COMMUNIST REVIEW

No. 54. FEBRUARY, 1946 Price 6d.

LIST OF CONTENTS

TASKS OF THE PARTY IN THE PRESENT SITUATION L. L. Sharkey 35
PROBLEMS OF BUILDING UP GERMANY Wilhelm Pieck 38
THE WORLD TRADE UNION FEDERATION E. Thornton 44
HELL DESCENDS ON FREED MALAYA G. K. Peel, M.A. 46
WHAT FUTURE FOR THE JEWS OF EUROPE? Phil Piratin, M.P. 48
SOVIET MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE Xenia Beloussova 49
CANADIAN MONOPOLY AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH 53
"IN THE GARDEN OF EPICURUS" L. Harry Gould 56
PEST CONTROL "Scientist" 61
SIDELIGHTS ON ABORIGINAL SOCIETY, PART 5 Capt. A. H. Jolly 63
ATOMIC BOMBS: END THIS SECURIT Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, F.R.S. 64

ORGAN OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Editor . . . . L. L. Sharkey
ALL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE EDITOR, COMMunist REVIEW, 695 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, AND SHOULD BE IN BY THE FIFTH OF THE MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1946

COMMUNIST REVIEW

TASKS OF THE PARTY IN THE PRESENT SITUATION

L. L. SHARKEY

(Abridged from a report delivered to the Central Committee, 18th January, 1946.)

Fiest of all, about the developments in the international situation. You are aware that at the London Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three big powers, when all of the various points of difference — antagonisms, one might say — that revealed themselves after the defeat of the fascist powers seemed to come to a head, a drive was made against the Soviet Union by the British and Americans, who openly announced prior to the assembly of the Conference that they were going to get tough with Russia and take a firm attitude.

They raised a whole number of questions about the democracy that they said did not exist in a number of European countries liberated from Hitler, their real purpose of course being their concern at the developments taking place in those countries, namely, nationalisation of a number of industries that were largely owned by international capitalist shareholders including the British and Americans, the taking over of big estates of the aristocratic landlord class and the wholesale punishment of collaborators and traitors proceeding in a number of those countries at the time.

They want to put an end to this, to end the progressive developments taking place throughout Europe. They saw in Soviet Russia the main centre, whose example in the way of struggle against capitalism, and for progress and democracy, was inspiring to the peoples of those other countries and they tried to force the Soviet Union to intervene to put an end to these progressive developments in the way they themselves intervened in Java, China, Indo-China, Greece and elsewhere to suppress the very democratic forces which are the best guarantee of peace and security in the future.

And they were emboldened in this reactionary policy by the fact of their possession of the atomic bomb. There can be no doubt at all that they, the representatives of America and Britain, went to the Conference under the influence of this bomb, they thought it was the golden key to open the door to the Soviet Union, that they would be able to dictate, under threat of atomic bomb attack, their terms to the Soviet Union and the democratic movements in Europe and throughout the world.

However, it is quite obvious that the policy being pursued by the Soviet Union, so far as international diplomacy is concerned, was the one which in the main triumphed at the Moscow Conference. The extreme reactionaries of the United States described in their press the agreements that were made in relation to the European countries and the Control Committee for Japan as a new Munich, they said that America and Britain had given way to the Soviet Union. That is exaggeration on their part, but nevertheless there can be no doubt that the Soviet Union in the main achieved its objectives on a number of questions. And for the time being the international tension was quite visibly lessened. It seems to be on the verge of boiling up again.

According to the capitalist press they are very disturbed about the Persian issue, they are going to raise before the United Nations the question regarding Azerbaijan. Well, we are not schoolchildren and I think it is clear enough that Persia would not be raising these questions if they had not already secured the backing of the British Government.

In Persia there is not a modern capitalist democratic State even, the economy is in the main feudal, and consequently the governmental apparatus has been of a reactionary and dictatorial character. The Shah has been a despotic monarch. Some changes were made during the war after the occupation by the British and Russians. Nevertheless there can be no question of the semi-feudal character of Persian institutions, the backwardness of the country and extreme poverty and oppression of the Persian people. Also it is a multi-national State. There is a multiplicity of races. And the tidal wave of liberation and progressive feeling sweeping the world made its influence felt also in Persia. And in the area where the Red Army was in occupation in Northern Persia, naturally enough this democratic movement showed its greatest strength. The Soviet authorities have pointed out that they pursue the same policy in Persia as in other territories occupied at present by Red Army, that is to say, one of neutrality.

The Persians say that when they sent Government troops to Azerbaijan the Soviet authorities blocked them. In other words they did not proceed like the British in Greece, Java and elsewhere to suppress by armed force the democratic people's movement. Consequently they are terrible people for not doing this, for not bayoneting and bombing people in the good old imperialist tradition as has been done in Java and elsewhere.

But when we analyse the reasons for the revolt we have by no means exhausted the issues in reference to Persia. I don't suppose there is anyone who has not heard of Anglo-Persian Oil, one of the largest oil trusts in the world, and that this is in the hands of British capitalists, that they have made enormous profits out of the exploitation of this natural resource of Persia. Persia got a measure of tribute, but the real wealth of the country has been of little worth to the workers and peasants of Persia in general, as this went into the
I want to comment on Prof. Varga’s analysis of the economic perspective of capitalism. The essence is that capitalism eventually is headed directly for the destruction and growth of reaction on the part of the ruling class of the United States of America...

Our old yardsticks and old methods of thinking in the Party, one million members seem as unattainable as the moon. Well, the whole number of Communist Parties that have reached as high as 500,000 and been in the palmerates of a few days, on the eve of Hitler’s seizure of power, when the population of more than six million voters in the elections, the German Party had only 550,000 members. Now it is three times as strong as when it had 100 members in the Reichstag. I think that shows, in combination with the economic future of capitalism itself, that these two things together are the sign posts pointing to the approach of the socialist world revolution. Today in a number of European countries we have a sort of petty bourgeois democracy. In Austria and Hungary we have small traders’ parties and various middle class parties, together with Socialists, constituting the majority. So that this period in a way looks like a Kerenky period when these parties will be tested by the masses, when they are faced with enormous difficulties and cannot more or less come to an agreement in the running of the economy. But the powerful capitalist economy in the world they are not able to overcome the underlying crisis. On the contrary, the economic situation remains critical.

That, of course, is a refutation of theories that have appeared from time to time in the American Communist Party, that American capitalism is so strong that the theory of capitalist corrections and of democracy has been abroad. America today shows mass unemployment, which is regarded as only temporary, as a result of the faulty method of capitalism utilized in order to demobilize those in the armed forces and displaced munition workers. There is not only mass unemployment, but mass strikes in the industries of the United States. Both of these symptoms are further proof of the instability and the underlying crisis of capitalism, which cannot be met by the economic methods. The purpose of the speeches and the economic forecasts of the workers is to be job by job, by the completion of their work, and the works. As in 1917 it will be again.

Some comrades might think that, if the perspective is economic corrections and the like, then we are finding the documents we have been issuing are Bovderite myths that should be scrapped, and I am afraid that in everyday practice not a few have acted upon this. I put it to you that we do not at all intend sitting down idly saying ‘yes, in a year’s time there will be half a million unemployed,’ or ‘in two years’ time there will be one million unemployed.’

We point out the perspective, but individual correction of the people against the worst consequences lies in putting into operation the programme of the Communist Party, in campaigning to the people. The Government is to get the proposals it has made, fairly good in themselves, out of the blueprint stage and transferred to the shop floor. The Government must not be too much of their plans, of that, and that they are going to build dams, unify railway gauges, build new ports and one over another. But if you take their failures, such as in regard to housing, as genuine, then you will see very soon able to show genuine relief to the people that their office of tenure is likely to terminate rather abruptly and we don’t want to have that. So that despite the threat of ultimate economic crisis, we must agitate even more vigorously for our own plans for jobs and homes, and demand of the Labor Government that it shall something along the lines they have so often sanctioned.

Comrades, in the period since our last meeting our Party has led its greatest industrial struggle. It is the first time that our Party has appeared before the Australian people as the leader of a strike of the very first magnitude, one of the biggest strikes that the working class of Australia has yet engaged in. I think they will agree with me that this one tops the lot. So, in the hands of the numbers of workers directly or indirectly affected by the strike is concerned, as far as the mass of politics have been called upon to lead in the past.

I feel that the struggle has radically altered the position of our Party, that something has definitely changed, the Party has a different status as it were to that enjoyed prior to the strike. Before great masses of people has been presented the decisive role that our Party today plays in the life of the nation. And since there are backwash, if the thing being, difficulties, but I do think that the strike has brought about a situation which, if the workers and the Party will benefit. It was a clear indication to the workers as to what was prepared to meet the struggle. On the other hand, if the workers of the working class in the capital press the referendumists were displaying their treachery or cowardice. The referendumists, who are M.P.s, in particular, talked about the ‘shattering defeat’ the miners were supposed to have received, and were rebuked by the M.P. who said that the unions are still on their feet and they are a far cry from being defeated. The strike was not of our making. Today, in preparing for the battle we are again sharpening the struggle, of the offensive of reaction against the progressive forces. The strikes developed because of the various attacks of the B.H.P. in regard to the ironworkers’ Union. It was aid by the Arbitration Court and right wing of the Labor Party, that brought about the situation, not us. They proclaimed a thousand times that they were going to “blow out” the ironworkers’ Union and discarded the Communist Party. The B.H.P., it is clear, wanted to stop union organizing, the development of the strike for a 40-hour week and increased wages.

I have mentioned how, in the eyes of many workers, the class collaboration of the Labor Government and reformist union officials was now abolished. But this applies only the only the Labor Government and the Labor Council, but leaders of the Labor Government, the Labor Party, which has been condemned for this issue of Arbitration. The B.H.P. was a Communist plot to smash the Arbitration Court...
February, 1946

THE PROBLEMS OF BUILDING UP GERMANY

WILHELM PIECK, President, Communist Party of Germany

(The Communist Party of Germany, which at 350,000 is now over a million strong, Wilhelm Pieck, at Berlin on 19th September, Ruth Peet.)

The time of Hitler's coming to power had been realized. The land will be taken away from the peasants from whom they robbed it of old. A centuries-old injustice to the peasant population with the masses of people the seminary power of the big landlords and the feudal lords in the villages will be broken. The peasant will be the free master of the land and will be the strongest support of democracy in the village.

But this revolution is also of the greatest importance for the whole future of our people. The power of the feudal-junker big landlords, which they exercised in the State and with which they promoted the dissolution and destruction of democratic development will, with their expropriation, be taken away. It was precisely these circles who belonged to the permanent war-mongers, and it was they, together with the big industrialists and finance-capitalists, who helped bring Hitler to power; and they carry the main guilt of the war and the war crimes. These are the circles which used the war to enormously enrich themselves, and they are responsible for the immense misery of our people. They were not concerned about providing food for the people, but only in securing the greatest possible profits and the accumulation of great riches.

The demand for the speeding up of the democratic land reform is to be traced back to the initiative of the poor and landless peasantry and the agricultural laborers, who were brought into the greatest need through Hitler's war. The small peasant landed by the Government control of the Hitler regime and the effects of Hitler's war, and the misery of the agricultural laborers is immeasurably greater than these countless meetings of peasants and agricultural laborers, the demand for the expropriation of the big estates and the allotment of this land to the small farmers and agricultural laborers has been raised.

On the ground of these demands of the peasants and agricultural laborers, the Provincial Governments in Saxony, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg and Thuringia decided to pass the necessary laws. All the peasant property owners, in all the 100,000 hectares, and all the land in the hands of those responsible for the destruction of the Nazi Party, will be expropriated and put into a land fund. From this land fund as many small holdings as necessary will be formed. The peasant and the small landless peasants, agricultural laborers, small tenants and settlers.

What is being put into effect is a just and democratic land reform. What the peasants and agricultural laborers are demanding, and which is the most important condition for the economic revival and the strengthening of our country. The carrying through of the land reforms will also be done in an absolutely democratic manner through the Land Commission elected by the peasants and agricultural laborers at their meetings. The plan for carrying out the land will also be decided at a meeting of peasants and laborers.

There is also another very important task connected with the democratic land reform: the peasants and those from the Eastern territories who lost their land through Hitler's war, will be allotted land to provide a basis of livelihood for a considerable section of the population. There are of course still various difficulties in the distribution of these people over the different parts of Germany. But the lot of these expelled people is a cruel reality and demands from the socialist and democratic administrations in the provinces, localities and districts, and also the support of the whole population. As difficult as the situation of our people is, everything must be done to help this unfortunate masses of people to settle down, and the land reform opens up a most favorable opportunity in this respect.

Still another problem is bound up with the land reform. Through the overcrowding of the towns, the lack of dwellings or unemployment, a considerable part of the urban population will be searching for an existence on the land, and host the allotment of the land will play an important role.

The land reform is, then, one of the most important tasks confronting our people, if not the most important task. It embraces the feeding of the people, the democratic reorganization of the land, and the foundation of a socialist and democratic commonwealth.

It is therefore absolutely necessary for the laboring masses in the towns to exert all their strength to support the land reform and to support the peasants to the utmost. The closer the connections between town and land are developed and the better the well-being of the workers and peasants strengthened, the better will the great tasks which confront our whole people be fulfilled, which are the construction of our republic and the creation of a socialist and democratic commonwealth.

The democratic land reform is being resisted constantly andpowerfully by the feudal-junker and Nazi big landlords, especially as their expropriation will be without compensation. They spread therefore throughout the country the figure of the peasant, the small landless peasants, agricultural laborers, small tenants and settlers.

But this objection does not at all hold water. The feeding of the people would not be safeguarded at all through the Nazi big landlords. We know from experience that these people oppose with all hostility a democratic Germany and that they therefore seek to bring about a total collapse in every way. On the other hand, the peasants have the greatest interest in cultivating the ground in the best way, and in getting as much as possible
out of it, and so assuring the feeding of our people.

The more thoroughly the peasants themselves in the villages take up the task, the better will the reaction-
ary influence of the Junkers and feudal lords on the
land be broken and their domination finished once and
for all.

Hand in hand with carrying through the demo-
cratization of the land reform, the most important task stands before us: the further differentiation of the small farmers, the further liquidation of the former middle class, and the conservative middle class in middle villages.

This task demands the breaking of the resistance of the feudal Junkers and feudal lords on the land. It can best be done by the help of our people of industry, whose work and life is inseparably connected with the work of the landlords on the land. It can be done by the help of the peasants, who are already engaged in it and are showing a steady and growing determined resistance against the landlords and their followers.

The task demands that we should not only complete the work of land reform, but also that we should carry it further and complete it. The work of land reform has been completed in the villages, but it has not been completed in the cities. The work of land reform in the cities has only begun, and it must be carried on until the work of land reform is completed everywhere.

The work of land reform in the cities must be carried on until the work of land reform is completed everywhere. The work of land reform in the cities must be carried on until the work of land reform is completed everywhere.
Germany every possibility to work itself up again and to attain full freedom for the shaping of its own life. The more emerges the outstanding task set out, and so itself bears upon the needs. It is no surprise that the task of the people is taken up, it cannot be realized, that it will not again be met, by reactionary forces in the European and other countries. The Allied people gain once again the full regard and friendship of other nations and its full freedom.

Our people, especially the working class, must be very vigilant and suspicious of all attempts to divert it from its way and lead it on to speculation. The situation will be such that the people must take the position which will be determined by the circumstances which are to be seen in case of occupation. It is divided into various zones of Allied occupation. Out of this division arises, of course, all sorts of difficulties, especially for the uniform action over all the occupation zones of the anti-fascist democratic parties and trade unions. It will be disastrous if speculation should arise out of this, and the policies maybe of the individual parties be determined through this. The preliminary distinction of the different occupation zones will in time disappear, and it is in the interest of the democratic development of all people and the solution of the situation of the parties and trade unions to hasten this equalization through joint action.

The Communist Party has set itself the task of clearing out the way all difficulties and obstacles, which in the past hindered this unity. It wanted this unity, because such unity is necessary to lead the German people out of the difficult position in which it was brought by Hitler. It wants to strengthen this position of the working class against other one, or to incite them against the beginnings of this unity. The Party wants to bring home to the German people of the great importance of the working class to solve the whole of the big tasks ahead.

The Communist Party wants the greatest cooperation between the Social-Democratic and the Communist workers, and to create the just relations of trust between them. We know that the threat is not yet over, that there are still all sorts of difficulties to overcome, especially because cooperation Bibl is hamppered by the memory of the former days which formerly hindered earnest cooperation and helped those who incited the workers one against the other. Even though this mistrust was to a large extent removed among the Communist and Social-Democratic workers through the common danger the concentration camps and through the illegal struggle against Fascism, the common work performed after the collapse of Hitler is not sufficiently developed to have already completely overcome the old memories of our Communist and Social-Democratic workers, and to have brought about mutual preparation of the close cooperation of the executives, and especially the responsible comrades in the lower organizations, will remove all the difficulties and to create the utmost mutual confidence.

I appeal to all comrades to be always conscious of the importance of which this co-operation of the mutual confidence has for the future of our people. In joint activity, wherever it may be, in the lower or higher organs of self-administration, in work shops or trade unions, there is the distinct interest of the working class and work together in unity and comradeship with the representatives of other parties in the democratic policy on a sound foundation and the best possible fulfilment of the tasks confronting us.

The question of representation is the capacity of the democratic parties not depend on the numerical representation in these organizations, but on the solidarity of our politics and getting together in a democratic action. In this way the question of parity cannot develop into a dispute between the Social-Democrats and the Communists or the other parties.

The strength of the working class was at that time not fettered as it was under Hitler. Never theless this Communist offer was rejected by the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party, with the excuse that an appeal should be made to the State against von Papen’s coup d’etat only at that time that there prevailed among Social-Democratic workers and trade union members as great an inclination as among Com munist workers referring to the passive suffering of the coup d’etat. Had the united strength of the German proletariat been preserved, what might have been saved from Hitler’s power and the Hitler war. For this failing, the working class had the same thing happened also in January, 1933. At that time, too, joint action by the German working class could have put a quick end to the power of Hitler’s dictatorship. Instead of this, the leaders of Social-Democracy in the trade unions refused this joint action, and tried to console their followers with the explanation that they should wait and see whether Hitler would respect the Weimar constitution and for the elections put by on him. It is in these questions and facts that the decisive points is, for the Communist and the future must be drawn, and only in this light can the question of the German working class be taken. The Communists do not want these mistakes to be repeated, on the contrary we have to make sure that the working class be of passivity and “wait and see,” but that it understands that a new way must be taken with new leaders of the working class, repeat their old policies and old roles in the working class movement. We know that we must make the most visible that the Social-Democratic workers will put up with such figures as Nosek, Severing, Sohre, and again as leaders of the Social-Democratic Party to those
able and would not open up the way to community with other nations.

The Communist Party, in its first call of June 11th and in its call about the democratic land reform on September 8th, has plainly and clearly put forward its views on these vital questions and public declared and the tasks and demands for the fulfillment of which it is willing to fight with all its forces and all its strength. It wants to try to create the Social-Democratic workers, and sees as its aim their amalgamation with the Communist workers in one working-class party, to lead the greatest force of the fascist democratic movement and the building of a new democratic Germany.

In the working together with the other two anti-fascist democratic parties, in the united front concluded with them, all the progressive forces of Germany shall be incorporated, and enrolled in the fight for a new Germany. With the creation of trade union unity and the great alliance of the workers, peasants and the working intelligentsia, the condition for the victory of our just cause shall be created.

We call upon all progressive forces of the working class, the salaried employees and public servants, the peasants and agricultural laborers and working intelligentsia in the art and sciences, to familiarize themselves with the programmatic explanations and program for action of the Communist Party, with the literature brought out by us, and to read the "Deutsche Volkswirtschaft" ("German People's Paper") brought out by the Central Committee of our Party, and the newspapers of the Party publishing in different districts, and, if they agree with the aims and objects which the Communist Party sets itself, to become a member of the Communist Party and actively to support its work. We call upon all our comrades and friends to conduct a constant and intensive recruiting campaign for the Party.

In continuous training courses the Party is striving to train its functionaries and members for the great tasks ahead and so to ensure the carrying through of a soundly based democratic policy.

For peace, freedom and democracy!

E. THORNTON

The first conference in London, at which the prospect of unity of the trade unions of the world was investigated, was much preliminary in character. It was found there, beyond a shadow of doubt, that it was possible to unite the trade unions of all the independent trade unions of every country into one world organisation, in spite of national, political, religious or language difficulties.

Again this conference arrived at very fine decisions about policy, which have already had a great effect on trade union activity. But it was the Paris Conference that set the seal on the London work and formed the new World Trade Union Federation.

I would like to quote the opening sentences of the speech made by Leon Jouhaux in his chairman's address, to the first full meeting in this revolutionary Paris, so undisturbed, so fiercely attached to human liberty and to national independence, in this Paris, capital of France, which has just again gloriously illustrated its history in aiding so efficiently the French and Allied Armies to bound from the soil of the mother country those who during more than five years suffiled it with their crimes and with their grotesque vanity.

"The proletarian of this country never accepted this humiliating occupation to which the people of France had been thrust, imposed by force of a government without honour, and illegally it prepared itself for the day when by its action of insurrectional general strike it could overwhelm and exterminate with the armies of the united nations.

It is in this Paris that you are meeting today, this Paris of 1793, of the taking of the Bastille, of the revolutions of 1830 and of 1848, of the Commune of 1871, and which brought to the deliverance of the country its large share of heroism, of sacrifices, of courage.

It is not then a vain symbol that the workers' delegations of 65 nations representing more than 60 millions of organised workers are assembled in Paris in order to found the World Trade Union Federation, which is so near.

I was a member of the credentials committee and was attending a meeting of that committee when the decision was made to adopt the draft constitution of the new World Federation, but I was not unaware of the decision because, after its unanimous approval, they took a round of cheering that bade well for all out of the committee room to see what was going on, and I will never forget the conclusion of the conference with the singing of the Marseillaise and the International in a dozen or more different languages.

Again this conference arrived at very fine policy decisions which give the greatest assistance to the workers of the world; but the really important outcome of the conference is that the World Trade Union Movement has now been born and the old Trade Union Movement is dead.

February, 1946

COMMUNIST REVIEW

COMMUNIST REVIEW

February, 1946

COMMUNIST REVIEW
must insist on certain political steps being taken to preserve free trade unionism throughout the world."

As there is real activity by the Federation, trade union organizations of many countries will become disgruntled and demand that up to the present time the Federation is not as active as could be expected, has not yet developed the functions and activities that for such an organization are needed. The main reason for this is the savage sabotage by people like Sir Walter Citrine, this Knight of the British Empire, who is also a trade union leader, and by Walter Schevenels, the former Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions which is one of the Assistant Secretaries of the new organization.

Australian trade unionism must see to it that its voice, which was so effectively lifted in a demand for the Federation of the International, must also be heard in protest against any delay in building on the basis of the Paris Conference the really effective international trade union body.

**HELL DESCENDS ON FREED MALAYA**

**A British Interpretation of the Atlantic Charter**

G. K. PEEL, M.A.

**February 24th, 1946**

The leaders were killed, hundreds severely wounded, and many missing. The position of the movement in pre-war Malaya was that of a minority. Working under these great difficulties, the Malayan Communist Party, as early as 1936, in view of the serious threat of the Japanese, decided to make the anti-Fascist struggle the basis of the Party's struggle. In 1940, while in the Japs stopped entering Indo-China, with the acquiescence of the Vichy French, the Communist Party of Malaya formed the collaborationist policy of the French Imperialists, pointed out the danger to Malaya, and started a Malayan People's Anti-Fascist Front Campaign for the defence of democracy and Malaya. After June 22nd, 1941, when the Soviet Union became an ally of Britain and took the lead in the anti-Fascist war, the Party approached the British administration for the granting of democratic rights to Malaya in order to facilitate the organization of the Anti-Fascist United Front. Improvement of civilian livelihood was stressed. But the British Government would not budge an inch; he was obdurate to the last.

On December 9th, 1941, the Japanese attacked Malaya. The immediately advocated cooperation with the Government for the defence of Malaya. It demanded the formation of a government of 50,000 Malaysians, but the Party was in a position to guarantee. Nothing substantial was done. Meanwhile, the Party remained illegal, suspecting Comrade X to be continuously arrested. Demands for mobilisation were flatly rejected under the excuse of lack of arms and ammunition. Only when the Japanese were sweeping through Malaya towards Singapore did the Party reluctantly release Comrade X as a gesture of good will. But Singapore did not British reluctantly release Comrade X. The Japanese were sweeping through Malaya towards Singapore, most of whom gave up their lives near Johore Bahru, about 16 miles from Singapore. If Malaya was conquered, it was under the leadership of the Communist Party, had been armed, the defence of Malaya would have been possible, and it was possible for the government of the Malayan Southern Regions might have been effective.

In December 9th, 1941, the Japanese attack Malaya. The immediately advocated cooperation with the Government for the defence of Malaya. It demanded the formation of a government of 50,000 Malaysians, but the Party was in a position to guarantee. Nothing substantial was done. Meanwhile, the Party remained illegal, suspecting Comrade X to be continuously arrested. Demands for mobilisation were flatly rejected under the excuse of lack of arms and ammunition. Only when the Japanese were sweeping through Malaya towards Singapore did the Party reluctantly release Comrade X as a gesture of good will. But Singapore did not British reluctantly release Comrade X. The Japanese were sweeping through Malaya towards Singapore, most of whom gave up their lives near Johore Bahru, about 16 miles from Singapore. If Malaya was conquered, it was under the leadership of the Communist Party, had been armed, the defence of Malaya would have been possible, and it was possible for the government of the Malayan Southern Regions might have been effective.

During the occupation, the whole administration rested on the shoulders of the Party. Many Party members were killed in battle. Those captured were tortured to death by the Japanese before final execution. Red hot iron ran over their bodies. Their legs were cut off at the knees and noses cut, eye-balls dug out. The word "surrender" was not to be found in the dictionary of the Japs. The movement in Singapore grew rapidly. The people joined the fight for the country. The leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya directed the resistance movement all over Malaya and raided and destroyed both the Jap's airfields and railway lines. More than 100,000 civilians were killed in this way by the Japs.

In such conditions the establishment of an All-Malay Anti-Jap Army was inevitable. The proposal for the establishment of the Malayan People's Anti-Jap Army seemed impossible to the people, not so to the Party. With a million of Malayan workers and a million left by the British they could get hold of, the first units of the Anti-Jap Army were formed. Gradually youngsters of all nationalities came to that Army. From a handful the Army became a force of the Malayan people operating in all provinces. Hundreds joined to fight back against the Jap terror.

The Army took heavy toll of the enemy and made their life in Malaya uncomfortable. For instance, in one engagement in Johore, not far from Singapore, Japs employed 15,000 so-called crack troops, 15 planes, and more than 10 tanks and dozens of cannon, to launch a fanatic offensive against the 4th independent regiment of Johore. But this regiment, engaged in an assault, rushed surprise attacks and ambushes on the attackers, and was able to defeat them. Many of the anti-Jap soldiers were boys and girls of 10 to 17 years old.

The exemplary attitude and heroic acts of the Party members, the soldiers, during the occupation, and the anti-Jap organisation comprising 60% of the population, the结晶 of the race and national unity and fraternity among the Chinese, Malaysians and Indians which contributed to the resistance papers were published in every State of the country, and in every language, and the tropical sun, under the great risk. It is estimated that the average sleep in 24 hours of a Malayan Party member during the occupation was 2 to 3 hours. In this way they worked a whole 48 hours through. Today the Malayan Communist Party is a mass Party of the people.
E of the outstanding tragedies of the war, and for the tragedies of the years leading up to the war, has been the fate of the Jews in Europe. It is truly a tragedy that in the end there have been so few left. And that the number is now about one and a half million scattered over Europe. There are some 40,000 Jews left in the hands of the various camps in Germany, Austria and Italy.

What is the future of European Jewry? Undoubtedly Nazism will have its legacy, but in the countries of Europe, and particularly in those of Central and Eastern Europe, where the greater number of Jews live, new democracies are growing up that aim at the elimination of all oppressions and prejudices. Reports of the survival of democracy in these countries, together with the economic changes that make for greater freedom and contentment, lay a firm foundation for Jewish welfare in the future.

It is vital that Jewish people, who have been fighting for centuries for the right to live, must work hard to establish themselves in their new homes. The Jews must establish themselves in their new homes in order to preserve their heritage and to create a new home for themselves. This is the goal that the Jewish people must work towards.

Phil Piratin
Communist M.P. for Mile End, London

February, 1946

Communist Review

SOVIET MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Xenia Belousova (from "New Masters")

The order has also instituted changes in laws in matters concerning the family. In particular, the establishment that only registered marriages shall henceforth carry with them the conjugal rights defined in the Soviet Code of laws on marriage, the family and guardianship. It has been established that breaches of divorce are to be punished not only as a result of a public trial but in which the motives of the divorce are to be ascertained by summoning the interested parties to appear before the divorce proceedings. The deeds of divorce can be either executed by the judge or by the court of appeal on a court-martial. Divorce proceedings are to be published in local newspapers. The decree of divorce can be executed only by a court or by a court of appeal on a court-martial. The decree of divorce can be executed only by a court or by a court of appeal on a court-martial.

Some people wonder how this new divorce limitation is progressive as compared with former Soviet laws on marriage and the family. Is this really the case? And the question of marriage is settled by the best answer to this question.

Soviet legislation aims to serve the needs and interests of the people. Due to the unprecedented circumstances it is guided by the principle that laws are made for men, and not men for laws. Therefore, they are not unchangeable, dogmatic, and fixed, but must change with changing circumstances.

For this reason, a consideration of Soviet laws concerning marriage and the family cannot be isolated from the general background and the concrete conditions under which the laws were passed, nor from the purposes which prompted their enactment.
character. It did not and could not provide the type of a universally and harmoniously developed final view that was woman.

The very fact that its searchings were made in the most unpretentious of study experiences itself, that it led to the idea of the people accompanied by the bitter personal sufferings of men carried on by family conflicts and rifts in family relationships, served to increase the difficulties of the problem.

By her persistence, Soviet woman proved her right to take equal part in the industrial and cultural life of her country. But it was only by a heroic explicit that she could achieve the result. Her heroism was accompanied by privation and sacrifice. And one of the greatest sacrifices of all was that she was now forced to devote less time to her family and to her children. These same circumstances likewise reduced to a minimum her care for her husband and for her home. It goes without saying that it was well-nigh impossible for her to find time to devote to her clothes, her general appearance.

The vast majority of Soviet women recognised that the conflict between family and profession was only temporary and the result of bitter necessity; that without labor and sacrifice it would be impossible to make engineers, physicians, teachers, scientists and many other pilots, out of women who for centuries had been confined to the part of housewife and had been taught that wider circles of making this a reality, to the enrichment of the people, was the fullest support from the Soviet state and from Soviet public opinion.

She had to overcome various difficulties. Many of them were based on the hardships of the time and by having to master arduous trades hitherto regarded as suitable only for men. She had to sustain a distrust of and contempt for her capabilities on the part of zealous male partisans of the "good old time," who considered a woman resembling a human being as a chicken resembles a bird. Often she had to overcome resistance to her right to higher education, especially from a backward husband who considered his wife's breaking away from the narrow circle of familial interests and the whole identity of the family and to his own prestige as head of the family. Finally, she had to overcome survivals of the old psychoanalytic view that women had to impose herself with a resolution to conquer all difficulties regardless of their nature. This was a complicated psychological process, made all the more so by the fact that the Soviet woman had a very clear view regarding the nature of the conflict.

True, a few women did succumb to the superficial attraction of the outward attributes of sex equality. But a few families in which men's clothes were using manicured customs, intentionally and the cost of study, and the cost of this was not easy, as the fashion of the day seemed to be to satisfy the demand of the market, the woman was more than in the past, and nature's and the contacts with nature, was enriched, which afforded a new role. Nature's humanity could give examples of the development of only one side of the female

January, 1946
will force family relations onto people no longer tied by sentiments of love and mutual respect and who no longer have ideas and interests in common. In such cases, divorce will be granted by the corresponding legal organs. But at least attempts to reconcile married couples in the people's court. During the actual trial, the insufficiency of motives may be made clear to the claimants, the reasons for their dissensions dispelled, and the family saved, thanks to this new law. Furthermore, the publicity of divorce proceedings will prompt married people to treat their relationships more seriously, more firmly undertake the responsibility they bear to each other and to their children. Finally, couples contemplating marriage will be more inclined to regard this as a decisive, all-important step in their lives, a step requiring that they fear the serious and deep consequences of marrying that they verify the seriousness and depth of their feelings. It should thereby curtail the training of their children, resulting so often in painful conflicts and the breaking of lives.

The new law strengthens the family as the nucleus of Soviet society, advances new standards of social relations, and provides a substantial material basis for the safeguarding of maternity and child rearing, providing children with every opportunity for development and education. In strengthening the Soviet family, this new law at the same time strengthens the Soviet system.

**NOTES ON CANADIAN MONOPOLY AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH**

(From "National Affairs," Canada, October, 1945)

The following material has been prepared by the National Educational Department of the Progressive Party for use in reconciles and study groups in a programme of study of Imperialism and the Post-war World. The basic text being used is Lenin's IMPERIALISM, THE HIGHEST STAGE OF CAPITALISM, and the NEW DATA ON LENIN'S IMPERIALISM compiled by V. P. Steinitz of Progress Books, Toronto). The data presented here are drawn from such sources as the CANADA YEAR BOOK 1944-45 and the CANADA ECONOMIC TRENDS OF 1944-45. IMPERIALISM "Concentration of Production and Monopolies."

**TABLE 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capital (Millions)</th>
<th>Net Value (Millions)</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Capital Per Employee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>41,259</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>75,964</td>
<td>353.2</td>
<td>2190</td>
<td>369,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>25,332</td>
<td>2,928.6</td>
<td>1,691.3</td>
<td>988,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>9,041.0</td>
<td>1,5227</td>
<td>614,690</td>
<td>3,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>22,618.0</td>
<td>4,095.7</td>
<td>192.4</td>
<td>762.244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>25,513.0</td>
<td>5,488.7</td>
<td>509.8</td>
<td>4,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>27,862.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,152,091</td>
<td>4,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Net value is computed by subtracting the cost of fuel and electricity as well as the cost of materials from the gross value of output.

Out of a total of 374 consolidations which took place between 1900 and 1933, 38 occurred during 1902-12 and 231 during 1925-30 (Price Spreads Report, p. 28). The mergers in the first period took place particularly in the heavy industry (e.g., Canadian Car and Foundry, Dominion Steel Corp., Stelco, Canada Cement, Asbestos). Tables II and III indicate the role of monopolies in Canadian industry: the former, in showing the degree of concentration of production in big plants in the main lines, and the latter, in revealing the margin of super-profits which monopoly provides to its owners.
### Table II

**DEGREE OF CONCENTRATION IN 25 LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN 1942**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>No. of plants</th>
<th>% of total number of plants</th>
<th>% of total output in industry</th>
<th>% of total output in manufactures</th>
<th>% of plants in manufactures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughtering and meat packing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp and paper</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and armor</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous chemical products</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical apparatus</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmills</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous iron and steel products</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass and copper products</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum products*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour and feed mills*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway rolling stock</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men's factory clothing</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton yarn and cloth</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's factory clothing</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheer metal products</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad and other bakery products</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware and tools</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These so-called marks are for plants employing 500 or over, usually because there is only one plant employing over 500, so separate figures are not given.

### Table III

**EARNINGS OF SELECTED CANADIAN AND U.S. COMPANIES, 1927-1937.**

(Net Earnings after Charges as a Percentage of Common and Preferred Stock, Surplus and Reserves.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Monopolies Canada*</th>
<th>All Manufacturing Canada**</th>
<th>All Manufacturing United States***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Canada Cement, Canadian Westinghouse, Canadian General Electric, Canadian Clasmer, Canadian Industries Ltd., Imperial Nickel, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Imperial Tobacco, Canadian Brewing Corporation, and National Breweries.

**Data obtained from Houston's Annual Financial Review.

***National City Bank series, which includes 615 manufacturing companies in the United States.

### Table IV-A

**SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN PLANTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 20</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 50</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 100</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 200</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 to 500</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 or over</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table IV-B

**SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cent of total value of manufacturing production produced in plants with annual output of</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 50,000</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 100,000</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 200,000</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 to 1,000,000</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From L. G. Reynolds, Control of Competition in Canada, p. 60.*
"IN THE GARDEN OF EPICURUS"
(An excursion into ancient Greek philosophy, and some lessons for today)

L. HARRY GOULD

SHORTLY after the October Revolution the
Director of the Romanenov library in Moscow
was reading a letter signed by one, V. I. Lenin.
The writer wished to borrow a few books, including
Gomperz's Greek Thinkers, and stated that it was not
against the law, as long as he read these books
he would thank the Director for "the favor
of being allowed to have them only over night
when the library is closed." This account of
Lenin's request raises two points:
The power that was overturning the
world was first among men to respect those rules
adopted by civilised (really civilised!) humans
for sensible regulation of social relations and practices.
Second, that even in the storm of battle to remake
the world and burdened with gigantic labors, Lenin
found it useful to test new methods by which the
great thinkers of antiquity had grappled with
problems parallel to his own.

The inclusion of Gomperz's classic suggests that
Lenin was again examining the experiences of the
ancient political life of education, scientific
enlightenment and of consciousness of present
demands and future aims.

Epicurus Greek society produced a remark-
ably noble and courageous movement for such mass
enlightenment. Its founder was the philosopher
Epicurus (371-270 B.C.). The aim was social
emancipation; its method, education to combat the
ignorance and superstition which the ruling class
deliberately and "scientifically" inculcated into
the lower orders of society. After centuries of
effort Epicureanism finally failed, first in Greece,
then in the land of its birth, and later in Rome to
where it was transplanted. The night of the Dark Ages
which then settled on Europe was to last a
to ten of millions was a terrible power.

To this task of fashioning, through education
and organised mass activity, the instrument of
successful revolution, namely, the exploited masses,
whence they alone are interested in and capable
of struggle for the new social order. From the very
first days after October, the Russian and interna-
tional capitalists gathered their tremendous powers
to strangle the newly-formed Soviet Republic.
The overwhelming majority of Russians were ignorant
of the powers of their own brains, and of the
thinking of the great Epicurus.

The word "epicurean" has become synonymous with
licentiousness, with gluttony and drollery. An over-
emphasis of the spirit by the triumph of knowledge over
philosophy was materialistic; necessarily so, because
it had the most intimate connection with the tools
and techniques of agriculture, irrigation,
mining, medicine, and the like; the ancients had,
related or derived practices and studies. The
materialism of Epicurus, "the Father of Philosophy,"
said Engels, is simply the expression of the concept of
labor and productive relation to the wealth in self-
reservation. They frowned on philosophy if it
meant the spewing forth from practice.

The Epicureans were particularly interested in
restoring the science and philosophy produced
several centuries before in Ionia, in the western Asia
Minor, from which they sought to arm the oppressed
people with "Ionian enlightenment" for the fight against
tyranny. The story, all too brief here, begins about
the time when the Greek colonies of the Black
Sea were producing a rich store of technological
and scientific knowledge.

The genius of Ionian philosophical speculation
lay especially in the fact that it derived from the
closest possible observation of nature and from
the link between the two. The great names include
the "Father of Philosophy," and the first to speculate systematically
on nature; Anaximander, an early gifted
philosopher, a theorist of the infinite, an originator of
the idea of change, on whom Lenin commented:
"More Heraklitus, less Plato;" Hippocrates, who founded
the science, and Thales, who is said to have used
the "epicurean" nature of some of whose principles of
healing medicine for curing diseases, and the
treatment of wounds, and the theory of
the laws of life in any species, and his theory on
the constitution of matter; and many more.

The Epicureans were particularly interested in
restoring the science and philosophy produced
several centuries before in Ionia, in the western Asia
Minor, from which they sought to arm the oppressed
people with "Ionian enlightenment" for the fight against
tyranny. The story, all too brief here, begins about
the time when the Greek colonies of the Black
Sea were producing a rich store of technological
and scientific knowledge.

The genius of Ionian philosophical speculation
lay especially in the fact that it derived from the
closest possible observation of nature and from
the link between the two. The great names include
the "Father of Philosophy," and the first to speculate systematically
on nature; Anaximander, an early gifted
philosopher, a theorist of the infinite, an originator of
the idea of change, on whom Lenin commented:
"More Heraklitus, less Plato;" Hippocrates, who founded
the science, and Thales, who is said to have used
the "epicurean" nature of some of whose principles of
healing medicine for curing diseases, and the
treatment of wounds, and the theory of
the laws of life in any species, and his theory on
the constitution of matter; and many more.

Our short excursion into Greek history and
philosophy will provide us with many useful
lessons, of which we may note immediately
the following two. First, the class struggle rent society
2500 years ago as fiercely as in recent times; then
as now the defence of private property engendered
the most violent, mean and malignant passions of
the human breast" (Marx). Second, every
exploiting class from that day to this has made a
point of obscuring the events of the class struggle in
suicide-Roman civilisation and, in particular, by
blackguarding the great Epicurus. The word
"epicurean" has become synonymous with
licentiousness, with gluttony and drollery. An over-
emphasis of the spirit by the triumph of knowledge over
philosophy was materialistic; necessarily so, because
it had the most intimate connection with the tools
and techniques of agriculture, irrigation,
mining, medicine, and the like; the ancients had,
related or derived practices and studies. The
materialism of Epicurus, "the Father of Philosophy,"
said Engels, is simply the expression of the concept of
labor and productive relation to the wealth in self-
reservation. They frowned on philosophy if it
meant the spewing forth from practice.

The Epicureans were particularly interested in
restoring the science and philosophy produced
several centuries before in Ionia, in the western Asia
Minor, from which they sought to arm the oppressed
people with "Ionian enlightenment" for the fight against
tyranny. The story, all too brief here, begins about
the time when the Greek colonies of the Black
Sea were producing a rich store of technological
and scientific knowledge.

The genius of Ionian philosophical speculation
lay especially in the fact that it derived from the
closest possible observation of nature and from
the link between the two. The great names include
the "Father of Philosophy," and the first to speculate systematically
on nature; Anaximander, an early gifted
philosopher, a theorist of the infinite, an originator of
the idea of change, on whom Lenin commented:
"More Heraklitus, less Plato;" Hippocrates, who founded
the science, and Thales, who is said to have used
the "epicurean" nature of some of whose principles of
healing medicine for curing diseases, and the
treatment of wounds, and the theory of
the laws of life in any species, and his theory on
the constitution of matter; and many more.

A splendid proposition! The key is in the
third sentence. Defending materialism against
the conception of innate knowledge and the "logical
of the ideologists. Lenin said: "Categories
are factors of the cognition (ideas) of nature by man, and the common
inherent with the world. It has a tendency to
become fixed in man's consciousness as a figure of logic. When a plausible fiction, it
often induces a grievous and troublesome
condition. All who act so are lost in a blind
abyss.

In the centuries that followed, Ionia with its
science was all but forgotten in the great cities
of Greece. Epicureanism has now the
domestic feature of civilized life. Whole
trader, merchant, explorer or coloniser had led
society, now the heads of the State were the great

In the centuries that followed, Ionia with its
science was all but forgotten in the great cities
of Greece. Epicureanism has now the
domestic feature of civilized life. Whole
trader, merchant, explorer or coloniser had led
society, now the heads of the State were the great
The “noble lie” today. The hangman and the priest. By knocking down the barriers the bourgeoisie had to maintain their power. By “hangman” is meant the standing army and like agencies for violence against the democracy. The hangman included the royal families and the colonial masses abroad; the “priest” includes many others besides the man in surplice (or the man under the surplice, as regards the Colossus). The class function of the priest, religious or otherwise, is to legitimate the bourgeois ideology among the exploited. But religion has long ceased to be the chief ideological weapon of the exploiting classes. Statistics show that not one adult Australian in ten attends church, and even among churchgoers only a minority regularly subscribes to all the traditional beliefs. Furthermore, many enlightened clergyman and their communicants actively support progressive movements. Engels challenged Feuerbach’s assertion that the periods of human development are distinguished only by religious changes. "Great historical turning points," said Engels, "have been accomplished by religious changes only so far as the three world religions which have existed up to the present—Buddhism, Christianity and Islam—are concerned."

The Protestant Reformation of the 16th Century represents the emergence of a new social and economic role for the revolt of the merchant and manufacturing class plus the growth of a bourgeoisie directed against feudalism and the Roman Catholic Church, which was the greatest single feudal power in the 16th Century. Many of the same processes of the historical movements of the past becomes clear: equally understandable should be the banner of rationalism, which has been fought in the 18th Century. The chief form of the ideological struggle in this epoch of imperialism lay in the fact that revolution is not religion. The most famous "priest" of the time, Voltaire, who may be quite anti-religious in outlook. He is first and foremost the royal wing leader, or the secular official who is compelled to give lip-service to the Socialistic model, is really appalled at the prospect of a world without the beliefs of the church. However, the vices of human promiscuity can only overcome the other interests of the imperialists. The Social-democratic, or reformist, he has historically been the main social bulwark of the bourgeoisie. Engels "priests" must also be included the escapist in art, the materialist in philosophy, the race theorists and similar purveyors of a hidden imperialist propaganda, the pacifists, phalinites and a thousand minor variants. It was the Politicians. Scientific truth is an "ant" to reactionaries. "The more ruthless and disinterestedly science proceeds," said Engels, "the more
it finds itself in harmony with the interests and efforts of the toiling masses, the scientist eagerly
publishes his discoveries because a politician, or
involved in political controversies. The struggle
between these two kinds of obfuscation is them-
ultimately a political one. A current example is
the attitude of the scientists who produced the atom
bomb. It is obvious that they are stemming from
a very similar ideological platform. Most of
them scarcely realize the issues involved. Pro-
cesses which are in the interests of science are
merely "consirists," meaning that they have no
say on what is done with the products of their
generation. But then they love their masters. The
leader-writers of the yellow press in modern times praise their thoughts differently, but
with the same malign spirit. In Capital Marx
quotes a number of ardent champions of the idea
that the masses should not only toil, but suffer
acutely for the benefit of society's elite. There was
the 18th century writer Townsend who glorified
widespread misery and hunger as a necessary condi-
tion of wealth and happiness for the few. .
"Legal constraint (to labor) is attended with too
much trouble, violence, noise... where hunger
is not only a bearable, silent, unregistered, but
as the most natural motive to industry
and labor, it calls forth the most powerful
demonstration."
The approach varies with the time and circumstances.
Plato and Aristotle deplored the advent of
free labor, preferring the domestic slave system.
And in modern times, a Papal Encyclical in 1937 con-
demned the Communists because they subverted the
existence of a "natural hierarchy" in society!
And what happens when the workers decide that
"natural law" or "moral law" should be changed?
The civilization and justice of bourgeois order,
worst Marx, describing the butchery of the workers
and their families, with the Paris Commune
becomes out in its lurid light whenever the slaves
and drudges of that order rise against their mas-
ers. Theacist terror, with its mountains of
corpse, was the method by which Monevyag
in the 20th century met the threat to its privileges
by the working class. It makes it clear that the
traditional front and the happenings in Greece, Argentina
and Indonesia, with their quiet, slow,
and futile show of much of his earlier power,
had nothing in common with any earlier state;
unfortunately, as well as its customary custom,
the monopolist press during the Pr. Kembla
strike. The millionaire's appetite for repression has
abated not one bit.

And now is the final lesson—that there
also exists in the force in society fully capable of ideology,
organizational and successful attacks for "violation
of the Acts. American workers know only too
well about the operations—against trade unions—of the
Socialist Workers and other Unions. The press,
said, to provide the public with truthful accounts
of the strike, certainly, people were one of the
municipal by-law penalizing persons for littering
the streets. A necessary by-law, indeed. But why

is it invoked against persons distributing leaflets
bearing a warning class—stamping their names
and dates, and the burning denunciations by
Epicurus and his school could apply in all essen-
tial respects to capitalism, from ancient, to the
social revolution, to the Red hatted populace,"
announced the poet Theognis 2500 years ago. "Good them hard and let their
be heavy; but then they love their masters." The
leader-writers of the yellow press in modern times phrase their thoughts differently, but
with the same malign spirit. In Capital Marx
quotes a number of ardent champions of the idea
that the masses should not only toil, but suffer
acutely for the benefit of society's elite. There was
the 18th century writer Townsend who glorified
widespread misery and hunger as a necessary condi-
tion of wealth and happiness for the few. .
"Legal constraint (to labor) is attended with too
much trouble, violence, noise... where hunger
is not only a bearable, silent, unregistered, but
as the most natural motive to industry
and labor, it calls forth the most powerful
demonstration."
The approach varies with the time and circumstances.
Plato and Aristotle deplored the advent of
free labor, preferring the domestic slave system.
And in modern times, a Papal Encyclical in 1937 con-
demned the Communists because they subverted the
existence of a "natural hierarchy" in society!
And what happens when the workers decide that
"natural law" or "moral law" should be changed?
The civilization and justice of bourgeois order,
worst Marx, describing the butchery of the workers
and their families, with the Paris Commune
becomes out in its lurid light whenever the slaves
and drudges of that order rise against their mas-
ers. Theacist terror, with its mountains of
corpse, was the method by which Monevyag
in the 20th century met the threat to its privileges
by the working class. It makes it clear that the
traditional front and the happenings in Greece, Argentina
and Indonesia, with their quiet, slow,
and futile show of much of his earlier power,
had nothing in common with any earlier state;
unfortunately, as well as its customary custom,
the monopolist press during the Pr. Kembla
strike. The millionaire's appetite for repression has
abated not one bit.

And now is the final lesson—that there
also exists in the force in society fully capable of ideology,
organizational and successful attacks for "violation
of the Acts. American workers know only too
well about the operations—against trade unions—of the
Socialist Workers and other Unions. The press,
said, to provide the public with truthful accounts
of the strike, certainly, people were one of the
municipal by-law penalizing persons for littering
the streets. A necessary by-law, indeed. But why

is it invoked against persons distributing leaflets
bearing a warning class—stamping their names
and dates, and the burning denunciations by
Epicurus and his school could apply in all essen-
tial respects to capitalism, from ancient, to the
social revolution, to the Red hatted populace,"
announced the poet Theognis 2500 years ago. "Good them hard and let their
be heavy; but then they love their masters." The
leader-writers of the yellow press in modern times phrase their thoughts differently, but
with the same malign spirit. In Capital Marx
quotes a number of ardent champions of the idea
that the masses should not only toil, but suffer
acutely for the benefit of society's elite. There was
the 18th century writer Townsend who glorified
widespread misery and hunger as a necessary condi-
tion of wealth and happiness for the few. .
"Legal constraint (to labor) is attended with too
much trouble, violence, noise... where hunger
is not only a bearable, silent, unregistered, but
as the most natural motive to industry
and labor, it calls forth the most powerful
demonstration."
The approach varies with the time and circumstances.
Plato and Aristotle deplored the advent of
free labor, preferring the domestic slave system.
And in modern times, a Papal Encyclical in 1937 con-
demned the Communists because they subverted the
existence of a "natural hierarchy" in society!
And what happens when the workers decide that
"natural law" or "moral law" should be changed?
The civilization and justice of bourgeois order,
worst Marx, describing the butchery of the workers
and their families, with the Paris Commune
becomes out in its lurid light whenever the slaves
and drudges of that order rise against their mas-
ers. Theacist terror, with its mountains of
corpse, was the method by which Monevyag
in the 20th century met the threat to its privileges
by the working class. It makes it clear that the
traditional front and the happenings in Greece, Argentina
and Indonesia, with their quiet, slow,
and futile show of much of his earlier power,
had nothing in common with any earlier state;
unfortunately, as well as its customary custom,
the monopolist press during the Pr. Kembla
strike. The millionaire's appetite for repression has
abated not one bit.

And now is the final lesson—that there
also exists in the force in society fully capable of ideology,
organizational and successful attacks for "violation
of the Acts. American workers know only too
well about the operations—against trade unions—of the
Socialist Workers and other Unions. The press,
said, to provide the public with truthful accounts
of the strike, certainly, people were one of the
municipal by-law penalizing persons for littering
the streets. A necessary by-law, indeed. But why

is it invoked against persons distributing leaflets
bearing a warning class—stamping their names
and dates, and the burning denunciations by
Epicurus and his school could apply in all essen-
tial respects to capitalism, from ancient, to the
social revolution, to the Red hatted populace,"
announced the poet Theognis 2500 years ago. "Good them hard and let their
be heavy; but then they love their masters." The
leader-writers of the yellow press in modern times phrase their thoughts differently, but
with the same malign spirit. In Capital Marx
quotes a number of ardent champions of the idea
that the masses should not only toil, but suffer
acutely for the benefit of society's elite. There was
the 18th century writer Townsend who glorified
widespread misery and hunger as a necessary condi-
tion of wealth and happiness for the few. .
"Legal constraint (to labor) is attended with too
much trouble, violence, noise... where hunger
is not only a bearable, silent, unregistered, but
as the most natural motive to industry
and labor, it calls forth the most powerful
demonstration."
The approach varies with the time and circumstances.
Plato and Aristotle deplored the advent of
free labor, preferring the domestic slave system.
And in modern times, a Papal Encyclical in 1937 con-
demned the Communists because they subverted the
existence of a "natural hierarchy" in society!
And what happens when the workers decide that
"natural law" or "moral law" should be changed?
The civilization and justice of bourgeois order,
worst Marx, describing the butchery of the workers
and their families, with the Paris Commune
becomes out in its lurid light whenever the slaves
and drudges of that order rise against their mas-
ers. Theacist terror, with its mountains of
corpse, was the method by which Monevyag
in the 20th century met the threat to its privileges
by the working class. It makes it clear that the
traditional front and the happenings in Greece, Argentina
and Indonesia, with their quiet, slow,
and futile show of much of his earlier power,
had nothing in common with any earlier state;
unfortunately, as well as its customary custom,
the monopolist press during the Pr. Kembla
strike. The millionaire's appetite for repression has
abated not one bit.

And now is the final lesson—that there
also exists in the force in society fully capable of ideology,
organizational and successful attacks for "violation
of the Acts. American workers know only too
well about the operations—against trade unions—of the
Socialist Workers and other Unions. The press,
said, to provide the public with truthful accounts
of the strike, certainly, people were one of the
municipal by-law penalizing persons for littering
the streets. A necessary by-law, indeed. But why

is it invoked against persons distributing leaflets
bearing a warning class—stamping their names
and dates, and the burning denunciations by
Epicurus and his school could apply in all essen-
tial respects to capitalism, from ancient, to the
social revolution, to the Red hatted populace,"
announced the poet Theognis 2500 years ago. "Good them hard and let their
be heavy; but then they love their masters." The
leader-writers of the yellow press in modern times phrase their thoughts differently, but
with the same malign spirit. In Capital Marx
quotes a number of ardent champions of the idea
that the masses should not only toil, but suffer
acutely for the benefit of society's elite. There was
the 18th century writer Townsend who glorified
widespread misery and hunger as a necessary condi-
tion of wealth and happiness for the few. .
"Legal constraint (to labor) is attended with too
more
of control can be devised, a great deal of scientific research is required. And the history of the pest must be closely studied to discover the weak points against which attack should be directed. Alteration and adaptation must be carefully compared, to determine their relative efficiency and cost. Now research is not a thing that can be carried on just as an individual on his own resources. It requires special training, costly equipment and facilities, a great deal of time, and security for the research worker—very often the best and the highest ability, he will be unable to find a solution to certain problems. These conditions can only be provided in a research institution, preferably, like the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, financed by the State.

After the research has been completed, and satisfactory methods of control have been found, there is a need for the information to be conveyed from the research worker to the man who will use it; that is, there is a need for an "extension service." This, too, requires men of special training to act as advisors, and must be run by the State.

When we come to the actual work of applying the control measures, we find, again, that co-operation and organisation are very important, and frequently essential. All pests are to some extent mobile. Whether plants or animals, they spread from one field to the next, from one property to the next, from one district to the next. The efforts of the individual in the way of partial and temporarily effective, and at worst quite useless, without the full co-operation of all his neighbours. As a consequence, legislation has been passing making it compulsory for landholders to destroy certain specified kinds of agricultural and stock pests if found on their properties.

Unfortunately, legislation is frequently quite inadequate in providing for the application of control measures. Apart from the many ways in which the law can be evaded, the landholders may have neither the funds nor the organisation and the requirements of the law. He may also lack necessary special knowledge or special equipment to offer more than a token assistance, and the provisions of the law are often very vague and indefinite. It is in the field of the practical application of control measures, that deficiency is organisation most evident and most serious. These deficiencies have already been mentioned, and some of the reasons for their occurrence have been given. One is forced to the conclusion that a system of economic organisation based on unrestricted individual ownership and control of land and other means of production, is inherently incapable of dealing effectively with pests whose range cuts across individual boundaries. Narrow self-interest, temporal intransigence, or lack of necessary resources in finance, managerial or equipment, can always be relied on to prevent pest control. The clash of rival political and commercial interests has unhelptul repercussions on pest control.

The market is flooded with useless specifics for the control of pests. There is no control of patent medicines. Sometimes these specifics claim dishonestly to conform to the recommendations of some research organisation, when in fact they are new and genuine formulae evolved by a research institution. The research institutions may become mere concessionary bodies. They may become mere concessionary bodies. The firm first works itself into a privileged position with the research institution. It may make a grant towards a particular branch of investigation. It may give assistance in some technical aspect of the work, supply that material and labour free of charge, and so on. It may even secure representation on the governing body of the institution, or at least obtain influence with that body. In this way it gains inside information on the progress of the research, and, through the time the results are ready for publication, it already possesses the patent rights, and is prepared to start production of the recommended specific.

The Eight Lineage Matrilineal Society and the Quintinian Taboo.

It is not intended to dwell at any length on this type of society; it is sufficient to say that the pattern and type of fusion, although more complicated, is similar to that of the Four Lineage Society, but in this case each individual had four common ancestors instead of two. If we call one society A B C D and the other E F G H and the Hawk and Kingfisher totems are used in this way:

The Eight Lineage Matrilineal Society and the Quintinian Taboo exist in New South Wales and continue down the central regions of Australia.

The Quintinian Taboo.

In most Australian tribes an interchange in marriage occurs between sisters of one group and brothers of another, in fact a man will speak of his brother's wife as his wife and a woman will speak of her sister's husband as her husband. The relations between these groups are the rule. The individual man and individual wife is an economic, not a sexual asset. Now most tribes have evolved their systems, partly on an empirical basis, they had no scientific knowledge of eugenic nor even of conception. Man's part in child production was from dreaming or a lightning flash. In fact if they had had a knowledge of how conception occurred there would have been no need for taboos, all they needed have been to legislate against what was to be done today.

The first object of the biology of sex has reached some of the northern tribes and they have introduced the Quintinian Taboo which prohibits a man marrying his sister-in-law. In other words it is the first attempt at monogamy and establishing the paternity relationship. We still have relics of this taboo in our own society, some of which prohibit the marriage or living together of a man and his dead wife's sister or of a woman to her brother-in-law.
ATOMIC BOMBS: END THIS SECURITY

PROFESSOR J. B. H. Haldane, F.R.S.

It is reported that President Truman has decided that the technical details of the manufacture of "atomic bombs" are to be kept secret, except perhaps from the Canadian and British Governments. If this is correct, it probably takes a year or so off my expectation of life, and also of that of a good many Americans. For it means that international control of this weapon will become impossible, or at any rate much more difficult, and that suspicion between nations will grow.

Our own country's part in the matter is unfortunate and dishonorable. In his broadcast speech of June 22, 1941, when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, Mr. Churchill promised to put British technical design connected with the war at the Soviet Union's disposal.

This promise was not kept as regards the atomic bomb, or a number of other inventions of minor importance.

What will be the result?

I have no doubt that research on the utilisation of atomic energy is going on in the Soviet Union and in France. Very probably it is going on in Sweden. Other countries will follow suit. The Belgians, for example, may try it in the Congo, where there is plenty of uranium.

And this is not being done wholly or mainly as a war preparation. It is being done largely in the hope that it will be possible to use the energy of nuclear reactions for industrial purposes, and so bring in an age of plenty.

No nation wishes to be in a position ten years hence of finding America (and perhaps Canada and Britain) using atomic energy by the thousand million horse-power for industry, while they are still working on coal and water power. And industrial use seems nearer realisation today than it did three years ago.

We are now allowed to know that in the process of making plutonium large lumps of uranium are embedded in a "pile" of graphite, and a fraction of them transformed into neptunium, which then generates plutonium. In this process large amounts of heat are given out, and the whole outfit would melt, and perhaps explode, if the transformation was not regulated. This appears to be done by blocking the streams of neutrons which run through the pile with shutters of the metal cadmium.

In fact, then, the liberation of nuclear energy can already be controlled to some extent, and a development on this line may perhaps give us a source of industrial power. If the details are kept secret, the French and Russians will doubtless work them out at a cost of much money, and perhaps some lives. And they will then keep the processes secret. So five or ten years hence there will be several Powers or groups of Powers with materials for atomic bombs, and no world organisation controlling them.

Only two Powers will have anything but complete destruction to expect in the event of a war with these weapons, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Britain would have no chance at all. The crazy gang of countries of the Western European bloc do not seem to realise that within ten years London and Paris will probably be within range of the Soviet Union or at least of States which would not belong to any such bloc. We shall also be within range of carrier-borne aircraft, not to mention submarines, from the United States. Meanwhile, we are keeping up a large army and navy which would be about as useful as so many bowmen against atomic bombs, though they are doubtless effective in preserving the interests of the City of London in Greece.

And we are starting science. For example, one of the main laboratories at University College, London, is still occupied by a naval department.

Now if there is any defence against atomic bombs it will be found by scientific research.

Secret research is most unlikely to help us. To take an example, the principles of "radar" were discovered by Watson-Watt in the course of research on the reflection of radio waves from ionised regions in the air, an investigation which came into the field of meteorology much earlier than warfare.

Scientific men and women, even those who dislike the Soviet Union, are dead against this policy of secrecy. Not only is it utterly futile, but it may lead to a stranglehold of scientific freedom far more dangerous and effective than any amount of state planning. If the results of research on atomic physics are to be kept secret, ambitious men will turn to other fields of science, leaving this branch to those whose main ability consists in persuading ministers and generals that they have made great discoveries.

Above all, secrecy will hold up the advent of an age of plenty in which one of the main causes of war will be removed.

The United States has been unusually unaggressive for a great Power, since 1848, because its people were so fully occupied in developing the resources of their own country. In an age where atomic energy was available for industry every nation would be in this position.

For these reasons I believe that all men and women who love peace, freedom, and honor, should urge that at least the British Government which started the research on atomic energy should publish the facts of which it has knowledge. And I have no doubt that the same policy would be in the long run to the interest of the United States.

(WORLD Copyright.)