer.

Outcome of Election to Grand Council of Geneva Canton

Elections to the Grand Council (Parliament) of the Geneva Canton took place in Switzerland on November 6 and 7. The election resulted in practically no change in the distribution of the seats among the bourgeois parties. The Party of Labour won 16 seats.

In this connection the Geneva section of the Party of Labour called on the working class and the people's opposition to rally

on a nation-wide scale for the defence of working-class interests, for struggle to improve the social legislation, for peace and disarmament.

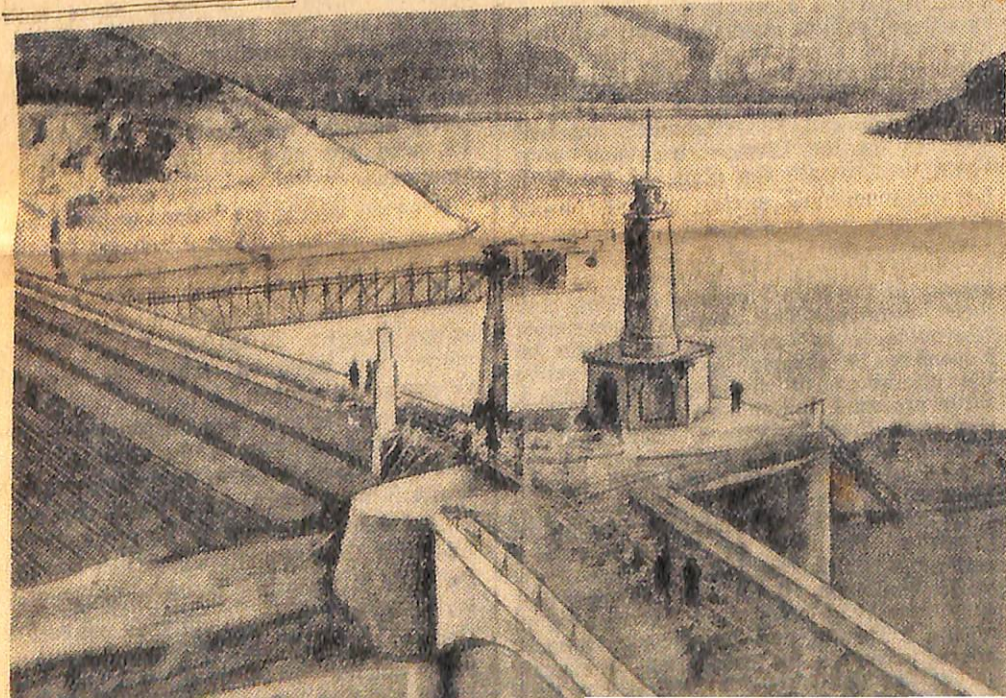
The Party expressed its "readiness to enter into negotiations immediately with all the opposition representatives in order to achieve unity of the working-class movement and to rally the people".

Big Victory of Bulgarian Working People

The Bulgarian people have scored another splendid victory. On the eve of the 37th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Alexander Stamboliiski dam and reservoir and the Rositsa-1 hydro-electric station were brought into service. The reservoir will provide water for the irrigation of about 40,000 hectares in the Pavlikene and Tyrnov districts. The generating capacity of the power station is 7,300 kw. It will produce 20 million kilowatt hours a year.

The successful completion of the dam and power station is due to the all-round aid of the Soviet Union and fraternal co-operation of the people's-democratic countries. The construction of the dam, which is 380 metres long and 54 metres high, took place under the direct guidance of Soviet specialists. The equipment of the power station was turned out by Czech factories.

The day after the inauguration of the reservoir the Stara Zagora irrigation scheme was tried out.



IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

PRODUCTION EMULATION
OF WORKING PEOPLE

The working people of the Chinese People's Republic have developed widespread emulation to fulfil the production plan for 1954 ahead of schedule.

The workers at many industrial enterprises are reporting their labour successes. Oil refinery No. 4 and cement mill No. 7 (Northeast China) and the big oil wells in Yumen (Kansu Province) and in Yenchang (Shensi Province) reached the year's target back in September and are now working on the 1955 plan.

The agricultural engineering plant in Peking, the workshop of the sheet-rolling mill in the iron and steel combinat in Taiyuan (North China), the seamless tube plant of the Anshan metallurgical combinat, the Mukdeh plant for production of compressor pumps, the Hsiangtang power station (Hunan) and other plants have already fulfilled the production plan for 1954.

PEASANTS DELIVER GRAIN
TO THE STATE

The peasants in most regions of China have harvested bumper grain and industrial crops.

The purchase of grain by the state is in full swing everywhere. The campaign is meeting with success. By the end of September the state wheat procurement plan had already been overfulfilled 8%.

The peasants of Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Shensi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shansi, Szechwan and Hupeh Provinces—the main wheat producing areas—had bigger harvests than last year. The wheat deliveries of these nine provinces amount to 92.76% of the entire state plan.

According to preliminary figures, the peasants have already delivered to the state 350,000 tons more rice than last year.

MORE MACHINE AND TRACTOR
STATIONS

The network of machine and tractor stations is extending each month in China. Last year there were only 11 MTS in the country while by September the figure had gone up to 113 with more than 700 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.).

Applying the best agrotechnical methods the MTS make it possible to achieve a considerable increase in yields. For example the Ningho MTS (Hopei Province) carried out deep ploughing and sowing with high quality seeds in the fields of two collective farms and five co-operatives. As a result they reaped from 100 to 200 chin more rice per mu (one mu equals 0.06 hectare) than individual peasants of the area.

The MTS are also playing an important role in the organisation of new co-operatives. In the Sinhsiang county (Honan Province), for example, the share of peasant households organised in producer co-operatives rose from 10 to 50% after the setting up of a machine and tractor station.

NEW EDUCATIONAL
ESTABLISHMENTS

New higher educational establishments, technical, secondary and primary schools have opened this year in Peking, Mukden, Shanghai, Tientsin and other towns of China. For example, some 21 large buildings have been constructed and 17 enlarged this year in Mukden. Over 30,000 pupils and students were provided with well-appointed class-rooms, laboratories and hostels.

Among newly-built educational establishments in Mukden there are institutes of

Party and Political Work in Countryside of Poland

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Antoni Alster

Member, Central Committee,
Polish United Workers' Party

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At the district and regional Party conferences, the feature of which was the striving to implement the decisions of the Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, the delegates made a bold and critical analysis of the work of rural Party organisations. Particular attention was devoted to questions of an advance in agricultural production, the socialist transformation of the countryside, activities of rural Party organisations and methods of work in the regional and district Party committees.

This revealed an endeavour to implement the directives of the Second Congress on accelerating the development of agricultural production—the decisive link in the present economic policy of the Party—an endeavour to make up for the considerable drawbacks in Party work in the countryside.

Some conferences, as, for instance, in the Lodz, Kielce and Bydgoszcz regions, focussing nearly all their attention on the agricultural question, did not however avoid a one-sided and superficial discussion of a number of important problems connected with industrial production.

The Second Congress, charting the programme for a more rapid rise in the living standards of the working people, pointed out that an essential condition for this was to develop still more the production of the means of production as the basis for the development and technical reconstruction of the entire economy, as well as, to step up the rate of increasing the output of mass-consumer goods and agricultural produce. The decisions of the Second Congress met with a warm response among the masses of working people and contributed to considerably enhancing the political and production activity in town and countryside.

After the Second Congress the Party organisations intensified their political work among the working peasants, showed more boldness and initiative in setting them new tasks and explained the measures being carried out by the state to further develop the countryside. This was a new impetus for developing the initiative of the peasants, and the way the field work was done is evidence of this. As never before rural Party organisations worked to raise the political and production activity of the working peasants, mobilising them for the successful fulfilment of the tasks set by the Second Congress. Rural Party organisations ensured that the sowing was done in time, that agronomical knowledge was more broadly disseminated, that up-to-date agrotechnical methods were applied to an increasing extent and that modern agricultural implements and machines were introduced. They saw to it that households that did not possess horses were rendered constant help in accordance with the decree on neighbourly help. They also displayed great concern in the matter of cultivating virgin and unused lands and making better use of meadows and pastures.

During the spring field work members of the Party district committees and functionaries of the Party apparatus established closer contact with the countryside and spent less time on meetings and office work, paying more attention to direct help to rural Party branches. The secretaries of Party committees on organisational questions were assigned to the state machine and tractor stations for the entire period of the spring sowing and there gave them practical help to overcome difficulties and helped to improve the work of the political departments. Thanks to their direct contact with the village, the co-operative, state MTS and state farms, many of the district Party committee and Party functionaries saw for themselves how much they still had to learn in order to help the rural organisations effectively. And this was no mean achievement of the past spring season. At the same time Party committees saw from their own experience what results could be obtained by working on the spot, to the branches and what an obstruction

this year. Within two months the countryside has almost completed its deliveries of grain to the state whereas in the previous years this campaign lasted at least four months.

Many of the producer co-operatives and the individual peasants pledged themselves to thresh the grain direct on the field so as to deliver it to the state ahead of schedule. This is the result of the peasants' growing confidence in the people's state, their response to the correct policy pursued by the Party and the Government, an expression of their gratitude for the help the Party and the Government are giving to the countryside. More than 100,000 peasant Party members fulfilled their grain procurement obligations in the period fixed, thereby setting a good example to their neighbours.

Although the period of grain procurement was a comparatively short one this year, it was, nevertheless, no easy matter. The kulaks tried sabotage, but the Party organisations and the working peasants exposed their attempts, isolated them and made a point of their fulfilling their obligations.

The experience of the grain-procurement campaign has taught the rural organisations a great deal; they have improved their work, come closer to the masses of non-Party working peasants, have learnt patiently to educate and persuade the peasants. During this period the Party activists and the rural organisations developed political work among the peasant masses on a wide scale. The agitators in the countryside began to go about their work more vigorously, more talks were held with individual peasants and more use made of the press and radio in propaganda work in the countryside. The upshot was that the bonds between the Party and the peasants became stronger.

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During the past ten months more than 1,700 producer co-operatives have been organised in the country and there is now a total of 9,600 with a membership of over 250,000. This represents a definite step forward but even so these results cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. The growth of producer co-operatives lags behind the consciousness of the working peasants. The results achieved in the development of producer co-operatives are likewise unsatisfactory because this development is uneven throughout the country. Suffice it to say that of the 1,700 new producer co-operatives set up this year about 1,000 were organised in four regions, whereas only some 700 co-operatives have been established in the rest of the regions.

The main reason for this is that despite the increased activities of Party organisations in the countryside the work of many of them is still carried on in a one-sided way and they do not know how to link up the daily tasks with the long-term tasks. Party organisations do not always ably and consistently implement the main tasks set by the Second Congress in relation to the countryside—struggle for an upsurge in agricultural production, for fulfilling obligations to the state ahead of time and the fight for the socialist transformation of the countryside. Many of the district committees and rural Party organisations are still, in carrying out work connected with sowing and harvesting, or with cultivating virgin and unused lands and making the best use of meadows and pastures, slackening their daily work to strengthen existing co-operatives and help the working

peasants to strengthen their work. With the liquidation of the counties, county Party committees will also be dissolved and the work of rural Party branches will be directly guided by district committees. Consequently the district leadership will be closer to the rural Party organisations.

Carrying out the Party decisions on the full utilisation of production reserves in agriculture the working peasants, under the leadership of Party organisations, are increasing their efforts in the drive for the cultivation of unused lands, for melioration, better use of grassland and pastures and extension of the animal husbandry base.

The activation of the working peasantry is helped by the ever-increasing aid given by the working class to the countryside and its growing influence on the rural life. The expanding production of artificial fertilisers, agricultural machinery and implements, the extending network of rural service depots, the extending patronage of the workers over state machine and tractor stations and machine-hiring stations and the drive for closer bonds between industrial and agricultural workers—all this enhances the influence of the working class on the life of the countryside in the interests of consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, enables the working class directly to pass on its political, organisational, cultural and production experience to the working peasants and to help them in the drive for a more rapid development of the countryside.

The workers have already sent to the village over 6,500 teams comprising about 160,000 people. Thousands of industrial enterprises, including the Lenin metallurgical combinat, the iron and steel plants and pits of Silesia and the big engineering factories, give the countryside organised aid by regularly sending teams to the village. For instance this spring the General Walter metal-processing plant in Radom organised a mobile repair team consisting of technicians, fitters, welders, electricians and agricultural specialists, which helped to repair machines of the state machine and tractor stations, machine-hiring stations and individual peasants. The Party members in these teams also help the rural Party organisations to improve their work. As the number of state MTS, state farms, agricultural producer co-operatives and villages over which the workers take patronage goes up, the drive for closer bonds between the factories and the countryside enters a new phase and is confronted with fresh and greater demands.

The greater political and production activity of the working peasants is accompanied by cultural development in the countryside, by an increasing number of cultural and educational establishments in rural areas.

The greater activity of rural Party organisations and the growing influence of the working class on the rural population have intensified the desire of poor and middle peasants to join the Party and the Union of Polish Youth. This year the Party organisations accepted about 30,000 poor and middle peasants and co-operative members into its ranks. Over 120,000 young peasants have joined the Union of Polish Youth.

However there are not a few shortcomings in the work of rural Party organisations. These shortcomings were pointed out by rural activists who spoke at district and regional conferences and directed their criticism first of all at regional and district committees of the Party and also at the Party apparatus for their inadequate assistance and on account of the insufficient links between Party functionaries and the countryside. The delegates at these conferences correctly pointed out that they are given insufficient aid, especially in the

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The MTS are also playing an important role in the organisation of new co-operatives. In the Sinhsiang county (Honan Province), for example, the share of peasant households organised in producer co-operatives rose from 10 to 50% after the setting up of a machine and tractor station.

NEW EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

New higher educational establishments, technical, secondary and primary schools have opened this year in Peking, Mukden, Shanghai, Tientsin and other towns of China. For example, some 21 large buildings have been constructed and 17 enlarged this year in Mukden. Over 30,000 pupils and students were provided with well-appointed class-rooms, laboratories and hostels.

Among newly-built educational establishments in Mukden there are institutes of physical culture, theatrical arts and a conservatoire.

The secondary school buildings possess chemical and physics laboratories, libraries and sports halls.

During the spring field work members of the Party district committees and functionaries of the Party apparatus established closer contact with the countryside and spent less time on meetings and office work, paying more attention to direct help to rural Party branches. The secretaries of Party committees on organisational questions were assigned to the state machine and tractor stations for the entire period of the spring sowing and there gave them practical help to overcome difficulties and helped to improve the work of the political departments. Thanks to their direct contact with the village, the co-operative, state MTS and state farms, many of the district Party committees and Party functionaries saw for themselves how much they still had to learn in order to help the rural organisations effectively. And this was no mean achievement of the past spring season.

At the same time Party committees saw from their own experience what results could be obtained by working on the spot, in the branches, and what an obstruction is the red tape that takes up so much of the time of the Party apparatus and holds up work in the Party organisation.

The working peasants correctly appreciated the help which the Party organisations rendered them in eliminating the numerous manifestations of bureaucracy in the trade network, the agricultural boards and people's councils, as well as in the struggle against kulak exploitation.

The spring sowing was carried through under conditions of hard battle with the kulaks, who tried to distract the attention of the working peasants from the more intensive field work, from cultivating unused land, searing them with imaginary additional taxes which they claimed would be levied. The kulaks attempted to get hold of the implements and materials which the state intended for the working peasants, but the vigilance of our Party organisations nipped these plans in the bud.

Party organisations made use of the experience gained during the spring field work when the peasants gathered in the harvest, which was done under extremely unfavourable climatic conditions. The Party slogan—"Not a single grain to be lost"—was warmly taken up in the countryside. Because of the torrential downpours in June and July grain crops were flattened over hundreds of thousands of hectares and it was a difficult matter to cut them by machine. Party organisations exerted every effort to rally the peasants to bring in the harvest without losses.

The increased activity of the peasants is to be seen, in particular, from the example of the Warsaw Region where this year the grain was harvested very quickly, the stubble was removed over a large area, which was then sown to fresh crops. On the initiative of Party branches the peasants in many villages are applying agrotechnical measures on an increasing scale. In the Rataj Ordynski (Krasnik District) for instance, the Party branch organised agrotechnical study circles, as a result of which the entire village began to apply the method of sowing in drills and some of the peasants, on the example of the Party members, the criss-cross method of sowing. This village was one of the first in the district to complete its grain deliveries to the state.

A reflection of the changes taking place in the consciousness of a considerable section of the working peasants is their attitude to the grain procurement campaign

1,700 producer co-operatives have been organised in the country and there is now a total of 9,600 with a membership of over 250,000. This represents a definite step forward but even so these results cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. The growth of producer co-operatives lags behind the consciousness of the working peasants. The results achieved in the development of producer co-operatives are likewise unsatisfactory because this development is uneven throughout the country. Suffice it to say that of the 1,700 new producer co-operatives set up this year about 1,000 were organised in four regions; whereas only some 700 co-operatives have been established in the rest of the regions.

The main reason for this is that despite the increased activities of Party organisations in the countryside the work of many of them is still carried on in a one-sided way and they do not know how to link up the daily tasks with the long-term tasks. Party organisations do not always ably and consistently implement the main tasks set by the Second Congress in relation to the countryside—struggle for an upsurge in agricultural production, for fulfilling obligations to the state ahead of time and the fight for the socialist transformation of the countryside. Many of the district committees and rural Party organisations are still, in carrying out work connected with sowing and harvesting, or with cultivating virgin and unused lands and making the best use of meadows and pastures, slackening their daily work to strengthen existing co-operatives and help the working peasants to organise new ones. To strengthen co-operatives and develop them, to help them to overcome their difficulties—these are the tasks on which the attention of district committees and the rural Party organisations is as yet still not focused.

Therefore, side by side with many producer co-operatives which have shown splendid successes recently at 140 district exhibitions and which influence individual households, there are still backward ones which work badly, do not fulfil their obligations to the state and do not observe the rules and principles of self-government. Such co-operatives do not grow or draw in new members and are not a stimulus for the establishment of new co-operatives. The difficulties which the co-operatives encounter are cunningly used by kulaks, who confuse the co-operative members, create an atmosphere of uncertainty among them and try to undermine the trust of individual peasants in co-operatives. The rural Party organisations which are not guided by district committees do not always expose, in time, the kulak intrigues to weaken the influence of co-operatives over individual peasants. Weak co-operatives are a sign of inadequate work by district committees and branches and of poor work by state machine and tractor stations and their political departments. The Party wages a resolute struggle against these shortcomings and teaches regional and district committees and rural Party organisations how to seek out the reasons for the shortcomings and tirelessly eliminate them.

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The Second Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party recognised that the task of carrying out the reform of the administrative structure with a view to bringing the organs of state power closer to the working masses was especially important and urgent. As a result of this reform about 3,000 county people's councils will be liquidated and nearly 9,000 rural people's councils set up instead of them. The number of districts is increasing at the same time. This will help to bring the district people's councils in closer contact with the working people. The administrative reform is the new lever for the activation of the working peasants in the drive for raising agricultural production and the further strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance.

The district committees of the Party are faced with the need completely to reor-

MTS state farms, agricultural producer co-operatives and villages over which the workers take patronage goes up, the drive for closer bonds between the factories and the countryside enters a new phase and is confronted with fresh and greater demands.

The greater political and production activity of the working peasants is accompanied by cultural development in the countryside, by an increasing number of cultural and educational establishments in rural areas.

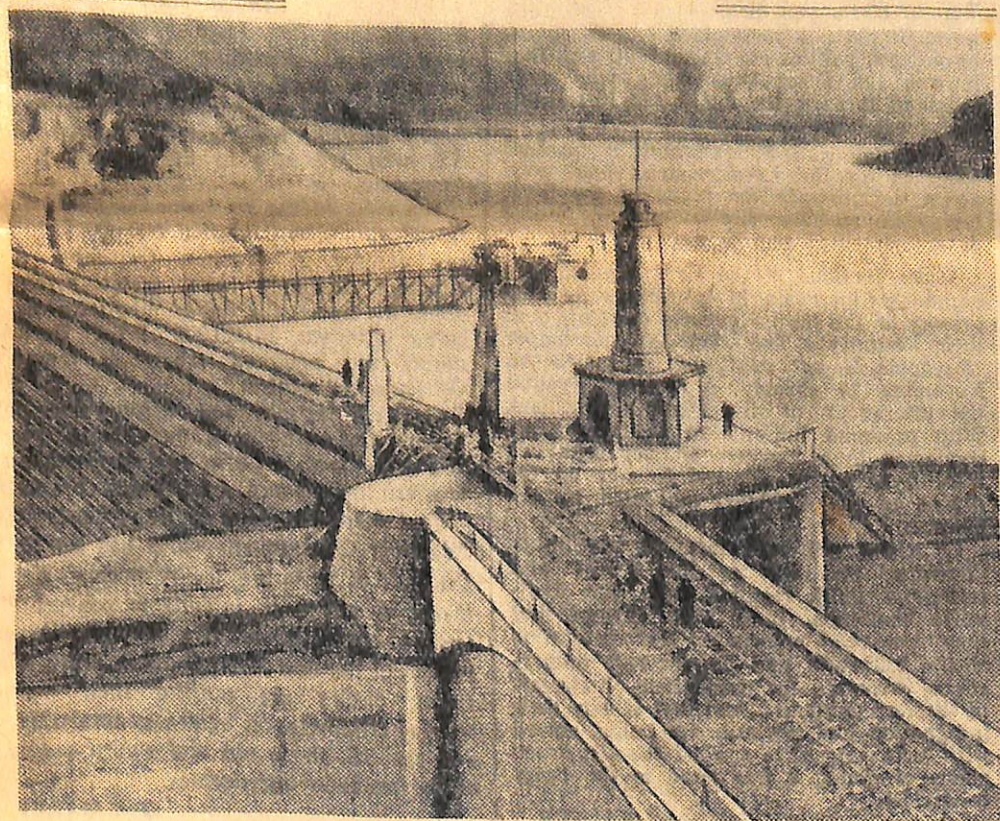
The greater activity of rural Party organisations and the growing influence of the working class on the rural population have intensified the desire of poor and middle peasants to join the Party and the Union of Polish Youth. This year the Party organisations accepted about 30,000 poor and middle peasants and co-operative members into its ranks. Over 120,000 young peasants have joined the Union of Polish Youth.

However there are not a few shortcomings in the work of rural Party organisations. These shortcomings were pointed out by rural activists who spoke at district and regional conferences and directed their criticism first of all at regional and district committees of the Party and also at the Party apparatus for their inadequate assistance and on account of the insufficient links between Party functionaries and the countryside. The delegates at these conferences correctly pointed out that they are given insufficient aid, especially in the planning of mass political work in the countryside, the organisation of agrotechnical study for the working peasants in winter and the development of work among the youth. In the organisation of political and cultural work, too, there was not enough help. It is necessary to carry out a systematic explanation to the peasants on political and economic questions and questions on the international situation.

Rural Party organisations now need greater practical aid from Party regional and district committees. The peasants now make more frequent approaches to Party members for counsel and help in the struggle against the kulaks and against bureaucracy in certain bodies which serve the countryside. Especially at the moment, when people's councils are being set up in the countryside, the rural Party organisations must help these councils to carry out their tasks. It will be difficult to do this without all-round and everyday assistance from district committees to rural Party organisations.

The period after the Second Party Congress shows that district committees devote increasing attention to agriculture and work more energetically to fulfil the tasks advanced by the Congress. The further improvement of the work of rural Party organisations calls for the correct estimation of the efforts of the working peasants and their more active participation in the activities of the state; it also demands an improvement in the work of accepting the best and politically mature peasants into the Party.

An important task of the Party is to impart to district committees and through them to all rural organisations the Lenin skill to combine economic with political tasks, to see them as a whole and to embrace all sections of work. This means first of all that the Party must teach its organisations how to combine the drive for an advance in agricultural production with concern for the satisfaction of the growing material and cultural requirements of the poor and middle peasants and the extensive political work in the field of developing producer co-operation. For this we must wage a more resolute struggle against all kinds of manifestations of commandism in Party work, attempts to retard the development of inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism and must work to strengthen the Party's bonds with the masses.



The Alexander Stamboliiski dam and reservoir in Bulgaria.

36,000 million schillings, that is half of the national income, and involves such enterprises as the Alpinen Montan metallurgical plants, amalgamated Austrian metallurgical plants, engineering factories, the Danube shipyards and so on.

After the signing of the London and Paris military agreements, which envisage the open inclusion of Western Germany in the North Atlantic military bloc, the magnates of the U.S. war industry anticipate new big business deals in Western Germany. Some months ago Wall Street established in Düsseldorf a branch of the Bank of America to enable them, by means of large-scale financial manipulations, to exercise greater control over the West German economy. General Motors, now headed by Secretary of Defence Ch. E. Wilson, decided to invest some 300 million marks in its automobile plants near Frankfurt on Main. These plants which during World War II supplied the Hitler army and yielded profits for Wilson are now to produce military equipment again. Referring to the agreement between Bonn and Washington signed during the Adenauer tour to the U.S.A., the New York Herald Tribune of November 8 wrote that it was expected to speed up the already active flow of American capital investments to Western Germany. The German Consulates in the U.S.A. were receiving a great number of enquiries from Americans who would like to set up firms in Germany. The newspaper added that some American firms intended to build factories in Germany to manufacture goods for sale in Europe and Asia.

The cheap labour force in Germany and the privileges granted by Adenauer to the American concerns still more strengthen their position as masters in the German house. The dependence of Western Germany on Washington is thus becoming more and more perceptible.

With great impatience the West German financial magnates demand the ratification

of the Paris military agreements. This is explained by the fact that the building of the West German revanchist army will put into their hands an instrument for new international ventures, while the equipping and upkeep of this army will mean maximum profits for them. At the same time the Paris deal makes it possible for West German monopolies to liquidate the last restrictions which still hinder the concentration of West German capital. It is known that the Anglo-American occupation authorities ignored the decision to transfer the coal and heavy industries into the hands of the people, a decision adopted as a result of a democratic referendum in North Rhine-Westphalia and Hessen. Instead of this such decentralisation of big banks and concerns was carried out as did not infringe on their interests. After the ratification of the Paris agreements, the West German "Tagesspiegel" writes with great glee, "the former big banks of Western Germany which have been decentralised into three separate firms will once more have the right to form a central management".

But things don't always turn out as Adenauer and his fellow millionaires want them to. On the one hand, there is the German Democratic Republic which has made a clean sweep of the whole pack of warmongers and those who reap profits on war. On the other hand, the anti-militarist movement is growing daily in Western Germany itself. The resolution unanimously carried by the delegates of the Congress of West German Trade Unions, united body of organised labour in Western Germany, expressed a resolute protest against the projected remilitarisation. The resolution reads: "The Third Federal Congress of West German Trade Unions declares with great alarm that the London decisions prepare the way for the inclusion of the Federal Republic into a big political system of pacts which is to be legalised by the ratification of these agreements.

"This would seriously harm the cause of lessening world tension and the possibilities for the reunification of Germany. The rearming and establishment of a German army envisaged by the London decisions signify, for the internal development of the Federal Republic, the danger of setting up a militarist police state."

Almost all big youth organisations of Western Germany—Socialist, trade union and religious—have recently declared themselves against the Paris agreements. The people remember only too well the victims of the second world war. Resistance to the Adenauer plan to force Germans to fight each other is too strong. Broad sections of the West German population are resolutely determined to unify Germany by peaceful means and to prevent the efforts to perpetuate its division with the help of the Paris agreements.

The radical contradiction between the peaceful interests of the people and those of millionaires profiteering on armaments and wars has revealed with a clarity unprecedented in recent years the acuteness of the political contradictions in Western Germany. This finds its reflection in the crisis which the Adenauer coalition has been experiencing for some months. The more the working class of Western Germany realises its responsibility for the future of the nation, the worse this crisis becomes. It is precisely now that more and more people in the country begin to understand that danger comes not only from the militarists in uniform, but first of all from the millionaire-monopolists behind the generals. The Adenauer regime seeks to suppress this movement and behold it by banning the Communist Party; it is also attempting to split the opposition forces. This is why the chief thing now is to rally all the scattered anti-militarist forces in Western Germany, first of all the Social Democratic and Communist Parties and trade unions, into a united front of action against the Adenauer regime of war and the revival of German militarism.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW RUMANIA

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I. Murgulescu
Minister of Education,
Rumanian People's Republic

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The building of Socialism requires conscious and creative activity by the many millions of working people inspired and led by the party of the working class. To accomplish this magnificent task we need technical and scientific workers and teachers who are able to master and apply the latest achievements of science and technique and assure the raising of the cultural level of the whole people. Therefore, the laying of the economic foundation of Socialism in our country is interwoven with the transformations in the realms of culture, public education, science, literature and the arts.

The Rumanian Workers' Party has displayed unflinching concern for raising both the material and cultural standards of the working people. Public education, which is called upon to bring up the new man with an all-round education and faithful to the cause of Socialism, is given constant attention by the Party.

The legacy we inherited from the bourgeois-landlord regime in the realm of education was paltry. Elementary education, officially declared universal and compulsory, was in practice virtually inaccessible to the children of the working people. More than four million people were illiterate or semi-literate. In 1933 alone, over a million children of school age did not attend school.

Secondary and higher education was divorced from the vital needs of the nation; saturated with mysticism, cosmopolitanism, chauvinism and racism it was backward and of no use to the homeland.

After the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army and the overthrow of fascism by the patriotic forces led by the Rumanian Communist Party, in addition to the rehabilitation of the economy we were confronted with two important tasks: namely, the elimination of illiteracy and the bringing about of conditions for training the builders of Socialism.

The 1948 education reform, carried out on the initiative of the Rumanian Workers' Party, established a new school, qualitatively different from the old one. This reform made it possible to use the rich Soviet experience in the organisation of education and to carry forward the progressive traditions of the national school.

General and compulsory primary education has been completely realised and an extensive network of seven-grade schools built since the reform. While in 1938-39 there were 770 seven-grade schools, now we have 4,924. Some 521,600 children study in the fifth, sixth and seventh classes of these schools. In addition there are 336 ten-grade schools with about 100,000 pupils studying in the eighth, ninth and tenth classes, approximately 14,700 of them at evening schools.

The Party and the Government devote particular attention to specialised schools. The system of vocational training set up by the people's-democratic state includes 200 trade schools. Some 50,000 boys and girls attending these schools are being trained to become skilled workers in 74 important trades. During the past three years over 100,000 skilled cadres have graduated from these schools. Technical cadres are being trained at more than 320 secondary technical schools with approximately 86,000 pupils.

Higher education has developed on a wide scale too. Under people's-democratic

The network of correspondence courses has been widely developed throughout the country, enabling the working people to receive higher education whilst doing their usual work.

On the initiative of the Party the national minorities have been given the opportunity of studying in their native tongue. More than 3,200 primary and secondary schools have been set up for 15 national minorities.

One of the main tasks of the education reform is to carry out the reform of study and educational work and ensure the high ideological level of teaching. The Party set the task of replacing the old school inherited from the bourgeois-landlord regime by a new school which could correspond to the cultural development of the working people. In this respect the tremendous experience of the Soviet school is extensively used.

Syllabuses and curricula drawn up on the basis of the rich Soviet experience and in conformity with the specific conditions of our schools and higher educational establishments have been introduced throughout. Bibliographies on all subjects, new textbooks, monographs, treatises and journals have been published.

To help the youth in making a better use of Soviet literature, study of the Russian language has been introduced in secondary schools and higher educational establishments on a large scale.

Our Party and educational workers devote special attention to the Communist education of pupils and students. Lectures and reports made in our schools are directed against the influence of bourgeois ideology: against idealism, cosmopolitanism, nationalism and bourgeois objectivism. The knowledge taught to pupils and students is based on the firm foundation of the most advanced conception of the world — dialectical and historical materialism. Sweeping the prejudices and influence of bourgeois ideology from the minds of children and young people, our school educates pupils and students in the spirit of fervent patriotism, proletarian internationalism and fraternity between peoples, in the spirit of ardent love for the Soviet Union, liberator and great friend of our people.

In the system of higher schools the students study Marxism-Leninism and political economy, which were introduced in all higher educational establishments in 1948-49.

The C.C. of the Party has always paid particular attention to the work of the chairs of social sciences by assisting them to draw up curricula and syllabuses and to analyse their work. The August 1953 decision of the C.C. defines a series of measures designed to facilitate a consistent improvement in the lectures and seminars on social sciences and in the work of the chairs concerned. The draft directives of the Second Party Congress for the development of agriculture within the next two or three years envisage improved training of agricultural cadres. The measures laid down in the draft will make it possible for schools at all levels to give their pupils

the job of training cadres and, on the other, that we create such conditions as would help the old teaching staff improve their professional skill, throw off the influence of bourgeois ideology and master the advanced teaching experience. By sending teachers to refresher courses and to Universities of Marxism-Leninism the Party has made it possible to achieve, in a relatively short time, substantial results in the ideological training of teachers.

One of the important measures is to ensure adequate material conditions for teachers. That is why, in August 1951, the C.C. of the Party and the Council of Ministers took steps to ensure improved living standards and working conditions for the teaching cadres in primary and secondary schools. On the basis of the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1951 and 1952 a new salary structure was introduced for teachers in primary, secondary and higher schools, as a result of which their salaries were raised considerably.

Highly evaluating the noble work of our intelligentsia, says Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, the people demand that scientific and cultural workers keep abreast of the times, tackle the new vital problems raised by life, keep up with the requirements of socialist upbuilding and create new and valuable artistic and scientific works which can help and inspire the people in their activity for the continued development of the national economy, for a powerful advance in industry and agriculture, for a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the working masses.

Persistently studying the all-conquering theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and constantly improving their professional skill, our teachers improve the upbringing of the youth and help mould the new man, an active builder of Socialism, loyal to the cause of defending world peace.

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In addition to the reorganisation of the school system, the material base of public education has grown and expanded in the Rumanian People's Republic. The number of school buildings has been growing year by year. In the primary and secondary education network alone (secondary technical schools excluded) the number of classrooms has increased by over 2,350 since the reform.

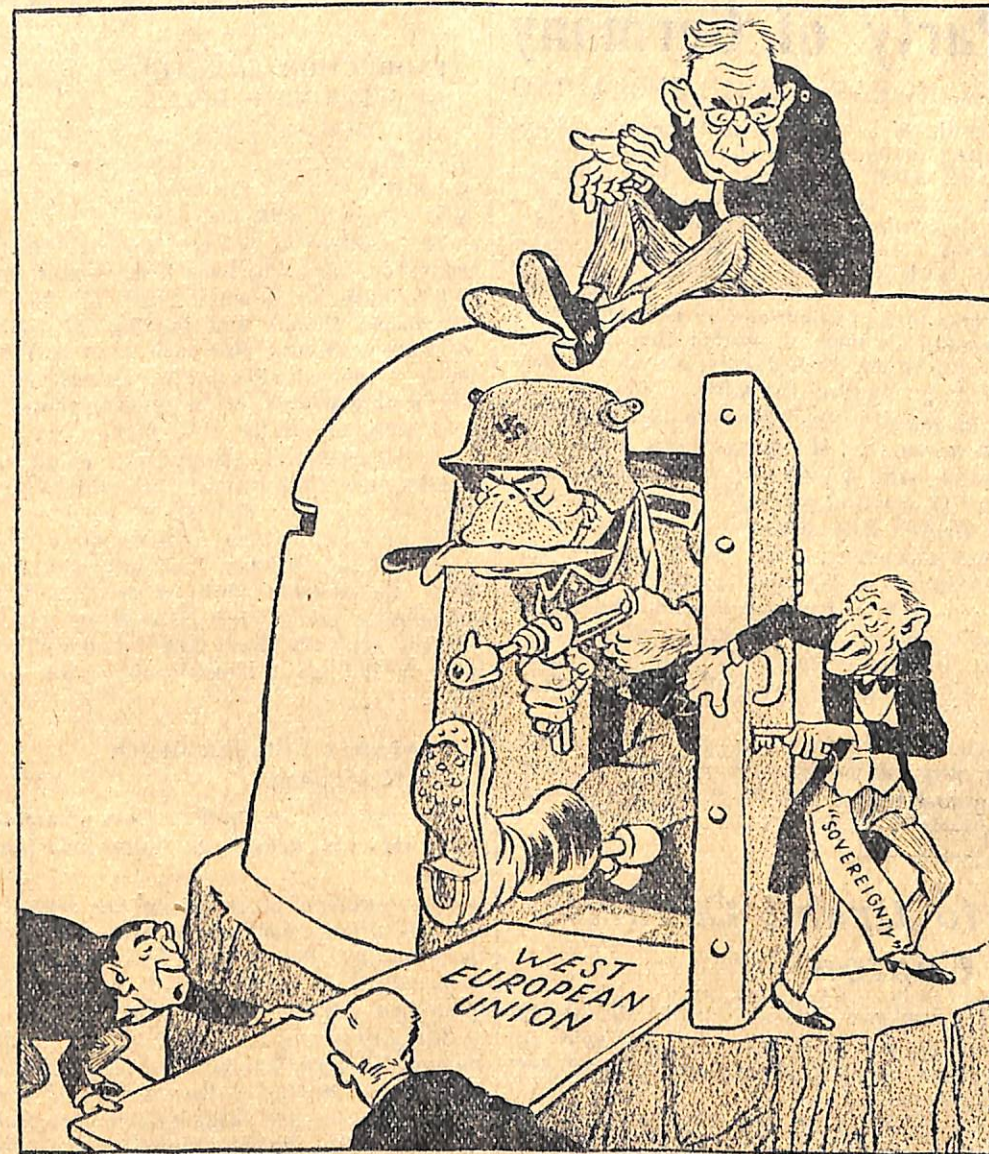
The laboratories, study rooms and workshops are now very much better provided with modern apparatus and equipment.

A special enterprise under the Ministry of Education has been set up to produce textbooks and school equipment. In the last three years it has printed 600 titles of textbooks for primary and secondary schools (secondary technical schools excluded).

Necessary material conditions have been created to enable the children of working people to study. The pupils in the vocational schools are provided with food, clothing, school appliances and textbooks. Students in the secondary and technical schools and higher educational establishments are granted scholarships according to the progress they make. The Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, "Republican" and Nicolae Bălcescu scholarships have been established for the best students.

Now we have to cope with the task of adding to the successes achieved and of ensuring that education in our Republic is constantly elevated to a higher plane. It is necessary to extend the network of

Seeking to speed up ratification of the London and Paris agreements on West German rearmament, U.S. ruling circles are making attempts to take Europe along the fatal path of restoring German militarism.



THE BEAST LEAVES THE CAGE

Drawing by J. Novak

Insolent Revelations of Hitler's Followers

Many people in Britain were somewhat astonished and concerned when prominent Nazis appeared on television recently, giving vent to bellicose utterings—Kesselring, former Hitler Field Marshal, and Messerschmitt, the German aircraft designer, who arrived as... guests on a visit to Great Britain.

As if to insult the memory of the British war-dead these Nazis appeared on television on the very eve of Remembrance Day.

Kesselring, the former chief of Hitler's military air force which bombed British towns in World War II, availed himself of the services the BBC had so obligingly placed at his disposal in order to make an attempt at rehabilitating the "combat glory of the Nazi aces". He declared with cynical arrogance that the Luftwaffe had not lost the battle of Britain at all and claimed that this battle had "been stopped too soon". Germany, said Kesselring, could have defeated Britain if Hitler's army had been allowed to invade in 1940. "I have always regretted," he said, "that proper preparations for an invasion were never made." And the Field Marshal immediately added that people such as himself, who were in favour of resolute measures, were not permitted to carry their plans "to their conclusion, to a decisive result". That is, in other words, they were not allowed to raze all the towns and villages of the British Isles to the ground.

Messerschmitt, who appeared with him on the television screen, advanced another

British need not bank on a repetition of these mistakes.

The ruling circles in London who invited Kesselring and Messerschmitt to England were, apparently, seeking to demonstrate their solidarity with Adenauer's plans and to prepare a favourable climate for admitting Western Germany into the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. It is doubtful, however, whether the ordinary Britishers got any pleasure out of this visit of out-and-out Nazis and their sinister revelations. Even people not particularly versed in international politics understand full well that it was the Bonn revanchists who were speaking through the mouths of Kesselring and Messerschmitt.

Kesselring and Messerschmitt's insolent speeches on the London television once again demonstrate the plans of the West European military circles and the value of the so-called guarantees.

Wider sections of the British public are becoming increasingly conscious of the gravity of the fascist menace hanging over their country. The British newspaper "Reynolds News" published an article on November 14 sharply protesting against the utterances of the Bonn revanchists. With profound indignation the newspaper condemns these "esteemed" war criminals who, it says, are allowed to spit on the graves of the 6,000,000 murdered by the SS-men.

Britishers still remember the blazing of Coventry as well as the deaths and sufferings which resulted from the Luft-

POLITICAL NOTES

Gehlen's Spies in Service of American Intelligence Service

The trial of a group of spies from the espionage organisation headed by General Gehlen ended in Berlin recently. The criminals, who had been caught red-handed, were brought before the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic. There was no room for denial—material evidence had been found on them: an American radio transmitter, cyphers, codes, invisible ink, photostat copies of secret documents which the spies had prepared for transference to Western Germany, and secret instructions from Gehlen's centre. These documents and the testimonies given by the accused patently prove that the American occupation authorities, in collaboration with the Bonn Government, are liberally financing and directing the activities of Gehlen's "office", using his agents to glean secret information about various branches of the national economy of the GDR and organise acts of sabotage, wrecking and assassination.

This trial once again demonstrated to the world the true nature of Gehlen himself, the sworn criminal and butcher who has been cherished in the bosom and made much of by international reactionary forces.

Hardly had the ink of the signatures to the London and Paris agreements dried when the Bonn press published a list of "new" leaders of the West German army and among these the name of General Gehlen occupies a not inconspicuous place.

Gehlen is known as the espionage general. A Prussian officer, he already began to reveal his talent for spying in the "black Reichswehr". During the second world war Gehlen served on the German General Staff and specialised in "Eastern affairs". Working hand-in-glove with the arch-butcher Himmler's staff, he worked his way up to receiving the highest Hitler decorations.

It would have seemed that with the collapse of Nazi Germany the sun of this arch-spy should have set too. It did not, however. When the time came Gehlen gave himself up to the Americans together with his files and lists of agents, calculating that dog doesn't eat dog.

The transatlantic guardian angels not only saved Gehlen from the rope but again set him up in business and bought up his agents wholesale. At the beginning of 1946 Gehlen once more returned to his old-time job, this time under new masters. Soon his staff, the "Generaldirektion", let down its roots in a little place called Pullach, not far from Munich. Gehlen's organisation, according to the German press, now numbers some 4,000 persons, mainly former members of Hitler's intelligence service, the Gestapo, the SD and SS, who are now in the service of the Americans.

His chief agents are trained in the U.S.A.: American military planes link up Gehlen's spy centres in Western Germany. And although Gehlen's boys aren't bringing home the bacon the dollar magnates aren't being stingy: 20,000,000 West German marks are assigned yearly to maintain Gehlen's spy centre.

Gehlen's agents are active not only against the countries of the camp of peace and democracy but also against Germany's Western neighbours, particularly France.

Foul deeds are done by filthy hands. The Adenauer Government, which has set itself

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Higher education has developed on a wide scale too. Under people's-democratic rule the number of faculties in the higher educational establishments has increased four times as compared with 1938-39. Some 51 higher educational establishments, with 139 faculties, are now functioning in the ten university cities of the country and more than 55,000 students, mainly the children of workers and working peasants, are studying in them.

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To ensure the high ideological level of teaching we need a well-trained body of teachers. The replenishment of schools with adequate teaching cadres demanded, on the one hand, that we pay close attention to

The laboratories in the middle schools and workshops are now very much better provided with modern apparatus and equipment.

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Now we have to cope with the task of adding to the successes achieved and of ensuring that education in our Republic is constantly elevated to a higher plane. It is necessary to extend the network of seven-grade schools, evenly distributing them throughout the regions and districts.

The successful development of the cultural revolution in Rumania, the successes registered in education, science and the arts are the achievements which our working people place in the service of socialist upbuilding in our country and the triumph of world peace.

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Messerschmitt, who appeared with him on the television screen, advanced another reason which in his opinion "justified" the defeat of the German air force in the battle of Britain. It appears that the "Germans didn't win because the British contrived to bring new planes into service more quickly than the Germans had believed possible". It seemed as if in making this explanation, Messerschmitt was inferring that the Bonn pirates would in future draw the necessary lesson from this miscalculation on the part of the Nazis and that the

gressive North Atlantic bloc. It is doubtful however, whether the ordinary Britishers got any pleasure out of this visit of out-and-out Nazis and their sinister revelations. Even people not particularly versed in international politics understand full well that it was the Bonn revanchists who were speaking through the mouths of Kesselring and Messerschmitt.

Kesselring and Messerschmitt's insolent speeches on the London television once again demonstrate the plans of the West European military circles and the value of the so-called guarantees.

Wider sections of the British public are becoming increasingly conscious of the gravity of the fascist menace hanging over their country. The British newspaper "Reynolds News" published an article on November 14 sharply protesting against the utterances of the Bonn revanchists. With profound indignation the newspaper condemns these "esteemed" war criminals who, it says, are allowed to spit on the graves of the 6,000,000 murdered by the SS-men.

Britishers still remember the blazing of Coventry as well as the deaths and sufferings which resulted from the Luftwaffe bombings. It is with anxiety that they now read reports on the restoration of the Luftwaffe and the feverish preparations to revive the production of aircraft in Western Germany. And that is why their indignation and protests are being voiced with increasing force against the disastrous policy of giving a free hand to the Bonn revanchists.

Michael SALTER

old-time job, in the "Generaldirektion". Let Soon his staff, the "Generaldirektion", let down its roots in a little place called Pullach, not far from Munich. Gehlen's organisation, according to the German press, now numbers some 4,000 persons, mainly former members of Hitler's intelligence service, the Gestapo, the SD and SS, who are now in the service of the Americans.

His chief agents are trained in the U.S.A.; American military planes link up Gehlen's spy centres in Western Germany. And although Gehlen's boys aren't bringing home the bacon the dollar magnates aren't being stingy: 20,000,000 West German marks are assigned yearly to maintain Gehlen's spy centre.

Gehlen's agents are active not only against the countries of the camp of peace and democracy but also against Germany's Western neighbours, particularly France.

Foul deeds are done by filthy hands. The Adenauer Government, which has set itself the task of restoring the revanchist Weir-macht at any cost, intends to convert the Gehlen organisation into the intelligence branch of the new West German army. U.S. ruling circles are putting their money on war criminals, on beaten generals, Nazis and the SS, those old and sworn enemies of the peace-loving peoples.

Jan MAREK

Never Again!

Lord Russell's "The Scourge of the Swastika"*

After World War II, Lord Russell of Liverpool acted for a considerable time as legal adviser to the British Commander-in-Chief in Germany. Dealing with matters in connection with the trials of German war criminals by British Military Courts he collected numerous facts about the bloody crimes of German fascists and has related them in his book "The Scourge of the Swastika".

Before publication this book caused a great stir in political quarters. Certain circles in America, and in Britain itself, made desperate efforts to prevent the appearance of the book. Events reached such a pitch that he was faced with an ultimatum from the Lord Chancellor and the Foreign Office which meant either suppressing his book or giving up his job as Assistant Judge Advocate General and the prospects of a considerable pension. Lord Russell chose the latter.

The bourgeois press and radio began to vilify Lord Russell, accusing him of "sensationalism" and so on. But the man-in-the-street reacted differently. Congratulatory letters and telegrams have poured in to him, not only from Britain but from all parts of the world.

How the ordinary reader received the book can be gauged from the following facts. In Britain the book is now in its fourth edition, and it is to be published in Italy, Norway, Holland, Denmark and the U.S.A. A French edition recently appeared and serial versions are being pro-

duced in Czechoslovakia, Canada, South Africa and Australia.

Lord Russell depicts the bestial nature of fascism and gives a damning account of the thoroughness with which the Nazis built up their machinery of tyranny, first testing it out on the progressives of Germany itself, making Germany safe for the Hitler clique "by terror, by torture and the ever-present threat of the concentration camp". With well-documented facts the author shows that before the war the Nazis had created in Germany "a tyranny almost without equal in history... They endeavoured to debauch a whole nation and those who refused to be debauched they terrorised and finally threw into concentration camps."

In such criminal organisations as the Hitler Jugend the training was deliberately directed at ensuring "that a gun feels just as natural in the hands of a German boy as a pen". A body of butchers of the European peoples was bred in these organisations. The Nazis made an attempt to pervert a whole generation to the "ideals" of plunder, race hatred and war.

When war came "the machinery of the Nazi tyranny" was in good running order, Lord Russell says, basing his statement on numerous facts. It had been tested out in the butchery of those who were faithful to the cause of peace and democracy.

From the first days of the war the Nazis put this monstrous machinery into operation. It destroyed thousands upon thousands of innocent people merely because they thought differently from the Nazis or were

not "Aryans". The illustrations alone are an appalling and terrible indictment of fascism and of those who are seeking to restore to the now active Nazis the means to repeat the barbarous atrocities of the war years—photographs of the charred bodies in the church at Oradour where 600 men, women and children were massacred on one day, the rows of corpses after the Lidice outrage and many others. For all those who blindly support the policy of rearming the former Nazis it will not come amiss to read those pages of the book which deal with the bloody massacres of P.O.W.s and particularly that of American prisoners-of-war in the Ardennes—December 1944. Lord Russell writes:

"...German soldiers in tanks and armoured cars halted at the crossroads and searched some of the captured Americans and took valuables from them..."

"At about the same time, from two of the vehicles on the road, machine-gun fire was opened on the group of American prisoners in the field... Most of the soldiers in the field were hit by this fire... some German soldiers... then walked to the group of wounded American soldiers who were still lying in the field... and shot with pistol or rifle, or clubbed with a rifle butt or another heavy object any American who still showed any sign of life."

As is seen from an official American report quoted by Lord Russell 129 American prisoners-of-war were killed during this massacre.

The author quotes articles by Goebbels and an instruction by Albert Hoffman, Gauleiter of South Westphalia, demanding that no mercy be shown to British and American pilots who had been shot down over Germany.

As regards P.O.W.s from the Eastern front, Lord Russell recalls that instructions were given to the Hitlerite army that all normal conventions could be disregarded

and as a result "the atrocities committed against these helpless prisoners were reminiscent of the barbarous Middle Ages". The fascists kept the Soviet prisoners-of-war in the most foul conditions and destroyed them by the most barbaric methods—using them as human mine-detectors, official instructions being given that they should be closely watched so that they would not "evade the mines by taking longer steps".

This policy of utter destruction was also methodically pursued with regard to the whole of the civilian population of those parts of the Soviet Union under temporary fascist occupation. "From the moment the German troops entered Russia," the author writes, "crimes of unimaginable brutality were committed against old men, women, and children in their thousands. The paraphernalia of murder was extensive, the technique varied but it was patently organised and directed at a high level."

The victims of the ghettos and the concentration camps, the thousands and thousands daily sent to the gas chamber at Auschwitz and many other camps, and the torture of millions of other innocent people—we are reminded of all this in "The Scourge of the Swastika". One cannot read without a shudder about the incident where a 10-year-old boy at the extermination camp of Yanov was chopped in two by a blow of an axe wielded by Hauptsturmführer Gebauer in fulfilment of a bet and about Ilse Koch, wife of the commandant of Buchenwald, who arranged for numerous prisoners to be killed and their skins made into lampshades, book covers and women's gloves. (This pervert, we may say, got off very lightly and is now at liberty in Western Germany, presumably waiting for the day when she can add to her crimes.)

The brutalities of criminals who are now back in key positions of the Bonn Reich

are recalled in this book—those of General von Falkenhorst in Norway; von Manstein's notorious massacres in the Soviet Union, the countless outrages against the French and Belgian peoples committed by von Falkenhausen; all these butchers are now crying out for revenge.

The book shows that millions of people were exterminated in the gas chambers and incinerators merely because they happened to be born Jews, Russians, Polish or French. This butchery was done not in the heat of battle but "in the cold, calculated, deliberate attempt to destroy nations and races, to disintegrate the traditions, the institutions, and the very existence of free and ancient States... Murder conducted like some mass production industry."

Today the Thyssens, the Krupps and their Wall Street masters are making feverish efforts to rearm Western Germany by way of the North Atlantic bloc and the "West European Union". The American imperialists are scurrying round in circles in an attempt to put arms once more into the hands of the guilty men responsible for all this repulsive bestiality. They are openly conniving at the policy of repression which is creating a situation in Western Germany reminiscent of the 'thirties. As then, the Bonn militarists brazenly call for revenge. This desire, however, comes up against the increasing opposition of the peoples who are fully determined to bar the way to the West German revanchists.

Lord Russell's book stiffens the resolve of its readers to struggle for peace and prevent the restoration of German militarism. Every honest man who reads this book, with its recollections of the horrors of fascist barbarities, can say only one thing—"Never Again!"

A. CAXTON

Forced Labour on Taiwan

The Chiang Kai-shek clique has made wide use of forced labour in different labour-consuming processes.

The Taiwan press has blurted out that the annual compulsory "public works schemes" worked out by the organs of the puppet government are virtually plans for utilising unpaid forced labour in the construction of military installations, for tilling the so-called publicly owned lands and for building strategic highways etc.

The entire population from 18 to 50 years of age are forced to take part in compulsory work. At present, for example, over half of the people in Tainan county, who have been suffering from severe drought, are compelled to work on the construction of a war base.

As a result of slave labour and chronic starvation the death rate from tuberculosis on Taiwan is rising catastrophically.

Facts Expose...

131 Million Police Dossiers The American secret police agents and informers have recently celebrated a peculiar "jubilee"—the 30th anniversary of the FBI. On this occasion the U.S. press published some overall data on the anti-people's activity of the American Gestapo men. In 1924 the FBI had dossiers for over 8 million American citizens, whereas now its collection reaches 131 million. The FBI is of the opinion that every subject of the U.S.A. is a potential criminal. The organs of the FBI work not only in the U.S.A.: its branches are active in 38 foreign countries.

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