

British CP Holds Special Convention

A special convention of the British Communist Party concluded yesterday after endorsing the policies of the leadership as outlined by general secretary John Gollan. There was, however, strong criticism of party policy on Hungary and other questions

USSR TO PUBLISH SECRET NOTES ON EGYPT INVASION

LONDON, April 22—The Soviet Foreign Ministry announced today it is publishing Russia's secret correspondence with Britain and France on the eve of the Egyptian invasion.

The notes will be published tomorrow in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia.

The decision to make the notes public was announced by Foreign Ministry press chief Leonid Ilyichev at a Moscow news conference, Radio Moscow reported.

"This is being done to give the world a clearer picture of the real attitude of the powers toward the Middle East," Radio Moscow quoted Ilyichev.

He described the material to be published as "the contents of correspondence exchanged between

the heads of governments of the USSR, Britain and France on the eve of the aggression against Egypt."

Presumably, the correspondence will include Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's letter to former Prime Minister Anthony Eden which spoke of Britain's probable reaction to the possibility of attack from a bigger power equipped with rockets.

This letter, already made public, was interpreted in some quarters as an open threat to use missiles against Britain if the Anglo-French campaign were carried to completion against Egypt.

Some Arab nations actually declared after the Anglo-French cease-fire that it was such a threat which brought the attack to a halt.

from some trade unionists, including John McLoughlin, and from Professor Hyman Levy, mathematician, philosopher and Communist leader among intellectuals.

Gollan said in his report that since the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party a political fight has been weighed against dogmatism in the international communist movement and for Leninist principles. "At the same time," Gollan said, "the movement has had to combat the wave of revisionism which arose in almost every country—a distortion of the lessons of the 20th Congress."

Gollan declared the biggest controversy has been around Hungary, where, he said, "because of the errors and crimes of the past, counter-revolution, taking advantage of the genuine grievances of the people, was able to strike. But it could only do so because the Party was split, and the revisionist elements temporarily gained the upper hand."

This was challenged by McLoughlin, the shop steward whose dismissal at the Briggs plant sparked a recent strike, and who received an ovation when he came to the rostrum. Concerning the statements made about Hungary, McLoughlin said:

"You will not get the support of the people unless you have a British Communist Party which is rooted among the people and which is honest. Some of the statements made today have been dishonest.

"We have to cleanse our hands and we have to see some new faces up here," he said with a glance toward the platform table.

McLoughlin asked the convention: "What about Edith Bone? She got seven years in the nicker. We have a world Communist movement, and whatever any Communist does anywhere I am partly responsible."

Edith Bone, a translator of George Lukacs' works was a British Communist who had gone with credentials from the British party's Central Committee to Hungary and then disappeared. She was released from prison by the October uprising last year, after having been subjected to years of torture and solitary confinement.

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BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA SHOWS INCREASE OF 100%

LONDON, April 22.—Official statistics revealed today that British trade with China for the first two months of this year was double that of the corresponding period of last year.

The increase was due mainly to increased British imports from China, which totalled 2,811,571 pounds sterling (about \$3,400,000) for January and February compared with 1,525,652 pounds sterling for the first two months in 1956.

Disclosure of Britain's rising business with China coincided with the American announcement of willingness to loosen somewhat the western embargo on China trade.

India Communists Poll 12,166,150, Double Vote

NEW DELHI—The forces of democracy and socialism made headway in India's second general elections, wrote Ajoy Ghosh, general-secretary of the Indian Communist Party, in the current issue of New Age.

The Communist Party, he noted, had not only emerged as the major opposition party but had also succeeded in making "the first major breach in the Congress monopoly of power" in Kerala State.

The Communists doubled their vote compared to the last 1951-52 elections. They polled 12,166,150 for 10.6 percent of those who voted for candidates to the Federal Union Parliament. In the last elections their popular vote was 5,500,000.

The Congress Party won 54,056,646 votes for 47.1 percent of the vote. The Socialist Party polled 1,500,000 votes for 1.3 percent. Only 51 percent of the voters exercised their voting privilege. Results given here are incomplete. At last standing the Communists had elected 29 MP's to the federal parliament; the Socialists six and the Congress 366. Communists scored 207 seats in the state assemblies.

It was significant, Ghosh continued, that those parties which had openly repudiated socialism, like the Hindu Mahasabha, Jan Sangh and the Forum of Free Enterprise were themselves rejected by the electorate. The communal parties were able to make slight headway only in those areas where the left forces were weak.

He judged that the Congress Party had come out strongest in states like Madhya Pradesh where

the traditions of the national movement had always been the weakest. But in its strongholds like Bombay, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Congress had suffered major reverses. "It is also important to note that some of the powerful figures in the Congress hierarchy in the different states have been defeated by the opposition," Ghosh pointed out.

He said that the serious defeats suffered by the Indian National Trade Union Congress leaders in important working class centers like Jameshedpur, Bombay and Calcutta "will have very important bearing on the working-class movement in our country."

Noting that the Communist Party and other left forces had done poorly in Andhra, Tamilnad and several rural areas of West Bengal, Ghosh said, the party would make a thorough review of its own work.

In conclusion, Ghosh appealed for "real unity of all democratic elements" and the broadening of the democratic front.

Jordan Premier Denies Entry By Iraq Troops

AMMAN, Jordan, April 22.—Premier Hussein Khalidi today denied Egyptian reports that Iraq

TIM BUCK URGES RECALL OF CANADA ENVOY FROM U.S.

TORONTO, April 22 — "Canada's ambassador to the United States should be called home in protest against the methods which drove Canadian ambassador Herbert Norman to his suicide," Tim Buck, national leader of the Labor-Progressive Party, told the opening session of the 6th national convention of the LPP.

In its four-day convention, the LPP brought together some 170 delegates from the Maritimes to the Yukon, with 300 additional guests attending.

Buck declared that passing of alleged secret information by the Canadian police to U.S. warmongers was "part of Prime Minister St. Laurent's drive to 'integrate' Canada with U.S. imperialism."

Charges of "subservience" to the Soviet Union, Buck declared, are "a slander upon our party and



TIM BUCK

BRITISH CP

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Levy spoke about the observations he made on his most recent trip to the Soviet Union on an official delegation of the British Communist Party. The delegation found that the Soviet government was not yet ready fully to reinstate Yiddish culture in the USSR.

"I got my bellyful to last me the rest of my life," Levy told the convention.

He described the positive achievements of socialist construction in the USSR and said this was "coupled with a cast-iron bureaucracy, a form of gangsterism, that battered on an unassailable socialist economic basis."

Later Levy's remarks were criticized by Andrew Rothstein, who in turn was assailed by McLoughlin.

The convention, by a vote of 486 to 31, confirmed the expulsion of Peter Fryer, former London Daily Worker reporter in Hungary, several of whose dispatches during the uprising were not published by the Worker.

The convention rejected Fryer's appeal for readmission to the Party on the grounds that he had attacked the party in the capitalist press and on television.

Fryer told reporters: "I remain a Communist. I will go on fighting for the transformation of the British Communist Party into a genuine Communist Party . . . My friends will continue the struggle inside the party against the corrupt, bankrupt and utterly discredited Stalinist leadership. We will win because events in Eastern Europe and Russia are on our side."

Gollan, in outlining the next steps of the Party's work, said the party had come through a difficult time and withstood unprecedented attacks.

"Whatever the temporary problems," Gollan said, "arising from putting right the mistakes disclosed by the 20th Congress, in the long run the Communist movement can only be strengthened. And our party is emerging from this process politically stronger."

"On the other hands, far be it from me to minimize the loss in membership from 33,960 at the last Congress to 27,000 now."

"We are confident that many of those who have left us will return as a result of political experience. Needless to say all such comrades will be welcome."

"At the same time, anything tending to undermine the essential class outlook of our party and its organization can only be a source of weakness to the Party."