

New President for Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter)

— Army strongman Lt.-Gen. Alejandro Lanusse will take over today as president of Argentina, four days after a coup ousted President Roberto Levingston.

The announcement said that Gen. Lanusse, who took power with the commanders of the navy and air force after foiling a bid by Mr. Levingston to dismiss him, will be sworn in as President this afternoon.

PWAC, IRC, SF, SDA Discuss Forum

**Speakers, Dr. Eugene Pfaff
And Mr. Jack Matlock,
Command Thinking**

Speaking last night to the PWCA, IRC, SF, and SDA, combined, were Dr. Eugene Pfaff, of the department of history, and Mr. Jack Matlock, graduate student in foreign relations at Duke university.

Dr. Pfaff's discussion, centering around the Social Science forum, brought out the reasons why the 12 nationally known leaders were selected. He presented the procedure of the forum and brought out subdivisions of the nature of the social crisis, emphasizing such points as the dilemma of war and depression; ignorance, inertia, and consequent threat to democracy; the cult of irrationality and consequent menace to freedom; and the problem of the nation-state in the atomic age.

Further preparation for the forum came from Dr. Pfaff as he discussed the problems of planned economy, potential plenty, technology, and futility of scarce economy; the reshaping of values necessary for the building of decent society; and the spiritual revolution which must occur within the individual.

Mr. Jack Matlock, who will leave Duke university in February to do organization work in the state for World federalists, spoke on "Federal World Government."

The Test at Geneva

Never before in history has there been a better opportunity for testing the vitality of our way of life. In the eyes of the world Europe and North America represent the Western civilization and never before have we stood trial as openly as we do now. Two Western ways of life are fighting under the conference table at Geneva. If the long and hallowed traditions of the worth of the individual and his right to shape his destiny are not to be betrayed and lost forever, we must act decisively and do it now.

The lives of millions are being determined by the outcome of the Geneva Conference. It is not surprising that the majority of people mistake the movements of the shadow boxes at Geneva for the real fight. My appeal does not go to them. It goes to those who need not wait till the curtain is rent in twain before they recognize the present manoeuvres for what they are. Each side, its roots deeply entrenched in the dung of self-righteousness, parades its plumage like a rooster strutting on his own domain.

We are no longer interested in displays of feigned solidarity, nor dexterity in manoeuvres, nor subtleness of wording, nor the shape of tables, nor the number of chairs, nor the trading of empty concessions. May the Europeans be quick to recognize that it is no longer safe to entrust themselves to men whose interest in the welfare of 400 million is dwarfed by their determination of holding an outdated line. I hope that my call to action entitled Europe Awake which so many purchased at Massey Hall will reach many Europeans who still cherish what makes our civilization great: Man's right to determine his own mode of life.

Toronto.

Bruno Morawetz.

NAZI EDUCATION IN
BELGIUM

12/5

SCIENTIFIC CLEANSING OF
CHILDREN NEEDED

Mr. R. A. BUTLER, Minister of Education, giving the foundation oration at Birkbeck College, London, last night, referred to the aim to set up an international education organization.

He said: "Never before have, I believe, so large a number of nations come together to dedicate themselves to the proposition that the free and unrestricted education of the peoples of the world and the free and unrestricted exchange among them of ideas and knowledge, are essential to the preservation of security and peace and to the advancement of human welfare."

On the subject of educational experiences in Europe in recent years, he said: "The Belgian Minister tells me that so deep an impression upon their children has the Nazi system made, that they must, in spite of their immense administrative difficulties, keep children under observation in some form of supervision till 16. They must submit them to a process of scientific cleansing. The Belgian Government's aim is gradually to wean the children from the idea of regimentation and passive obedience, and to make them think of themselves as free citizens."

The Electoral College Amendment

The United States Senate, to rather general surprise, has approved a Constitutional amendment to correct the antiquated system of Presidential election. It is, we think, about time. The dangers in the moss-back electoral college were long obvious. The contortion of popular vote in the all-or-nothing mode of counting state units clearly contradicts the concept that elections should be decided by the voters themselves. To elect the runner-up, as has repeatedly occurred, is bad enough. Even worse is the constant peril that the Presidential election may be thrown into the House of Representatives. The nation had a close call in 1948, when a switch of a few thousand votes in Ohio and California would have forced precisely this evil situation with Governor Thurmond's Dixiecrats actually holding the balance of power.

To cure these mischievous defects, Senator Lodge proposed to divide each state's electoral vote, fixed by the number of Senators and Representatives, in mathematical proportion to each Presidential candidate's popular vote. This, of course, is not quite the same thing as outright and direct election. It is practical compromise required to win the support of the small states. But the great virtue of the Lodge plan, aside from making every vote count in every state and thus opening a vista of political invigoration, was that it killed the calamitous possibility of electing the President by horsetrade in the House.

Every reform, naturally, is open to criticism. America has a healthy dread of splinter parties, and many Senators declined to be convinced that the cure might not be worse than the malady. Friends of the amendment argued that the nuisance parties would be discouraged; the skeptics feared a directly opposite result. Where widespread conviction was needed to get the necessary two-thirds vote, the assurance was finally supplied by compromise. Senator Lucas provided the winning touch, a safeguarding stipulation that the President must be elected by 40 per cent plurality of the electoral vote, which is 212.4 out of a total of 531. (Speculating back to the last election, Mr. Truman would have received 258 votes under the Lodge plan, Governor Dewey 221.4, Governor Thurmond 38.6, Mr. Wallace 9.4.) If the 40 per cent plurality is lacking, the full membership of Congress, 531 strong, each casting one vote, elects the President from the two top candidates. This is a significant difference from the existing House peril, where lack of majority in the electoral college is resolved by giving one vote to each state delegation.

The proposed amendment, achieved by intelligent study and debate, plus Senator Lodge's perseverance, should be adopted. The existing system's dangers have been prolonged far too long. We urge the House to add its approval promptly, and speed the amendment to the forums of the State legislatures, three-fourths of which must act favorably, for the final step in this portentous reform.

Hungarian Marxist Pleads For Freedom Of Thought

By VICTOR ZORZA

LONDON (Special-The Guardian) — A most outspoken plea for the freedom of thought and speech in the Communist world has been made by the noted Marxist philosopher Georgy Lukacs.

In his view, the struggle between Stalinists and anti-Stalinists in the Communist countries is far from over.

If the Stalinist "method" was to be overcome, he told a Czech paper, the main requirement was that "unfalsified Marxism should have full freedom of expression."

Most Communist officials have usually regarded such demands as "revisionist" attempts to undermine party orthodoxy under the guise of modernizing it.

Georgy Lukacs himself preached "unfalsified Marxism" to his Hungarian students in the middle fifties, only to see them translate his philosophy into action on the barricades of Budapest in 1956.

He was arrested and deported by the Russians together with other members of Imre Nagy's revolutionary government, but while they were executed, he was

allowed to return to Budapest where he has lived quietly, working on a book on aesthetics.

Widely Respected

He is widely respected both in the Communist world and in the West for his attempts, which began long before the Communist victory in Eastern Europe, to make Marxism compatible with the survival of intellectual freedom.

The Prague Piterarni Noviny presumably asked Mr. Lukacs for the interview in order to promote the Czechoslovak intellectuals' own struggle against official restrictions, but "freedom writers" throughout the Communist world will take heart from it.

Although the interview was largely concerned with the place of art in the Communist system, what Mr. Lukacs had to say on this occasion was as applicable to politics as his previous discussions of art and literature.

In concentrating on the struggle against "Stalinists," he made use of the official Khrushchev ideology for purposes of which Khrushchevites can hardly approve. At the same time they cannot eas-

ily denounce declarations of the kind made by Mr. Lukacs, for they are anxious to secure the active participation of intellectuals and "progressives" who share his views in promoting official policies.

Emerge Again

Occasionally the uneasy balance is disturbed and the "freedom writers" are denounced or even suppressed, but they always emerge again.

Mr. Lukacs told his interviewer that "we must show the world" that true Marxism was not Stalinism.

In its "Stalin-twisted" form, Marxism could not answer the questions being asked by young people, but "unfalsified Marxism" could work out the answers.

It was logical that young people should now be "devouring" everything that came from the West, for as a result of Stalinism "we have missed 50 years of the development of capitalism." To try to stop this would be "extremely wrong," for within a couple of years intelligent young people would see for themselves what was good and what was bad.

"To begin with, we need to be thoroughly informed about the West. The rest will follow," he said. At the same time, youth ought to be given "a free rein for a search of its own."

The struggle that was going on today was a struggle to determine whether Stalinist methods and habits were to be preserved, "or whether Marxism will be fully restored, not only in theory but also in practice."

The official view is that Marxism has been fully "restored" by none other than Soviet Premier Khrushchev himself, but when Mr. Lukacs backs his plea with a call for the adoption of "everything now and everything scientifically progressive that has originated in the West since Lenin's death," even Mr. Khrushchev may have difficulty in determining the difference between his own injunctions to the farmers and Mr. Lukacs' — to the intellectuals.

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GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA

6/6

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I knew Dr. Renner well when I occupied the Legation at Vienna from 1919 to 1921. Like all members of the Social-Democratic Party, he was in favour of the *Anschluss*. But it is ridiculous to describe him as a "Pan-German," which is the commonly accepted translation of *Gross-deutsch*.

The *Gross-deutsche Partei* was a most truculent middle-class party principally responsible for starting the last war and keeping Austria in it to the end. Nor did their insolence abate after 1918. I had experience of it.

The only Austrians who consistently opposed the *Anschluss* were the old aristocracy and the dwellers in the countryside, who were loyal to the Hapsburgs. Lord Vansittart seems to think all the rest were Pan-Germans. Yours, &c., F. O. LINDLEY.

The Weir House, Alresford, Hampshire,
June 4.

Student Committee Posts Current Crisis Book List

The student committee for the Social Science forum announces that a collection of books concerning the current social crisis has been placed in an alcove on the second floor of the Woman's College library. A list of suggested readings, fiction and non-fiction, is posted in the alcove. The committee feels that these readings will be of help to students in acquiring a fundamental understanding of the problems.

Mimeographed copies of articles pertinent to the forum panels have been distributed to the dormitories. Arrangements are being made by the individual counselors to circulate these articles through the dormitories.

In order to further acquaint the students and the general public with the purposes of the forum, the committee will sponsor a chapel program on February 10 and a radio program on February 6. Social science majors will visit the freshman dormitories to lead group discussions on forum subjects.

Within the span . . .

. . . of our conscious memories here on campus, Thanksgiving day, in meaning, has become a time for more and more serious thought. During the war, we prayed; after the war, we gave thanks for what we had left.

If any holiday we have should inspire such thought, this Thanksgiving is it. In the United States, we still have a great deal to be thankful for. But this Thanksgiving we should think ahead — we should think of future Thanksgivings and of assuring ourselves and the world that next Thanksgiving and the one after that we will still have something for which to be thankful.

And we should let this awakening carry over when we're through with turkey and cranberry sauce. We should come back to campus ready to give some time to the problems of peoples as well as to the personal issues that are too likely to cloud our vision.

A great deal is provided on this campus to awaken us — and to inform us. A new impetus has been given by the Social Science forum committee which has been actively encouraging programs devoted to the "Current Social Crisis" in many of the clubs and which has just recently put books which deal with these problems on a special shelf in the library. Let's take advantage of what they offer.

Let's make Thanksgiving this year a time for looking ahead as well as a time for saying thanks for what is past.

A forest fire . . .

. . . rages. Firemen, police, taxpayers and spectators spring up like mushrooms.

The world smoulders—and firemen, police, taxpayers, and spectators shrug and say, “Well, what can we do?” and then resume their game of Chinese checkers. There are some people who can’t see the value of Chinese checkers when the world is ready to burst into flame.

On February 12, 13, and 14, a social science forum on this campus will discuss “The Current Social Crisis.” Intellectual leaders of society will meet here in an attempt to find real answers. However, a forum which will start on Thursday and end on Saturday will have negligible purpose unless there is adequate preparation in our thinking.

Therefore, many classes, lectures, and club meetings until that time will be centered upon this theme. The Social Science forum, under the direction of Dr. Eugene E. Pfaff, began work long ago. They have now issued a release concerning the nature and purpose of the forum which we feel free to print as an official statement:

“The Social Science forum is an undertaking designed to bring together eminent representatives of the social sciences for the purpose of exchanging ideas with each other and with students, faculty, alumnae, and the general public in order to examine the current social crisis.

“The effort is predicated on the conviction of the college that analysis and thought by specialists and citizens must precede solution of the problems of our time. There is a feeling that these problems stem from the fact that Western Civilization is in the throes of a great transition which will terminate either in a new world or in decay, death, destruction, and disintegration, and that the social thinkers, the physicians of the body social who are charged with diagnosis of and prescription for social ills, should be called in. The last quarter of a century has been characterized by such symptoms of disease as depression, fascism, atomic war, economic exhaustion throughout the world, and dissolution of the forces of social cohesion; and no relief is in sight. If civilization, society, or possibly the human race itself is to survive, intelligent action must be taken.

“The forum proposes to explore the intellectual bases for intelligent action. The social disciplines—history, political science, sociology, economics, anthropology, psychiatry, and psychology—all have contributions to make. The forum plans to unite these disciplines in an attack upon the basic problem: How can we survive?”

In a racial paean of self-glorification the subdued note of the oppressed?

Behold—The Arian!

LANGUAGE mirrors social institutions and preserves the memory of features which no longer exist. This can be illustrated by the meanings given to the word "Arian" in Sanskrit, Polynesian and Semitic.

Nazism gave notoriety to the term "Arian" as denoting a "master" race whose destiny was domination. In fact, in Sanskrit, the parent tongue of many European and other languages, "Arya" describes "the race which immigrated from Central Asia into Aryavarta, extending from the eastern to the western sea and bounded in the north by the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains."

They considered themselves a great people, for "Arya" also denotes "a respectable or honourable or faithful man", "a man highly esteemed, wise." This conceit is by no means unique. We find it in the Jewish claim to be God's chosen people, in the French expression "Grand Nation", and in the Master Race ("Herrenvolk") of Nazism.

Psychologically, the conceit may be based in an attempt to justify the violence and hardships inflicted on the subjugated—for the Arians took Aryavarta by conquest.

Voice Of The Oppressed

But in other meanings of the word and its derivations can be detected the small protesting voice of the oppressed. "Arya" also means "lord", "master", "owner". Not derogatory terms perhaps from the point of view of those to whom they applied; but in the conquered and hence lower class, they evoked memories of the Arian invasion, and all that it entailed in subjugation and loss of property.

This class interpretation is supported by the fact that "Arya" is also the name given to the first three castes, in contrast to "Shudramen", the term applied to the lowest caste. The resentment of the oppressed becomes obvious in some composites, such as "Aryadhishtita"—"being under the superintendence of men of the first three castes."

These three castes were obviously much concerned with maintaining racial purity, for "Aryagama" means "Approaching an Arian

by Adele Schafer

woman sexually" (cf. the Nazi laws prohibiting marriage between so-called "Arians" and "Non-Arians".)

In only one instance can be heard the voice of the oppressed openly expressed. This is "Arya-Halam", an interjectory outcry meaning "Murder"! The rarity of such unflattering derivations is hardly surprising for Sanskrit, of course, was the language of the ruling class.

The Arian In Polynesia

In Maori "Ariki" corresponds to the Sanskrit "Arya". The relationship between the two is well demonstrated by reference to Iranian, a sister dialect of Sanskrit spoken in ancient Persia. Sanskrit "Arya" became "Aire" in Iranian. The genitive of "Aire" is "Airech". There is a recognised connection between "Airech" and the English "Eric" and the German "Erich" (honour).

But there is also an obvious connection between "Airech" and the Maori word "Ariki". The "ch" of Sanskrit and Iranian often corresponds to the Maori "k" and the terminating "i" of "Ariki" is explained by the fact that in Maori only open syllables exist, i.e., syllables ending with a vowel.

According to Tregear's Maori-Polynesian Comparative Dictionary, the Maori "Ariki", as in Sanskrit "Arya", means "chief", "leader", "supreme being", while the Mangaian and Paumotu dialects render "Ariki" as "king". The mutual association with "noble" qualities is obvious. The Samoan "Ali'i", corresponding to Maori "Ariki", gives derivatives expressing similar qualities.

But strangely, in contrast to these, we find "Whaka-Ariki", a band of invaders, an enemy war party. To the conquered, the Ariki is the hated invader. A racial memory perhaps of the Arian invaders from Central Asia who conquered native races on their way and pushed them in various directions, one of them leading towards the Pacific Islands?

But as in Sanskrit, we find that this is virtually the sole derogatory connotation of the term. Here again no doubt the explanation lies in the fact that the language reflects the influence of the ruling caste. Though there was no written Polynesian language before the arrival of the white man, tradition was taught verbally in the Whare Wananga (the school of learning). Here the teachers were tohunga who transmitted their knowledge to pupils who had to qualify not only for their ability but for their noble descent.

The Arian In Semitic

Though there is a tendency to stress the differences between Arian and Semite—the Nazi racial theories are only a comparatively recent reflection of this—there is again a linguistic link. One German authority (H. Moeller) argues that the Sanskrit "Arya" appears as the Arabic "Harra" ("a free man") and the Hebrew "Horim" ("the noble ones"). And W. Godesius, in his Hebrew and Aramaic Dictionary on the Old Testament, records the name of a wealthy Canaanite family as "Areki" (cf. the Maori "Ariki").

Thus again there is the aspect of the Arian as a leader, nobleman, etc. But again there is also the hint of the oppressor, as in the Hebrew word "Ariz", which means a powerful enemy, a tyrant. From the composite "Arizay Gojim" we have "a people given to violence."

These expressions could once more be a memory of Arian invasion from the north; like "Arach", perhaps, "to put in order", "to prepare for battle". Another "Arian" memory may be retained in "Arak", the law for legislation often represents the will of the ruling class, and "Arak" may recall a period when Arian invaders made the laws.

Thus we may trace the Arian influence in three language families. In each the Arian appears as a nobleman equipped with the best qualities, and hence justified in holding a privileged position.

But in the triumphant linguistic chorus of self-praise we can also detect the small distressed cry of the victims of the conquerors.

A few printing mistakes I have corrected, all the best. Also the style has been altered occasionally.

on his finding

To Let

Coro-

The war-time victims of the atomic bomb were Asians; it is scientifically indicated that the peace-time victims of hydrogen bomb testing are mostly Asian. It is quite time that Asian voices were heard on this matter.

As a man, a father, an Asian and a human being made in the image of God I am appalled at the cynicism of those who wield atomic weapons. They speak of saving their forms of civilization, yet their policy is based on the determination to destroy, if they conceive it necessary ~~there~~ that civilization. And, of course, that destruction would not be confined to themselves. The nature of nuclear warfare means that there would be no neutrality in such a clash. We too are inevitably scheduled for the nuclear incinerator. If your fail-safe civilization should go wrong. It is a fearful thought that the future of the civilization rests upon the proper functioning of a thermionic valve somewhere in the Arctic.

In his letter to you, Mr. Dulles made the point that the creed of the United States is based on the tenets of moral law. This I fully accept, just as I accept the great political and emotional impact of the American Declaration of Independence and of the Communist Manifesto. What cannot be accepted is a wilful perversion of moral law, a perversion whose weight falls on the unconsulted and the unborn.

It must be recognized that both main nuclear powers are prepared to wage nuclear war in defense of what they consider to be their vital interests. Neither power is prepared to jeopardize itself nor forsake any possible advantage. Both are determined that the other shall not maintain a lead in retaliatory or offensive power.

In this situation, we of Asia are little but pawns in the game. We do not, and for this I am grateful, have bombs to flourish. However, it would be most unwise to disregard Asian opinion. In all sincerity, I tell you that we are

growing increasingly resentful of the present situation. Asians are the chief victims of the west's failures and moral bankruptcy.

The West is facing a moral crisis. You have arrogated to yourself powers which rightly belong to the Almighty; you have already ensured that the sins of the fathers - your sins - shall be visited upon the children. Believe me, in this context, we in Asia do not see you as saviours of civilization or as forerunners of the future; we see you as agents of death - our death.

I am writing this letter on the occasion of the anti-H-bomb week in Indonesia. Already, outside my official residence, thousands of people are gathering. Do not think that they are Communists or Communist dupes. They are ordinary people, worried and wondering about their future, hopeful that their simple lives will not be ended and their hopes ruined by mistakes they did not make, but by distant people to whom they owe nothing. This anti-H-bomb week has been arranged in connection with the series of tests in ~~Eni~~ Eniwetok. In terms of fall-out, that is in our back-yard. How many Asians will die as a result of those tests? Can the scientists tell us?

If Western civilisation, both the Communist and the anti-Communist branches, cannot solve this problem, then it probably deserves to perish. It must be realized that this now is not only a problem of security, but a problem of morality, personal and international.

We utterly deny the right of the West to continue imperilling us and our future. We utterly deny you the right to cause cancer in our children. It is past time for the west, Communist and anti-communist alike, to draw back from the edge of complete moral bankruptcy. It is explicitly your task to utilize the skill and technique of your science for peaceful purposes.

One tenth of the treasure and skill used in making your hydrogen weapons could transform my country. We are still in a pre-industrial stage of development. We

know that the engines which drive an atomic submarine can drive electric generators. We know which we prefer.

"There can be no question now of the West giving moral leadership to Asia. Your moral leadership has, for us, meant first colonialism and now the philosophical, moral, political and social bankruptcy of a nuclear arms-race.

"The thousands of people who are now gathered outside Merdeka Palace may be politically unsophisticated (although no more so than a mass-meeting in a western country) but they ~~manant~~ are not fools. They are awake.

"You in the West are causing more gaps between humanity; you are also losing the battle for the hearts and ~~sanhan~~ minds of men."

- President Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia
in a letter to the London New Statesman, June 28.

VILÁG PROLETÁRIAI EGYESÜLJETERKI!

SZABAD NÉP

A MAGYAR DOLGOZÓK PÁRTJÁNAK KÖZPONTI LAPJA

VI. ÉVFOLYAM, 147. SZÁM

ÁRA 60 FILLER

KEDD, JÚNIUS 29

Asbóth újabb világraszóó sikere
Wimbledonban

22.000-nél több hadifogoly
lért eddig haza az idén

Megjelent

a terménybeszolgáltatási rendelet

Közlemény a Kommunista pártok Tájékoztató Irodájának értekezletéről

Június második felében Romániában a Tájékoztató Iroda értekezletet tartott, amelyen a következő pártok képviselői vettek részt: Bolgár Munkás (Kommunista) Párt; Koszlov T. és Cseverenkov V. elvtársak, Román Munkáspárt; Dej G., Luca V. és Pauker A. elvtársak, Magyar Dolgozók Pártja; Rákosi M., Farkas M. és Gerő E. elvtársak, Lengyel Munkás- Zsáhnov A., Malenkov G., Szuszlov M. elvtársak, Szovjetunió Kommunista (bolsevik) Pártja; Fajon E. elvtársak, Csehszlovákia Kommunista Pártja; Slánsky R., Siroky V., Geminder B. és Bares G. elvtársak és az Olasz Kommunista Párt; Togliatti P. és Secchia P. elvtársak.

A Tájékoztató Iroda megtárgyalta Jugoszlávia Kommunista Pártjának helyzetét és egyhangú határozatot hozott.

A Tájékoztató Iroda határozata Jugoszlávia Kommunista Pártjának helyzetéről

A Tájékoztató Iroda a Bolgár kizsmus fegyvertárából kölcsönzött Munkás (kommunista) Párt, a régalmazó propaganda elkerjedése Román Munkáspárt, a Magyar Dolgozók Pártja, a Lengyel Munkáspárt, a Szovjetunió Kommunista (bolsevik) Pártja, a Francia Kommunista Párt, a Csehszlovákia Kommunista Párt, az Olasz Kommunista Párt képviselőinek részvételével, megtárgyalva Jugoszlávia Kommunista Pártjának helyzetéről, amely csak nacionálisitáknál

nyerje a nép bizalmát és a dolgozók mind szélesebb tömegeire terjedesse ki befolyását. A Jugoszláv Kommunista Párt vezetői megismétlik az orosz mezevieké hibáit, feloldják a marxista pártot egy pártkonkvüli tömegszervezetben. Mindez arról tanúskodik, hogy Jugoszláviában irányzatok vannak a Kommunista Párt felszámolására.

A Tájékoztató Iroda szerint a Jugoszláv Kommunista Párt Központi Bizottságának ez a politikája magát a kommunista párt létét fenyegeti és végősoron a Jugoszláv Népköztársaság elfajulását veszélyét rejti magában.

5. A Tájékoztató Iroda szerint a Jugoszláv vezetők által a párton belül megvalósított bürokratikus rendszer végzetes a Jugoszláv Kommunista Párt életére és fejlődésére. A pártban nincs belső demokrácia, nincs választás, nincs bírálat és önhírálat. A Jugoszláv Kommunista Párt Központi Bizottság Tito és Kardelj elvtársak tures bizonykodása ellenére, többséges nem választott, hanem behívott tagokból áll a kommunista párt valójában felleghális helyzet-

szegték a marxizmus-leninizmus tanulást politikai pártok viszonyáról saját hibáikhoz és ezzel méginkább elmélyítették pártellenes hibáikat.

Minthogy nem tudtak helyállni a SzUK(b)P és a többi testvérpártok Központi Bizottságának bírálatával szemben, a Jugoszláv vezetők pártjuk és népük egyesves becspapásának útjára léptek, elitkovta a Jugoszláv Kommunista Párt előtt a JuKP Központi Bizottsága helytelen politikájának bírálatát, elítélvora a párt és a nép előtt a Zsujnovics és Hebrang elvtársakkal való erőszakos leszmolás valóságos okait is.

Az utóbbi időben, már aztán, hogy a SzUK(b)P és a testvérpártok Központi bizottságai bírálatot gyakoroltak a Jugoszláv vezetők hibái fölött, a Jugoszláv vezetők egész sor új túzó, baloldali rendszabály, törvény dekretálásával próbálkoztak. A Jugoszláv vezetők elisatve új rendelkezéseket hoztak a kispár és kistereskedelem nacionalizálásáról, melynek megvalósítása egyáltalán nincs előkészítve és amely a kaphodás révén csak megnövekedett

nista (bolsevik) Partja, a Francia Kommunista Part, Csehszlovákia Kommunista Partja, az Olasz Kommunista Part képviselőinek részvételével megátárgyalva Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partjának helyzetét és megállapítva, hogy Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partjának képviselői megtagadják a Tájékoztató Iroda híleén való megjelenésüket, egyhangúlag az alábbi következtésekre jutott:

1. A Tájékoztató Iroda megállapítja, hogy a Jugoszláv Kommunista Part vezetőségének az utóbbi időben a kih- és a helpolitikai alapvető kérdéseiben helytelen az irányvonala, elter a marxizmus-leninizmusot. Ezzel kapcsolatban a Tájékoztató Iroda jóváhagyja a Szovjetunio Kommunista (bolsevik) Partja Központi Bizottságának cselekedeteit, melyekkel vállalta a kezdeményezést Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partja Központi Vezetősége helytelen politikájának és elsősorban Tito, Kardelj, Djilas és Rankovic elvtársak helytelen politikájának leplezésére.

2. A Tájékoztató Iroda megállapítja, hogy a Jugoszláv Kommunista Part vezetősége barátságatlan politikát folytat a Szovjetunioval és a SZUK (b) P-nak szemben. Jugoszláviában a szovjet katonai szakemberek befeküdtetésének és a szovjethadserég diszkreditálásának méltatlan politikáját követették. A szovjet polgári szakembereket Jugoszláviában különleges rendszáblávkolnak vetették alá, a jugoszláv államvédelmi szervek felügyelete alá helyezték és megfigyelték őket. Ugyanilyen felügyeletnek és megfigyelésnek vetették alá a Jugoszláv Államvédelmi szervek a SZUK (b) P-nak képviselőjét a Tájékoztató Irodában, Judin elvtársat és a Szovjetunio számos hivatalos képviselőjét Jugoszláviában.

Ezek és ezekhez hasonló egyéb tények arról tanuskodnak, hogy Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partjának vezetői kommunista felfogáshoz nem méltó álláspontot foglalnak el, amikort azonosítják a Szovjetunio külpolitikáját az imperialista hatalmak, külpolitikájával és a Szovjetunioval szemben ugyanolyan magatartást tanúsítanak, mint burzsoá államokkal szemben. A Jugoszláv Kommunista Part Központi Bizottságának ebből a szovjetellenes magatartásából következtet az ellenforradalmi troc-

skozslávia Kommunista Partja vezetőinek ezt a szovjetellenes magatartását, amely összeegyeztethetetlen a marxizmus-leninizmussal és amely csak nacionalizistáknál található.

3. Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partjának vezetői az ország belpolitikájában letértek a munkáoszálly álláspontjáról és szaktálmak az osztályharc marxista elméletével. Tagadják, hogy az országban, népek a tőkés elemek és szocializmusba vezető átmeneti időszakban nem élesedik az osztályharc, mint ahogy ezt a marxizmus-leninizmus tanítja, hanem ellianyul, ahogy a Bucharin-féle elméletet hirdetik, hogy a kapitalizmus bekéssen beland a szocializmusba.

A jugoszláv vezetők helytelen politikát folytatnak a faluban, szemelhunyóknak a falun veebementő osztálytagozódás előtt és úgy tekintik az egyéni gazdálkodást, folytató parasztságot, mint egységess egészét, ellentétben az osztályvöröl és az osztályharcról szóló marx-lenini tanítással, ellentétben Lenin ismert tételével, amely szerint az egyéni kisgazda, ság állandóan, napról-napra, óráról-óra, magától és tömegesen termeli ki a kapitalizmust és a burzsoáziát. Pedig a politikai helyzet a Jugoszláv faluban nem nyújt semmiféle alapot megnyugvásra és gondtalanságra. Amikort Jugoszláviában túlsúlyban van az egyéni parasztság, van föld-nincs nacionalizálva, van föld-magantulajdon, a földet adják osztályallentétek összebektítésének szellemében nevelni, anélkül hogy van bennunka és így tovább, akkor nem szabad a pártot az osztályharc leplezésnek és az osztályallentétek összebektítésének szemlében nevelni, anélkül hogy van bennunka és így tovább, a főgyevezemzők le a pártot szem-től-szembe a szocializmus építésének nehézségeivel.

A Jugoszláv Kommunista Part vezetői a munkáoszálly vezető szerepének kérdésében a marxista-leninista útról a narodnik kuláknárrt útjára térnek, amikort azt állítják, hogy a parasztságot a Jugoszláv Állam legszálldárdban nyitja, vezetőik legyen a teljes demokretikus átalakításért, minden dolgozó és tisztánnyólt küzdőben, az elnyomók és kizsákmányolók ellen.

A Jugoszláv vezetők megsértik a marxizmus-leninizmus e tételét. Ami a parasztságot illeti, többség, — a szegény-ésközépparasztság — szövettségben lehet, vagy mar szövetségben van a munkáoszállyal, úgy, hogy a vezető szerep e szövetségben a munkáoszállyé. A Jugoszláv vezetők fenti nézetei megsértik a marxizmus-leninizmus e tételét.

Következésképpen e nézetek kispolgári nacionalisták nézetek, de nem marxista-leninisták.

4. A Tájékoztató Iroda szerint Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partjának vezetősége revizionánk veti alá a pártól szóló marxista-leninista tanítást. A marxizmus-leninizmus elméletét szerint a párt a döntő vezető és irányító erő az országban, amelynek külön programja van és amely nem oldódik fel a párton kívüli tömegben. A párt a munkáoszálly legfelsőbb szervezeti formája és legfontosabb fejeve. Ezzel szemben Jugoszláviában nem a kommunista pártot tekintik az ország döntő vezetőerejének, hanem a Néprótot. A Jugoszláv vezetők lecsökentik a Kommunista Part szerepét, valójában féloldják a pártot a párton kívüli tömegben, amely osztályszempontból fölöttébb különböző elemeket foglal magában (munkások, egyéni gazdaságot folytató kereskedőket, kisebb gyárosokat, polgári értelmiséget, stb.), valamilyen sokféle politikai csoportot, mint bizonyos burzsoá-pártokat is. A Jugoszláv vezetők csökönnyösen kiharának amelltt a hibás nézetük mellett, hogy Jugoszlávia Kommunista Partjának nem lehet és állítólag nem is kell, hogy legyen külön programja, hanem be kell érnie a Néprótot programjával.

Az a tény, hogy Jugoszláviában a politikai szimpdon csak a Néprótot szerepel, a párt és szervezetei pedig nem lépnek fel nyíltan, saját nevében a nép előtt, nemcsak lecsökentik a párt szerepét az ország politikai életében, hanem alakása a pártot, mint önálló politikai erőt, amely arra hivatalolt, hogy nyílt politikai tevékenységével, nézetekével és programjával nyílt hirdetéssel mindinkább meg-

sága Tito és Kardelj elvtársak ures bizonykodása ellenére, többségben nem választott, hanem be-hívott tagokból áll. A kommunista párt valójában fölléggilis helyzetben van. Nem tartanak párgyűléseket, vagy hártarókat, akkor tikosán, aminek alá kell ásnia a párt befolyását a tömegekre. A Jugoszláv Kommunista Partnak ezt a szervezeti típusát csak szektá-jellemzni. Ez a pártban, mint esolektró, öntevékeny organizmusnak felszámolására vezet, a pártban a vezetés katonai módszereit felleszt ki, olyan módszereket, melyeket annak idején Trocki-j honosított meg.

Túrhelytelen, hogy a Jugoszláv Kommunista Partban a párttagok legelimbh jogait lábbal tiporják, hogy a pártban belüli utrakodó helytelen viszonyok legesoklóryebh bírálata kiméltetlen megforlást von maga után.

A Tájékoztató Iroda gyalázatnak tartja, hogy Zsujovic és Habkang elvtársakat, a Jugoszláv Kommunista Part Központi Bizottságának tagjait kizárták a pártból és letartóztaták azért, mert bírálni merészték a Jugoszláv Kommunista Part vezetőinek szovjetellenes magatartását és Jugoszláviának a Szovjetunioval való barátsága mellett szálltak síkra.

A Tájékoztató Iroda véleménye szerint nem lehet megútni kommunista pártban ilyen gyalázatos, tisztára förtébbása, terrorista rendszert.

A Jugoszláv Kommunista Part léteerdeke és fejlődése megköveteli, hogy az ilyen rendszerek vegt vep.

6. A Tájékoztató Iroda szerint a SZUK (b) P Központi Bizottságának és a Jugoszláv Kommunista Part Központi Bizottságának bírálata a Jugoszláv Kommunista Partnak testvéri segítség, mely a JUKP vezetősege számára megteremt az összes feltételeket az elkövetett hibák gyors kijavítására. Azonban a JUKP vezetői, ahelyett hogy becsilliteseen elfogadják volna ezt a bírálóat és bolsevik módra az elkövetett hibák kijavításának útjára léptek volna, eltelev méhethetlen becsavágyál, fennéltázással és göggel szuronnyt szegsztek a bírálóik felé, ellenségesen fogadják a bírálóat, saját hibáik leterágtadásának partellenes útjára léptek, meg-

tak a kispár és kiskereskedelem nacionalizálásáról, melynek megvalósítása egyáltalán nincs előké-szítve és amely e kapcsolás révén csak megnehezítheti a Jugoszláv lakosság elmezesét.

Ugyanilyen elcsitve ádtak ki új törvényt a parasztság Fabonaod-táról, amely szinten nincs előkészítve és amely ennek következtében csak széttzilészheti a várósi lakosság kenyérillátását. Végül a Jugoszláv vezetők nemeg teljeseen várhatóan lárnás nyilatkozatokban fejezték ki szeretethet és odaadásukat a Szovjetunio iránt, bár kétségtelen, hogy mind a mai napig a gyakorlatban barátságatlan politikát folytatnak a Szovjetunioval szemben.

De ez még nem minden. A JUKP vezetői az utóbbi időben nagyhangosan meghírdették a tőkés elemek felszámolásának politikáját Jugoszláviában. A SZUK (b) P Központi Vezetőséghez április 13-án intézett levelükben Tito és Kardelj elvtársak azt írják, hogy „a Központi Bizottság teljes hílese jóváhagyja azokat a rendszabályokat, amelyeket a Politikai Bizottság javasolt a kapitalizmus maradványának felszámolására országunkban”.

Emnek az álláspontnak megfelelően Kardelj a Jugoszláv Szövetessé Népköztársaság néparlamentjében április 25-1 beszédben kijelentette: „A mi országunkban meg vannak számolva a nappai az ember ember által való kizsákmányolása maradványainak”.

A JUKP vezetőknek ilyen nézetét a tőkés elemek megszüntetéséről Jugoszlávia mai viszonyai között, következtésképpen a kulákmolásról is, csak kalandor, nem marxista álláspontként lehet jellemezni. Mert ezt a feladatot nem lehet megoldani addig, amíg az országban túlsúlyban van az egyéni parasztság, amely elkerülhetetlenül termeli ki a kapitalizmust, amíg nincsnek me a mezőgazdaság tömeges kollektívizálásának feltételei és amíg a dolgozó parasztság többsége nem győződik meg a gazdaság kollektív vezetésének előnyeiről. A SZUK (b) P tapasztalata arról tanuskodik, hogy csak a mezőgazdaság tömeges kollektívizálása alapján lehet felszámolni az utolsó és legraszámabb kizsákmányoló osztályt, — a kulákság osztályát, hogy a kulákságnak, mint osz-

Teljesnek a felszámolása, szertves alkotó része a mezőgazdaság kollékativizálásának.

Ahhoz, hogy sikeresen fel tessen számolni a kulákéssgot, mint osztályt és ezzel a tőkés elemeket a faluban, szilkséges, elő a hárt előjárás és hosszas előkészítő munkát végezzen a falu tőkés elemének korlátozására. a munkásosztály és a parasztság szövetségének megerősítésére a munkásosztály vezetése alatt, a szocialista ipar kifejléséhez, hogy az képes legyen a mezőgazdaság kollektív viteléhez szilkséges gépjáratást megszervezni. A silkség ezen a téren csak helyrehozhatatlan károkat okozhat.

Csakis ilyen gondosan előkészített és következetesen végrehajtott rendezhalályok alapján lehet séges az átmenet a falu tőkés eleminek korlátozásától felszámoláshoz.

A Jugszláv vezetők minden kísérlete, hogy ezt a feladatot sebtében és az irrszszal mellől elrendelve oldják meg, vagy eleve meg hiusulásra ítélt kalandor, vagy kezdő és ires demagógia.

A Tájékoztató Iroda úgy véli, hogy a jugszláv vezetők effajta hamis és demagóg taktikával az akaráják igazolni, hogy ők nemcsak az osztályharc talaján állanak, hanem meg tül is mennék azokon a követelményeken, amelyeket a JUKP-vel szemben támasztani lehet a tőkés elemek korlátozására tekintetében, figyelembe véve a reális lehetőségeket.

A Tájékoztató Iroda úgy véli, hogy mivel a jugszláv vezetőségnek e túlbáloidalai rendetelei és nyilatkozatai demagóg jellegűek és jelen pillanatban megvalósíthatatlanok, ezért csak kompromittáló haktják a szocialista építés jobbját Jugszlávban.

A Tájékoztató Iroda ezért az ilyen kalandor taktikát úgy értékel, mint méltatlan manóvert és megengedhetetlen politikai játékok. Következésképpen a jugszláv vezetők fenti túlbáloidalai demagóg rendszabályai és nyilatkozatait a célt szolgálják, hogy alcszárk: velük saját hibáik beismarésá-

Központi Bizottsághoz 1948 március-májusban intézett leveleiben ki van fejtve.

A Tájékoztató Iroda egyórteten arra az eredményre jutott, hogy a JUKP vezetői pártellenesség és szovjetellenesség nézetek, amelyek összeegyeztethetetlenek a marxizmus-leninizmussal, egész magatartásukkal és azzal, hogy megtegedték a megjelenést a Tájékoztató Iroda ülésen, szembeállították magukat a Tájékoztató Irodában tömörült kommunista pártokkal, az imperialistellenesség és szilkséges szocialista fronttól való elszakadás útjára, a dolgozók nemzeti közti szolidaritása elárulásának útjára lépnek és átmenőben vannak a nacionalizmus állasponjtjára.

A Tájékoztató Iroda elítéli a JUKP Központi Bizottságának ezt a pártellenes politikáját és magatartását.

A Tájékoztató Iroda megállapítja, hogy mindennek következtében a JUKP Központi Bizottsága kivül helyez magát és a Jugszláv Kommunista Pártot a kommunista testvérpártok családján, az egyszilkséges kommunista fronton, következetesen kivül helyezni magát a Tájékoztató Irodán.

A Tájékoztató Iroda véleménye szerint a JUKP vezetősége mind e hibáinak az a kísésetelen tény az alapsá, hogy az utóbbi 5-6 hónap folyamán a JUKP vezetőségében nyíltan fellikkekdedtek azok a nacionalista elemek, amelyek rejtett formában azelőtt is megvoltak, hogy a JUKP vezetősége szaktított a jugszláv Kommunista Párt internacianalista hagyományaival és a nacionalizmus útjára lépett.

A jugszláv vezetők erősen túlbecsülvé jugszlávja belső nemzeti erőit és lehetőségeit, azt hiszik, hogy megórtízik jugszlávja függetlenségét és felölphetir a szocializmust más országok komamunistá pártjainak támogatása nélkül, a népi demokráciák országainak támogatása nélkül, a szovjet-úntó támogatása nélkül. Azt hi-

Hat kilóra emelkedik a kenyérfejadás a kukorica-napok megszünése után

Az előrelátó gazdasági intézkedések és a jó termés együttesen lehetővé tették Nagybudapestén a kukorica-napok megszünését július 1-től számít ezt a Szabad Nép vasárnap közölte. Havonta nyolc kukorica-napot tartottak, egy-egy kukorica-napon 20 deka kukoricaliszt vasárolható a közönség. A kenyérfejadás havonta 4,40 kiló volt. A kukorica-napok megszünése után a kenyérfejadás hat kilóra emelkedik. Az új köz-

Kiseb árlemorzsolódások

Százharmatva vagón élelmiszer érkezett hétrón a nagyvárosra, ebből 37 vagónnal újburgonya. Az újburgonya nagybani ára 90 fillér volt, a piacokon 90 fillér és 1,15 forint között volt kapható, a legtöbb helyen 1,10-ét. A bőséges zöldség-rehozatal ellentéte csak néhány cikk ára esett: az ugorokáé 2,75-3,20-ra, és néhány filléres csöbököt 10 filléres átlab jelentkezett a nagyváros területen, ez az átlab azonban kiskereskedői vonalon nem mutatkozott: a legtöbb helyen 20-27 filléret adták, egyedül a Lohel-téri pia-

con 15 filléret. Ugyanazok a Lohel-téri piacon volt a legolcsóbb a zöldbab is, itt sok helyen 1 forintért árulják és itt lehetett óburgonyát is vásárolni 76-80 filléres áron. A pentéki árség óta a sertésús ára változatlan, de a kinnál mind ebben, mind manhasztásban bőséges-Változatlanul drága a gyümölcs, az ugyanazok drága, baromfi piacon az egyedül óvendetes telenség: az élő csirke ára 16-17 forinttól 14-16,50-re esett. Bizonyos zölkkenből mutatkoznak a vajellátásban. A szarkérok szentit enpek óta az aratósi időszak, amikor a tejszűjtés akadózik.

Napi kétszáznegyvenezer liter a tejfeljöszaral

A tejipari vezetők értekezlete a tej minőségének megjavításáról

A magyar tejipar legértváltabb szakemberei kétnapos konferenciára jöttek össze az OMTK Bartók Béla úti telephén, hogy megárgyálják azokat a fejadatokal, melyeket a magyar tejipar felmérése érdekében melőbb, el kell végezni. Volontrólászó, az ÉMOSZ tejszártyának vezetője, hangszólva, hogy észszerűsíteni kell a tejfeldolgozás, és a tejipari termékeket ol-

csóbb, hozzáférhetőbbé kell tenni a dolgozók számára. Csizsár József és Sipos János kísérleti állomásvezetők kifejték: a tejel minőség szentül kell figyelni a termelők, hogy az megértés: nem mindogy milyen tjelet temel, hiszen tudni kell azt, hogy a tejtermelés a takarmányozással, az állatok gondozásával, az állatok egészségével kezdődik.

Új kenyér ünnepe Oroszában

Oroszában vasárnap rendezték meg az új kenyér ünnepét. Az ünnepegr szimbiely Gyopátristúrdó volt, ahol az evanFélkus és katalikus lelkszet megádozták, a buzakévek, majd Kics Károly elvtárs az MDP Központi Ellenőrző Bizottságának elnöke szólalt fel. Hangszólva, hogy az államotásis lehetőséi lassú a mezőgazdasági gépjáratás fejlesztését és ezzel a mezőgazdaság ortoguzsánale elősegítését. Beszéd végén a függetlenségű Front kérdéseivel foglalkozott és kiemelte, hogy a pártok közötti bizalom és egyútlmúködés lehetővé teszi a Függgetlenségű Front széles tömegeken nyugvó szovjet kitérését.

7. Tekintettel a Jugszláv Kom-
munista Pártban keletkezett hely-
zetre és arra törekedve, hogy a
JUKP vezetői lehetőséget nyerte-
nek kikerülni belőle, a SZUK(B)P
és a többi testvérpárt központi bi-
zottsága javasolták a JUKP hely-
zetének megvizsgálását a Tájékoz-
tató Iroda híresen ugyanolyan nor-
mális pártszertű keretek között,
ahogyan a Tájékoztató Iroda első
tanácskozásán más kommunista
pártok tevékenységét megvizgál-
ták. Azonban a testvér kommu-
nista pártok ísmélti javaslatára,
hogy a JUKP helyzetét tárgyadják
meg a Tájékoztató Irodában, a
Jugszláv vezetők elutasító választ
adták.

A Jugszláv vezetők abban a tö-
rekvésükben, hogy kikerüljék a
testvérpártok igazságos bírálatait a
Tájékoztató Irodában mesét talál-
tak ki arról, hogy állítólag „nin-
csenek egyenrangú helyzetben.”
Meg kell mondanunk, hogy ebben a
mesében egy betű igazság nincs.
Mindenképp tudja, hogy a Tájékoz-
tató Iroda megalakulásakor a kom-
munista pártok abból a vitálatat-
lan tételből indultak ki, hogy bár-
mely párt köteles beszámolni mun-
kájáról a Tájékoztató Irodának,
mint ahogy bármely pártnak joga
van a többi pártot bírálni. A ki-
lenc kommunista párt első tanács-
kozásán a Jugszláv Kommunista
Párt bőven élt ezzel a joggal. A
Jugszlávok meglepődtek, hogy be-
számolójának cselekedetéről a Tá-
jékoztató Irodának, hogy meghal-
gassák a többi kommunista párt
bíráló észrevételeit: ez valójában
a kommunista pártok egyenjoga
ságrának megsértését jelenti és az-
zal a követeleléssel egyenértékű,
hogy a Tájékoztató Irodában ki-
váltásig számháza.

8. Tekintettel a fent kifejtet-
tekre, a Tájékoztató Iroda szoli-
daritásnak nyilvánítja magát a Ju-
goszláv Kommunista Párt helyze-
téről ó-tételeléssel a JUKP Köz-
ponti Bizottsága hibáinak bíráló-
tárával és e hibák politikai elemzé-
sével, ahogyan ez a SZUK(B)P
Központi Bizottságának a JUKP

alhat e forradalmi erők segítségé-
re nékelt.
A Jugszláv vezetők rosszul tá-
jékozódva a nemzetközi helyzetben
és megítélve az imperialisták sza-
róló fenyegetéseitől, feltételezik,
hogy egy sor engedménnyel az
imperialista államoknak, megsze-
résztetik maguknak ezeknek az ál-
lamoknak a jóindulatát, megál-
lítottatnak velük Jugszlávra fig-
göklenségéről és lassankint polt-
hatják a délszláv népekbe, hogy
ezek felé az államok felé mászó-
val a kapitalizmusra tájékozódja-
nak. Miközben hallgatlagosan ab-
béli az ismert burzsoá-nacionalista
tételből indulnak ki, mely szerint
„a kapitalista államok kisebb ve-
szélyt jelentenek Jugszlávra fig-
göklenségére nézve, mint a Szovjet-
unó.”

A Jugszláv vezetők ügyátszik-
nem értik meg, vagy úgy tesznek,
mintha nem érték meg, hogy
ilyen nacionalista beállítottság
csak Jugszláviának közönséges
burzsoá közlérsársággá való elfajá-
lásához, Jugszlávra függetlensé-
gének elvesztéséhez vezetne és ah-
hoz, hogy Jugszlávja az imperial-
ista országok gyarmatává váljék.
A Tájékoztató Iroda nem kétel-
kedik abban, hogy a Jugszláv
Kommunista Párt soraitban van
elég egészséges elem, olyanok,
akik hívek a marxizmus-leniniz-
mushoz, hívek a Jugszláv Kom-
munista Párt és a Jugszláv ha-
gyományok, a Jugszláv szociális fra-
szocialista front, vagy ha a
JUKP jelenlegi vezetői erre képte-
lennek bizonyulnak, váltásuk le-
fűket és állítsanak a JUKP élére új
internacionalista vezetőséget.
A Tájékoztató Iroda nem kétel-
kedik abban, hogy a Jugszláv
Kommunista Párt végre tudja haj-
tani ezt a megítélő feladatot.

A háború újdonságairól

— mondotta Szakasits elvtárs

A Magyar Hadigondozottak Szövetsége első kongresszusán

„A Magyar Dolgozók Pártja sítá-
szói a hadigondozottak munkáiban
helyzetéről” — hirdeti a Vasas
Szakszervezet nemzetiszintű lobogó-
kal felidőszített katonas termében a
Tranzsparans Magyarországi több,
szakszervezet hadigondozottainak 463 tel-
tildaltja — a budapesti kongressz-
szus részvételű — sokat tudatnak
besszélni arról, Hútonönsen azok, akik
a régi háború után lettek rokkant-
nak s a rendszer amelylek védelmé-
ben lettek nyomorok — nem gon-
doskodott rólok. Sos Banka István
dajítás példái, aki 32 éve szaksze-
zetekes rokkant ártnelk cselekből az
éltizdekéből ez maradt meg emléke-
zetében: ha az emitt rendszerben a
hadigondozottak gyűlést rendezték,
több rendező volt a termében, mint
ahány résztvevő. Beszél az emitt
időközben Juhász József is, ugyancsak
szakszervezetes rokkant:
— Az első világháború után há-
rom évvel egy skandináv gyűlést kap-
tunk tartásdíjment és a lehetőséget
arra, hogy kolduljunk. Ma, az a tel-
foszóltó ország tiszessémmű hadigon-
dozottak, mint az első világháború
után, komoly segítséget nyújt: ha-
tá 20 forintot. S mint emitt fontosab-
a tételből, a munkára. Juhász Jó-
sef a Magyar Pártműpar telépén,
mint elköszönt-mester dolgozik a
élszakkadulák óla.

Kosovra Sándor a legfialtabb hadi-
rokkant, Tizetnyolc éves korban,
1948-ban, mint önkéntes átkaszód-
beszette el lábát Baranyában, jelen-
leg az MDP szakszervezetű szerve-
zetének, akit munkása. O is az óla
között van, akit megseppeszték, ki-
harcolták: mindket szakszervezeti
munkaközvetítő töredékben kétkön szö-
monitorták: a hadigondozottak és
szónoklást munkához jutottak óla.
A fasizmus lette ezeket az ember-
ket rokkantta — a demokrácia visz-
sasegít óket az ólbe.

**Legyen ez a szövetség
a demokráciás bekehront
egyik pillére**

A Magyar Hadigondozottak Szö-
vetsége első országos kongresszusán

a kormány és az MDP nevében Szak-
kasits Arpád elvtárs tartott üdvözöl-
besszédet:
A hadigondozottak minél nagyobb
tömegét kell vizsgaszervezni, az alkotó
munka mellyébe — mondotta. — A
nemzet nem feledkezhet meg a két vi-
lágháború legrészencseftlenebb áldo-
zataról.
a gazdasági helyzet javulásával
a hadigondozottak és hadiárvaik el-
látását is javítani fogjuk.

Az új szövetségekre — folytatva —
jóvá kell tenni mindazt, amit a régi
HONNSZ urai a hadigondozottak ellen
vetettek. Mi ugyanakkor a békeért
dolgozunk, de nem pacifisták mód-
jára, hanem harcra a békepontok
ellen.

Szakasits elvtárs ezután a vilá-
politikai helyzetről beszélt. Lelekes
tápszal és helyzetével Kisért beszédet
így fejezte be:
— Boldogok vagyunk, hogy a bé-
kefront egyik része lehetünk. Arra
törköszünk, hogy
frontszakasimnk erős és meg-
ingathatatlan legyen.

Ezért övültünk a hadigondozottak
felszarkozásának az új szövetség ke-
relében. Legyen ez a szövetség is
népi demokráciánk és rajta kereszt-
ül a demokráciás békefront egyik
pillére.

Ezután Ujhelyi Szilárd elvtárs
népjóleti államtitkár a népjóleti mi-
nister nevében üdvözölte a kon-
gresszust. A megfogalmazó feladatok
közül kiemelte az átképzést és a fel-
átlítandó óltionok kérdését, végül
bejelentette, hogy
a népjóleti minisztérium köz-
ponti hadigondozó hivatalát állít
fél,

amelyben a hadigondozottak demo-
kratikus újon megválasztott vezetői
is helyet fűnek kapni.

Miközben Forénc elvtárs rendő-
altdobornagy üdvözöl beszédében arra
kérte a hadigondozottakat, tegyék
szövetségüket harcos politikai
szervevé.

A Magyar Szabadsegésharcos Szö-
vetség, a honvédség, az MNDSZ és
a Volt Hadifoglyok Szövetsége nevé-
ben üdvözölték még a kongresszust.
Délián Kóds Zoltán, a Szövetség
főtitkára tartotta meg beszédét. Be-
sen bírálta a HONNSZ működését és
kijelentette, hogy az új szövetség fog-
ja pótolni mindazt, amit a HONNSZ
elmulasztott.
Bekapcsolják a hadigondozottá-
kat a gazdasági ólbe, sztráko-
zást, utazást kedvezményeket,
állami jogosiányokat szerzenek
számukra.

Végül Kóds Zoltán beszámolt az eddigi
élet eredményekéről.
Hétón folytatódott a kongresszus.
A vidéki kiküldöttek szólahtak fel

Felozslalmi a HONNSZ-t!

Deiután megválasztották az új el-
nökséget. Fővédenkéé Tidy Zoltán
közlérsársági elnököt választották
meg, diszelné Szakasits Arpád mi-
nisterelnélhelyettes elnök dr. Min-
nich Ferenc rendőraltdobornagy főtit-
kár. Kóds Zoltán, útkár Fülöp János.
A kongresszus határozati javasla-
tot fogadott el, amely megállapítja,
hogy a HONNSZ minél érdekékviseleti
szere a hadigondozottak javára soha
komoly eredményt elnyri nem tu-
dott, a hadigondozottak nevében jog-
gal soha nem nyilatkozhatott, s
mértalanmá vált a hadigondozot-
takhoz azért, mert teljes erejé-
vel kiszolgált a reakciók.

A kongresszus kimondja, megtagad
minden kézbességet a diszfelen multá
HONNSZ-szal, ezért felkéri a népjóleti
minisztert, hogy kormányrendékvélt
osztása fel a HONNSZ-t.

A határozati javaslat kimondja a
Magyar Hadigondozottak Szövetsé-
gének megalakulását; kéri a kon-
gresszus, hogy

minden munkára alkalmas hadi-
gondozott képségeink meg-
felelg alkalmazást kapnasson

és a munkaközhelyezéssel nem segít-
hét hadigondozottak fokozottabb
megsegítségét sürgeti. Kövelet a kon-
gresszus, a kolduó hadifoglyokkattik
megrendszabályozását. Örümmel kel-
völzi a kormányt, azt az inték-
dést, amellyel az egész hadigondo-
zást központosítja.

House Votes to Renew Private Funds Inquiry

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 27—By a roll-call vote of 209 to 163 the House of Representatives adopted tonight a resolution authorizing a second investigation into the operations of educational and philanthropic foundations.

It directed a new special committee, as yet unselected, to determine whether such organizations, which are exempt from Federal income taxation, were using their resources for purposes other than those for which they were established. Debate indicated that some 300,000 foundations of many sizes were in operation today.

The resolution called for the setting up of a new investigative group "especially to determine which such foundations" * * * might be using their resources "for un-American and

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

NEW HOUSE INQUIRY IS VOTED ON FUNDS

Continued From Page 1

subversive activities; for political purposes; propaganda, or attempts to influence legislation."

Supporting the measure was Representative B. Carroll Reece, Republican of Tennessee, a member of the previous special investigating committee, who, according to Congressional tradition, would be the chairman of the new unit. Representative E. Eugene Cox, Democrat of Georgia, who has since died, headed the first inquiry.

In today's debate some Representatives indicated that one of the major targets of the inquiry might be the Ford Foundation. This foundation had as its head for some time Paul G. Hoffman, former administrator of the foreign assistance programs. A decision by the Ford Foundation to grant \$15,000,000 to inquire into the methods of Congressional investigations into Communist infiltrations and civil rights appeared to rattle a large segment of the House.

The investigative project developed as previous ones continued to find individual members of the Senate and House arrayed against one another in oral assaults.

Today Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, accused Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, of "taking over the job of whitewash and cover-up of communism and corruption."

At issue was a remark Mr. Monroney made last night in the course of a television show that the record of the Eighty-third Congress had amounted to "mountains of legislation and mountains of McCarthy."

Providing the fuel for another round of feuding was a resolution introduced last week by Mr. Monroney under which the Senate would be empowered to shut off investigations by those of its committees whose conduct it disapproved.

Use of Immunity Charged

In this instance, Mr. McCarthy charged that Mr. Monroney had employed the immunity granted by Senate speeches to describe as "Keystone Cops" two principal members of the McCarthy subcommittee staff—Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel, and G. David Schine, consultant—as a result of their recent whirlwind European investigation into the State Department's libraries in overseas information centers.

To the McCarthy charge that he was taking over Senate floor smear functions, Mr. Monroney said today:

"Look who's talking about smears from the Senate floor!"

Tonight on a radio program of the Mutual Broadcasting System, "Reporters' Round-Up," Senator Monroney contended that many Government officials were automatically in difficulty when they were called by Senator McCarthy. Their approaches to the Wisconsin Senator, Mr. Monroney said, were "like walking up to a man with a handful of stink-bombs. * * * You do not like to have that odor."

Mr. Monroney was asked whether he had "whitewashed" or "covered up" Communists. He said he had not, and added:

"My idea along this line is that Senator McCarthy's methods are in fact destroying our fight against communism, largely in the European area where people are becoming very much disturbed over Senator McCarthy's antics encour-

Malenkov Says Russia Is Ready To Talk Peace

Politburo Member, Called Soviets' No. 2 Man, Offers Aid in 'All Honest Plans'

The following dispatch was passed by the Russian censorship a few hours after it was filed by The United Press Moscow correspondent. Such dispatches sometimes are subject to extended delay.

MOSCOW, March 10 (UP).—Foreign observers at Moscow studied today a statement—considered of special significance—by Vice-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov that the Soviet Union is ready to engage in any genuine negotiations toward peace.

Malenkov's words, in a speech last night in the campaign for next Sunday's national election to the Supreme Soviet (Parliament), were:

"The Soviet government, faithful to the cause of universal peace, will not abandon further efforts directed toward insuring peace and is ready to be an active participant in all honest plans, measures and activities to avert a new war and preserve the peace of the whole world."

Malenkov is a member of the twelve-man Politburo (the political bureau of the Communist party) which rules Russia. (Malenkov is regarded by many foreigners as being the No. 2 man in Russia after Prime Minister Stalin.)

Taking his words in conjunction with somewhat similar statements made in election speeches by two other Politburo members, Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov and Lavrenti P. Beria, foreign observers saw a bid for possible resumption of East-West negotiations.

If Malenkov's words are being interpreted correctly, diplomatic observers said, the Soviet government is ready and willing to accept any invitation—within the framework of the United Nations, the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council or top-level executives—to re-examine the possibilities of international tranquillity and cooperation.

Voroshilov, in his speech, emphasized the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of two competing political and economic systems.

Beria said that even "strong anti-Soviet persons" such as Sena-

(Continued on page 6, column 7)

man... said
popular... re for
"It is not worthy,
"that recently, not only...
gressive and moderate circles but
from the camp of consistent ad-
vocates of the anti-Soviet line in
the United States and Great Brit-
ain, one hears voices demanding a
re-examination of the policies of
those governments regarding the
Soviet Union." He cited Senator
Tydings's reported proposal of a
disarmament conference and state-
ment that Russia's main objective
is security.

Soviet Overture Predicted

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP).—Informed diplomats here predicted tonight that the Soviet Union will make some overture toward a new effort to settle outstanding world problems.

They said they will pay particular attention to speeches by prominent Soviet personalities prior to Sunday's parliamentary elections. Among those yet to deliver addresses is Prime Minister Stalin.

[The Soviet peace campaign is not a new one. Communists throughout the world are backing it, while denouncing the Western powers as warmongers. Russia still stands against majority plans for such things as atomic control, an Austrian independence treaty and a free vote on German unity.]

Former United States Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge and American artist Rockwell Kent placed a wreath today on the grave of John Reed, a founder of the American Communist party, who was interred in Red Square. Rogge and Kent are here as delegates of the permanent committee of the world congress for the defense of peace.

The Soviet weekly "New Times" published an article by American author Howard Fast headed: "American people do not want war." Fast said Americans received news of the decision to build the hydrogen super-bomb with "sick loathing and dread" and said this revealed they want peace desperately.

Peace Possible, Says Molotov

LONDON, March 10 (AP).—Soviet Deputy Premier Vyacheslav M. Molotov said in an election speech tonight at Moscow that he believed peace possible, but said the Soviet Union must be on its guard.

"We firmly believe in the Leninist-Stalinist principle of the peaceful co-existence of two systems and their peaceful economic competition," he said. "But we also know full well that for so long as imperialism exists there exists also the danger of a new war."

"Imperialism and its expansionist plans are inevitable. Therefore, supporters of lasting peace should not be passive but should wage a more effective struggle for

peace and draw masses of people together to oppose the attempts of the imperialists to launch a new war."

Molotov is a candidate for the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) at next Sunday's election in the Soviet Union.

Molotov accused the Western powers of attempting to intervene in the internal affairs of Eastern European countries, and cited as an example the recent rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Bulgaria.

Attacks Yugoslavia

He also attacked Russia's former ally, Yugoslavia, saying: "The exposure of the treacherous Tito clique in Yugoslavia is of great significance. Now this criminal Fascist band can no longer operate behind the mask of Communism inside the country."

Molotov accused the United States, Great Britain and France of dismembering Western Germany and separating the Saar and the industrial Ruhr.

In Asia, Molotov said, the most important result of Japan's defeat is "the triumph of the national liberation movement in China."

He declared the new Soviet treaty of alliance with Communist China transforms "Sino-Soviet friendship into a great and mighty force in the strengthening of the cause of peace throughout the world, the like of which has never been known in the history of the world."

Molotov accused the Western world of "striking terror with the so-called hydrogen bomb."

"Yesterday they terrorized us with the atomic bomb," he said in his speech, which was broadcast by the Moscow radio.

"Today they are striking terror with the so-called hydrogen bomb, which never before existed in the world."

"But while they were engaging in blackmail about the monopoly possession of the atomic bomb, the Soviet people, as is known, did not waste time but mastered the secret of atomic energy and the atomic weapon."

Parks Named as Major General

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UP).—Major General Floyd L. Parks, Army public relations chief, was nominated by President Truman today to hold the permanent rank of major general. His present permanent rank is brigadier general.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Columbia's Permanent Seminars Have Become an Important Feature of University Life

By BENJAMIN FINE

Back in 1944 nineteen leading members of the Columbia University faculty sent a joint letter to Frank Packenthal, then acting president, suggesting the establishment of a series of permanent seminars. These educators outlined a plan whereby the best minds of the institution could be brought together to seek scholarly conclusions on significant problems of the day.

The university approved the plan, and in 1945 seminars were organized on five subjects—the state, peace, religion, the renaissance and rural life.

Last week Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, chairman of the university seminars committee, presented a report covering the years from 1945 to 1953 which will serve as a pilot project for other colleges and universities. The seminars have grown to thirteen in number and include such topics as labor, population, the professions, education, organization and management, communication and the social sciences.

A total of 300 professors and laymen who are experts in their fields participate in the seminar program at Columbia. Most seminars meet either weekly or every two weeks. From twenty to thirty scholars make up a seminar. Of this number one or two may be graduate students at Columbia, several may be from other institutions, and a few are from the business or professional world.

Professors in Attendance

The seminars have continuity—some of the professors have attended their groups for the last eight years. They get no extra time off for this work, nor do they receive any kind of university recognition: the sole purpose is to meet together with informed colleagues to analyze and explore the ramifications of vitally important areas of learning. Those from the twenty-two institutions outside of Columbia who serve on these seminars are appointed as University Seminar Associates without salary. The students who are invited to participate do get academic credit.

Some of the seminars meet for dinner, others meet after dinner in the evening. Participants join in a seminar by invitation only. About 200 of the participants are Columbia University faculty members, fifty come from other institutions and fifty are from non-academic fields. Occasionally a foreign scholar in this country is invited to join the group. The non-academic areas include persons from the Departments of State and Labor, unions, newspapers, corporations, department stores, radio, hospitals and churches.

In an interview Dr. Tannenbaum and Dr. John A. Krout, vice president and provost of Columbia University, explained the role that the seminars have assumed atorningside Heights. They stressed that the seminars provide a common meeting ground for scholars and non-college authorities, in which important questions are considered for one, two or more years, until some form of answer arises.

Institutional Concept

The university seminar sees society organized in many institutions, such as the state, the church, trade unions, the military establishment and the educational system. These groups are the constituent bodies of our society. Each is a structure of knowledge, experience and practice. The seminar draws upon persons from all of these various groups and then attempts to reach into the center of the problems that confront society.

In the seminar on crime, for example, the judge, the district attorney, the policeman and the prison warden are brought in, as well as the sociologist, psychologist, jurist or professor of criminal law. Only by bringing face to face all who are professionally involved in these matters can the issues be seen in their totality.

The university seminar has a special role in relation to the visiting foreign

scholar. A Swiss scholar in this country was invited to attend a meeting of one of the university seminars, and returned to the seminar regularly for the entire academic year. When the time came for him to return to his own country he remarked privately that this contact was the most useful experience that he had had in the United States.

Contributions to the University

The university seminars have brought to the Columbia campus many distinguished scholars from other institutions and men of affairs from varied walks of life. In doing so they have enriched the academic life, and at the same time have broadened the role of the university beyond its campus.

"We are really building an edifice that embraces not merely Columbia University, but all of the other institutions of higher learning in the metropolitan area and the community at large as well," said Dr. Krout. "We are bridging the gap that has so long divided the different disciplines, and the academic and non-academic worlds as well."

The seminars are now an important part of the intellectual life of Columbia University. It is the belief of those sponsoring the project that the seminars will in time grow into independent "colleges" within the university—independent in administration, program, membership and finances.

Public Relations

Michigan State Plans a Study Of Educational Publicity

Michigan State College, in cooperation with the University of Chicago, is planning a nation-wide research project designed to determine the existing relations between public education and the press and radio. The Michigan Department of Journalism will coordinate this extensive study of education-press-radio cooperation. The Midwest Administration of Chicago will collaborate.

The study, expected to take from three to five years, will have these five objectives:

- (1) Find out the present state of public opinion and information about public schools and universities.
- (2) Measure content—both quantity and quality—of education information in Michigan press and radio outlets.
- (3) Build a program of interpretation of education to the public on the basis of the content study.
- (4) Measure the effectiveness of the interpretation program.
- (5) Learn how to encourage people to act on behalf of the schools after they have been given adequate educational information.

In order to improve education, declared Dr. Francis Chase, director of the University of Chicago Midwest Center, a critical public is needed that will be satisfied with nothing less than the best. He pointed out that schools, newspapers and other communications media must form a partnership in producing an informed public with the ability to discriminate, make wise decisions and work together effectively for the achievement of common objectives.

"The price of the needed improvements in education," said Dr. Chase, "is an aroused, informed and critical public which will assume responsibility for providing education adequate to our needs."

Public opinion research and content analysis of press and radio will be the first steps in the project. These will be followed by study to determine where communications between educational institutions and the press and radio break down. The committee will conduct an extensive program of public education through the press and radio. The final study will be to measure the effectiveness of the program.

Bull's Eye

By KAY ARROWOOD

"If we do not survive, there is no use discussing what we are going to do with our lives." This logical statement made by Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, is by way of saying that we are living in a social crisis. If you doubt it, you have only to read the first line in any magazine article by a well-known authority on world economics, politics, or social trends. It will invariably state in one way or another that we are living in a time of crisis.

The crisis, according to Reinhold Niebuhr, is taking place on all levels of our existence. "The atomic bomb," he says, "is only the most recent and the most dramatic symbol of this deep inner contradiction which cleaves our whole society." On the political and economic level he analyzes as the trouble the fact that our political and social instruments are not adequate for the kind of society we could have with all our technical improvements. The term "cultural lag" might strike a familiar note with you. Another way of saying it might be this statement of Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, "We are discovering the right things in the wrong order . . . we are learning how to control nature before we have learned how to control ourselves."

Economic Problem

Karl Polanyi in his article, "Our Obscure Market Mentality," gets down to the heart of the economic problem. "What appears in our generation as the problem of capitalism is, in reality, the far greater problem of an industrial civilization . . . the dangers that make the bravest quake today transcend economy . . . Scientific barbarism is fogging our footsteps."

Fritz Sternberg says, "The crisis of Western civilization has paralleled the destruction of capitalism in certain crucial areas of the world . . . it has gone hand in hand . . . with the rise of international political conflicts between the centers of capitalism and the areas that have already broken away from the capitalist system."

Crisis of the Individual

In speaking of the crisis of the individual, a topic for a long series of articles, Abram Kardiner perhaps gets to the trouble in politics: "We have much less to fear from the atomic bomb than we have from the explosive ferments inherent in the structure of our society itself—that is, the explosive forces within the individual of no matter what status." He states that the individual fears curtailment of "freedom," freedom of opportunity, freedom of aspiration. "The fact that these anxieties are universal, and common to all citizens of each state . . . reveals one of the fatal weaknesses in the structure of the democratic secular state; that it tends to be less a state, less a community, than a collection of individuals, each pursuing anarchic goals. There is no common goal, except the defeat of the enemy in time of war."

Cultural Degeneration

This crisis of the individual is further exemplified in a statement by Sternberg. "That Western culture as a whole is in the grip of a serious crisis is . . . revealed . . . in the degeneration not only of a whole group of cultural values that took centuries to create, but also in an equal degeneration of human feeling and standards of morality."

In the field of creative achievement Sternberg points out, "The decline of culture is occurring in various forms in all the crucial centers of the world—in Europe, in Russia, in the United States . . . "In the United States the decline of capitalism . . . which became marked during the depression, has now already begun to express itself in cultural stagnation."

How Will It End?

"Our modern culture," states Niebuhr, "is too flat, too lacking in the tragic sense of life, and too blind to the total dimensions of existence to be an adequate guide for our day."

"No one can foresee precisely how the social crisis, now far advanced, will end," Kardiner notes. Sternberg concurs, stating, "World War I was the end of an era; but World War II is not that by any means. It is rather one moment in an era of transformation whose final outcome cannot possibly be predicted as yet."

These quotations may overpower us. The fact that experts stated them may make us think that a solution is hopeless. Maybe it is, but there is one thing we can do. We can wake up to the trends of the world; we can keep up with what is going on; we can wake others up. Perhaps the time will come when we will know what we can do.

AUTHORITIES WILL DISCUSS CURRENT SOCIAL CRISIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM AT WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Dr. Eugene E. Pfaff Serves As Committee Chairman

With the appointment of student and faculty committee members by chairman Dr. Eugene E. Pfaff of the history department, the February Social Science forum and Alumni seminar comes closer to the campus.

Serving as the faculty committee are Dr. Albert S. Kotler, Miss Iona Grogan, Mr. C. D. Johns, Mr. Glenn R. Johnson, Dr. Elizabeth Truff, Dr. Richard Harshbarger, Dr. Lydia Gordon Wilson, Dr. Donald H. Cook, Mr. Allen M. Stevens, and Miss Mervin E. Mossman.

Members of the student committee include Celeste Johnson, Louise Minner, Nancy Beem Prud'homme, Gladys Chambers, Betty Lou Nance, Mary Kathryn Wardrop, Georgia Olive, Marilyn Cobb, Eileen Cooney, Martha Wilson, Elizabeth Lee Cunningham, and Ann Upchavch.

Student and faculty representatives are to be invited from every college in North Carolina and from selected colleges throughout the South. These appointments will be announced later.

"The Current Social Crisis," theme of the Social Science forum and Alumni seminar, February 12, 13, and 14, will explore the intellectual basis for social action. The idea will be pursued systematically by examining in turn five major aspects of the theme-problem. Prominent authorities representing seven social disciplines will participate in panel discussions presided by a keynote lecture, "The Nature of the Crisis," by Bryn J. Fords, eminent historian and president of the New School for Social Research.

Otto J. Kittner, distinguished social psychologist at Columbia university, will lead the panel which concerns the first sub-problem of "The Current Social Crisis," "Can Human Nature Be Changed?" Anthropology and psychiatry will be represented in this panel by John Gillis and Dr. Douglas M. Kelley. Professor Gillis is professor of cultural anthropology at the University of North Carolina and is a student of pre-Columbian American civilizations. Dr. Kelley is professor of psychiatry at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine and official American psychiatrist at the Nuremberg war criminal trials. Furthermore, continuity will be achieved throughout the forum by the participation of each panel leader in all discussions.

William F. Ogburn will lead the discussion on the sociological aspect of the crisis, "Are Our Social Institutions Adequate?" Professor Ogburn, chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, is a pioneer in the analysis of social change and is author of several textbooks used in Woman's College sociology courses.

"Is Industrial Capitalism Doomed?" titles the third panel discussion, led by Karl Polanyi, professor of economic history at Columbia university. This life-long foe of fascism is author of the recent controversial book, *The Great Transformation*, which has attracted international attention as an original analysis of the ailments of market capitalism.

The fourth question before the forum is "Can Nationalism Survive in the Atomic Age?" The leader will be Maynard Krueger, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, and eminent scholar in the field of international relations. Professor Krueger appeared on a forum at Woman's College last summer.

The essence of the forum will be a panel in which all leaders will participate, seeking a final synthesis and an answer to the ultimate question, "Is There a Way Out?"

Other experts participating in the panels include the following four men: Howard W. Odum, Kenan professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, distinguished authority on regionalism, and co-director with Professor Ogburn of the research staff of the Presidential study, *Recent Social Trends in the United States*; Rupert K. Vance, Kenan professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and authority on human geography; I. J. Spengler, professor of economics at Duke university, well-known theorist and president of the Southern Economic Association; and W. G. Christian, professor of political science, chairman of social sciences at the University of Florida, and author of significant publications on international problems.

The practical applicability of the forum will be highlighted by an address by the Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas on the topic, "Can Representative Government Do the Job?" Mrs. Douglas, who is a Congresswoman from California and noted liberal, will be jointly sponsored by the forum and the Woman's College lecture series.

The plans of the forum provide for the joint participation of the experts and Woman's College students, alumni, faculty, and visitors.

Acheson Going To the Public On Soviet Stand

Will Speak in California Two Days Next Week in Plea for "Total Diplomacy"

By Homer Bigart

WASHINGTON, March 10. — Secretary of State Dean Acheson has decided to carry his appeal for "total diplomacy" against Soviet Russia directly to the public. He will make two major speeches on consecutive days—at the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, next Wednesday, and at the University of California, at Berkeley, on Thursday. He will also give an off-the-record talk at the San Francisco Press Club Wednesday night.

This is an important departure from his former strategy of accepting speaking engagements only when he had a major policy pronouncement to make.

He has been persuaded that only in this manner can he effectively answer the recent appeals by Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat, of Connecticut, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, and Walter Lippmann, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune, for new approaches to Soviet Russia on disarmament and atomic energy control.

Secretary Acheson is expected to tell his west coast audiences, as he did in his "secret" talk to the Advertising Council last month, that such appeals are nothing more than wishful thinking. He may spell out in greater detail what he meant by "total diplomacy," urging an end to political sniping and a marshaling of all national resources to win the cold war.

Several officials in the State Department have urged Secretary Acheson to get closer to the public. His old policy of speaking seldom

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Acheson

(Continued from page one)

was urged upon him by Under Secretary of State James E. Webb, Charles E. Bohlen and George Kennan, State Department counselors, when Mr. Acheson was appointed secretary a year ago. Under Secretary Webb urged that Secretary Acheson be "protected" from speaking engagements, accepting only those few that could hardly be refused.

As a result Secretary Acheson, who is extremely effective as an extemporaneous speaker, made few public addresses.

Advisers Urge Speakers

The campaign within the State Department to have Mr. Acheson speak more in public has been led by Francis Russell, State Department public affairs director. Recalling that Mr. Acheson, when Under Secretary, was highly persuasive on the stump, Mr. Russell urged that the secretary take the road again. President Truman's top advisers, including John R. Steelman, agreed.

It was suggested that Mr. Acheson inject into his public speeches the same informal warmth and incisiveness that came to him so easily in his off-record talks to small groups.

An example was the widely discussed "secret" speech Mr. Acheson made before 129 corporation and advertising executives of the Advertising Council in the old State Department building on Feb. 16. This was the off-the-cuff talk in which the secretary

launched his concept of "total diplomacy."

He had scribbled a few rough notes the night before, adding up to forty words, and had told officials that he intended to speak for only five minutes. Instead, he wound up and delivered a thirty-five-minute speech that drew a spontaneous ovation from his listeners.

Urged to Tell Nation

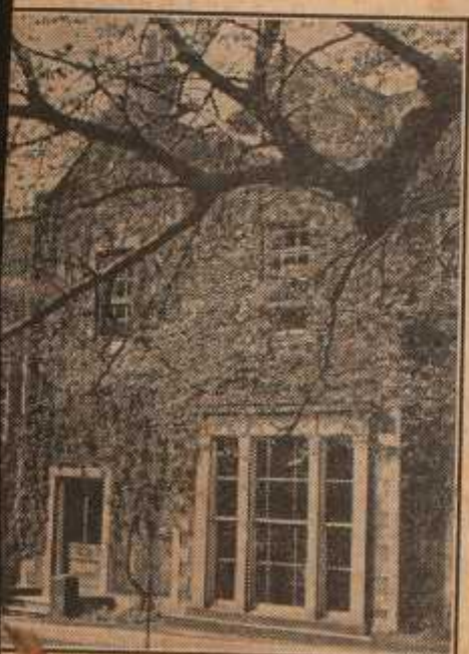
Word that Mr. Acheson had made a speech warning that the United States was engaged in a struggle as decisive as the fight against Nazism and that this country was in danger of losing it "without ever firing a shot" spread quickly around Washington. Critics pointed out that if Mr. Acheson really felt that all citizens must join in defeating Russia's plans for world domination he ought to tell the nation about it.

On Wednesday Secretary Acheson was accused to his face by several members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of having failed to put across to Congress and the American public the seriousness of the present crisis. Yesterday, after considerable pressure, the State Department released the Acheson talk to the press.

State Department officials agreed that Mr. Acheson's proposal for total diplomacy would require considerable amplification. What would it mean to the average citizen? All Mr. Acheson has suggested to date is that Americans ought to be very careful what they say and do, and that they ought to buy more goods from allies in Western Europe so that those countries could be strengthened economically.



Squadron Leader K. S. ... an, D.F.C. and Bar, and navigator of a mosquito aircraft which flew from Britain to Karachi in 12 hours 25 minutes, and from Karachi to Cairo for refuelling in 15 minutes.



The House, Eastgate, Lincoln, which is the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln. The Old Palace is also shown. Details appear on another page.

RACING

THE DERBY FIELD

FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

The reduction of the Derby field to a few runners from whom a final selection can be made is a much more difficult matter than it was in the case of the Oaks. First there is no outstanding runner such as Sun Stream and, secondly, it is one of the biggest fields for years and contains few whose ability to stay a mile and a half can be guaranteed.

There are, however, some who must be eliminated at once as, apart from their breeding, they have not done enough to give them any chance in such an event. These are Gackwar's Pride (nearly two stone behind Dante on this year's running), Sapper, Forester, a doubtful runner, The Chiseller, Audentes, Prediction, Sorrento, Train Bleu, and Prince Val. To these must be added Manuchehr and his disappointing stable-companion Fordham. Manuchehr went better than Fordham in his last gallop and will be ridden by Gordon Richards, but he has done nothing to suggest he will give his rider his first success in the Derby. Avalanche cannot have given his best running at Salisbury two Saturdays ago, but that form was so bad that I cannot consider his chance again.

Sixteen probable runners now remain. The form of Court Martial, Dante, Royal Charger, Chamoisette, High Peak, Sun Storm, and Vicinity is too well known to need more discussion at the moment, but the other nine are to some extent still unknown quantities. Rising Light obviously stays well, but I cannot think an extra two furlongs will enable him to reverse the placings with Midas in the Newmarket Stakes. Wood Note has won his only race and is bred to stay the distance with ease, being by Bois Roussel out of a Hurry On mare. He looked to me, however, to need time before he would be at his best, and his dam, although a fine winner-producer, does not produce classic winners. Paper Weight had apparently been heavily backed for the Derby before he ran in the Newmarket Stakes so that he must have shown some good form on home gallops. His rider lost an iron during the race, but I did not think he was going well when it happened and I certainly shall not expect to see him