

For a Free Algerian Republic

The 25th Anniversary of the Algerian Communist Party

"Communism is the yeast of the people."—Sheik Abdelhamid Ben Badis.

The Algerian Communist Party reaches its twenty-fifth anniversary at the time when the hopes of peace and of an independent Algerian Republic rise upon the horizon. The Party was born in October 1936, in a hall in Algiers, at a meeting of about 200 delegates. Poor fellaheen from Ain M'lila, masons from Oran and dockers from Algiers sat side by side. Their coming together was no accident of history, but rather the result of the real needs of the most oppressed and exploited sections of our people. Thus these oppressed and exploited had, for the first time, an organised Algerian national group standing in the forefront of their struggle, an *avant garde* Party of a new type which had grown out of the native soil.

The A.C.P., right from the beginning, had at its disposal methods of work and an ideology which had been tried and proved. The Party was founded by militants who came from the first organisations created in Algeria by the A.C.P.'s fraternal party, the Communist Party of France—organisations formed as a result of the world-shaking Soviet Revolution of 1917, which had roused all the peoples of the East, of Asia and of Africa from their long sleep.

Six years before the birth of the Party, in 1930, the colonialists celebrated the centenary of the "Conquest". They were convinced their rule would last for ever. They had expelled the Emir Khaled who had been supported by the Communists; they had suppressed the struggles of the communist organisations against colonialism, against the "native laws" (Code de l'Indigénat), against the wars in the Riff and Syria, and for political and trade union rights.

Nineteen-thirty-six was a year in which fascism menaced the world, and was strong in the province of Oran—supported by the

forerunners of today's Secret Army Organisation, and the large-scale French land-owners. But 1936 was also the year of the victory of the Popular Front in France, and of increased vigour of the workers' and peasants' struggles in Algeria. It was this resurgence which manifested itself in the formation of the Algerian Communist Party.

MESSAGE FROM SOVIET COMMUNISTS

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the glorious Algerian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends its fraternal greetings and its warm congratulations to the Communists of heroic Algeria.

During the twenty-five years of the existence of their Party, the Algerian Communists have been through tremendous difficulties and trials. They unrelentingly struggle for the liberation of their people from the colonial yoke, for the interests of the Algerian workers, for the cause of progress. For the past seven years the Algerian Communists have fought, together with the whole Algerian people, for the liberty and independence of their country. Through their courageous fight and their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideas, they won the gratitude of the Algerian workers.

The C.C. of the C.P.S.U. wishes their fraternal Party, the Algerian Communist Party, and all Algerian patriots, new victories in the struggle for the liberation of their country, in the struggle for a bright future for the Algerian people.

Long live the glorious Algerian Communist Party!

Long live friendship between the Soviet and Algerian peoples!

THE PARTY OF A NEW TYPE

A National Party. The A.C.P. was the only organisation to formulate a conception of an "Algerian nation", in contrast to the policies of those who were influenced by the assimilationists and denied the national character of Algeria, and in contrast to those

whose national conception was narrow. At the same time, the Party paved the way for the solution of the problem of the white minority within the framework of the nation, in order to prevent this minority from falling under the influence of the "ultras" and becoming a hindrance to Algerian liberation.

A Party of Struggle. The A.C.P.'s motto has always been: "The key to victory is the struggle on the national soil." During the past twenty-five years, there has been no activity aiming at national liberation, and no activity on bread-and-butter demands which the Party did not either initiate or support—from the 1936 strikes to the present war of independence, and including the underground fight against the ultra-colonialist Petain regime which it carried out alone. The Party always linked the struggle for freedom with the bread-and-butter demands of the people, and from 1954 onwards it linked mass action with the armed struggle. It also brought into these struggles European and Jewish workers.

A Party of Unity. The A.C.P. always takes up its position on the idea of national unity which it was first to formulate—that the liberation of the fatherland will not be the work of a single party, but of the unity without exception of all Algerian patriots. The Party took part in the Muslim Congress of 1936, and in the Algerian Front "pour le Respect des Libertés" created in 1951, despite the limited programmes of these bodies. It promoted the idea of the Independence Front in 1940, of the Committees for the Amnesty in March 1946, and of the Democratic National Front for an Algerian Republic in July 1946. Since 1954, the Party has supported the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.), of which it considers itself an integral part. It has called for trade union unity within the General Union of Algerian Workers (U.G.T.A.). It has integrated its "Liberation Fighters" into the national liberation army.

A Revolutionary Party. The A.C.P. has based itself on the most advanced theory of all time, Marxism-Leninism, which it applies to Algerian conditions with the support of the most revolutionary social forces of the Algerian people, the working class and the poor peasantry. It started the formation of Algerian trade unions. It was the first to formulate a radical land reform programme. It is the only Algerian Party which has publicised and popularised the ideas of scientific socialism, ideas which have influenced more and more Algerian patriots to think of a socialist future for the country after its liberation.

A Party of Peace between Nations. The A.C.P. struggled against the aggressive policies of Nazi Germany, against Algeria's joining NATO, for the Stockholm Peace Appeal and for the lessening of world tension (the National Liberation Front said in 1954 that world tension was creating favourable conditions for the Liberatory War). It is the only Algerian organisation which based its struggle, right from the start, on proletarian internationalism—that is, on solidarity with the international workers' movement, and solidarity of the workers' movement with the colonial peoples. From the time of the struggle against the invasion of Ethiopia to active solidarity with the people's struggles in Vietnam, Tunisia, Morocco and Korea, from the days of the Spanish civil war, in which a number of militant A.C.P. members gave their lives, to participation in the war against Nazi Germany from which all patriots today draw political benefit, the A.C.P. helped to broaden the horizon of Algerians, to give them more confidence, to strengthen their ties with the French working class, who are their natural allies, as well as with the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist and democratic forces of the world. It taught the Algerian people not to be deceived by the so-called "anti-colonialism" of the American leaders, to see clearly the class interests of certain Tunisian and Moroccan bourgeois circles which, though they support the Algerian struggle, do not support it fully.

The Party has paid heavily for its part in these struggles—from the deportation to South Algeria of its first militants, condemned under the "Native Laws", tied to horses' tails and dragged for several miles through the sand—to the heroes who resisted torture or died in the ranks of the Algerian Liberation Army, and including many condemned to death during the underground period of 1940 to 1943. Many of the Party leaders fell in battle—the Party Secretary Kaddour Belkaïm, the worker Bouali Taleb, the peasant Tahar Ghomri, the lawyer Laid Lamrani, all of them members of the Central Committee

PROUD RECORD

Every step of our history can be examined; it will stand up to that examination. History will confirm the farsightedness of the A.C.P. But our Party does not boast. It was not the only body—far from it!—to raise the level of the people's struggle. Let us repeat El Ghazali's words: "The A.C.P. makes no distinctions between the truth it discovers and the truths discovered by others." Other parties and organisations representing other classes and social

strata also made contributions to the struggle. It is necessary to recall this, since some patriots forget the facts, and think that the flame of November 1954 and the National Liberation Front grew out of nothing.

But contrary to other parties, our Party always told the truth to the people, even when it was unpleasant to do so. For example, on the union between Syria and Egypt, we wrote in 1959 that it was built on sand; and we spoke of mistakes and weaknesses in the Liberatory War, in order that they could be corrected in time, and so that they could not be exploited by the enemy.

Moreover, in order to aid victory over colonialism, the Party had to wage a constant struggle in its own ranks on matters of principle. This was sometimes a difficult struggle, particularly against the danger of deviations from our national policy, against dogmatism caused by underestimating national questions, and against national narrowness. In distinction to the nationalist parties, the A.C.P. does not hide from the people mistakes it may make. It publicises them, as it did in July 1946, in order to correct them with the aid of the workers, since a party guiding the people must also learn from the people, and since its only reason for existence is to serve the people's cause.

A quarter of a century has passed! What tremendous changes have come about in such a short period. In 1936, the only independent African state—Ethiopia—was the victim of annexationist attack by fascist Italy. Today, Africa has been almost wholly liberated. The programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for communism lights up a radiant destiny for the peoples of the world. The socialist camp together with the forces of national liberation and of peace are stronger than the forces of imperialism whose unity is constantly declining.

Since the historic call of the C.R.U.A., our people have gone forward together with their government and their army, their banners held high, along the path which was opened by the courageous militants of 1936. Our people will force successful negotiations on neo-colonialist de Gaulle. *As for the politically weakened "Secret Army Organisation", the combined efforts of the Algerian and the French people will put an end to them; of this, the tremendous success of the December 19th demonstrations in France is the proof.*

THE A.C.P. IN ARMED STRUGGLE

Faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and learning the lessons of the Chinese, Vietnamese, Tunisian and Moroccan ex-

periences, the Party always recognised that, at a certain stage, armed struggle could become the basic form of liberatory struggle, as it had been many times before in the history of our fatherland. Before 1954, the Party considered it useful that Algerians should undergo military service in the French army, because already it foresaw the need for training of cadres for the military struggle in Algeria.

The Party assessed the rising of November 1954 correctly, and explained its deep-lying causes. It supported this struggle simultaneously by political action, within the slender bounds of colonial legality, and by helping the fighters. Its most militant members in the war-stricken areas joined the "maquis". Despite some delays in its preparations for armed struggle, the Party trained its first armed units, called "Liberation Fighters" in June 1955. They undertook armed raids and sabotage in the big cities, as well as the first engagements in the Chelif and the Ténès area, where many Party militants fell. These were replaced by hundreds more in the ranks of the National Liberation Army. The "Liberation Fighters" were then integrated into the ranks of the Army, following an agreement between the National Liberation Front and the Party.

COMMANDER RABAH OUSSIDHOUM
(Commander in the International Brigades,
killed in Spain)

“ . . . When I met you again you were in command of the machine-gunners of the 10th Battalion at Torrelodones. The struggle for a free and independent Algeria led you to this land of Spain, where the liberties of advanced and progressive mankind were at stake. You were always the best among us. Your deep political knowledge and your military experience marked you out as our leader. We were proud to serve under you. One morning you fell on the Miraflores plateau. . . . ”

(Written by Captain Cazalis, who also fell in Spain)

In the city of Algiers alone, nine of our comrades were condemned to death and one executed. Out of forty members of our Central Committee, eight joined the Army, twenty-one were jailed or interned for their patriotic acts.

While the Party gave them its constant support, it also stressed

to the fighters the need for them to raise the level of their political understanding to give greater importance to the work of the political commissars, to use the methods of explanation and education in order to win the support of the masses, to link the armed struggle with the mass political struggle, and to avoid all actions which would harm our cause. This advice from a responsible political party, at that time misinterpreted by many patriots, has now been adopted by the whole Liberatory movement.

Through its work of raising the political level of the masses and of mobilising them in the big cities, the Party contributed to the mass actions in 1960 and 1961 which were a decisive help to the struggle of the heroic Algerian liberation army.

The birth and early years of A.C.P. are indissolubly merged with the class struggles of the workers and the poor peasantry.

Nineteen-thirty-six was the year of the mighty strike of the agricultural workers in the Soummam and Skikda areas of Oran Province, of the Mitidja and other areas of the Algiers Province. In the cork factories of Bougie and Jilelli, in the mines of Timezrit, in the Constantine quarries, on the building sites of Oran, Algiers and elsewhere, thousands of workers, on the initiative of our comrades, united and resolved to stand up against the colonialists and the exploiters, backed up by their police squads. After several weeks of struggle the workers won, in principle, the right to the same benefits under social welfare laws as applied in France, as well as trade union rights which until then had been reserved exclusively for European workers.

This victory proved the underlying unity of interests between our workers and the French proletariat, at that time pressing forward to the victory of the Popular Front.

These first struggles strengthened the confidence of the workers and the masses, contributing to the rise of the national movement, then under the sway of various trends among the petty and middle bourgeoisie.

It was with pride in their victory that the Algerian workers marched in the demonstrations of May the First and the 14th of July 1936.

The Algerian Communists who, until then, had been forced to live a semi-underground life, characterised by jail and deportation to the South Oran desert, were able at last openly to distribute their paper, *La Lutte Social* (The Social Struggle) published in French and Arabic.

Despite all difficulties the struggle of the working class went on :

from 1936 to 1939, against colonialism, and then, from 1939 to 1945 in the context of the great world struggle against international fascism, supported and allied with the colonialists, deadly enemy of all peoples and workers.

The nine years between 1945 and 1954, during which the national liberation movement arose and prepared for the final attack, saw an exceptionally rich contribution by the working class and our Party, in political and economic actions, both fusing in the common stream of the national struggle.

The workers particularly remember December 1947 when 100,000 strikers took part in demonstrations, marches and battles against the colonialist police.

The docks, the mines, the factories and other workplaces were the battlefields where our young working class measured up to its place within the nation and heightened its class consciousness. In the townships and shanty-towns, or at the farms in the grape-picking season, on the occasion of every action in support of their demands, the workers identified the trade union in their minds with the Communist Party. Thus they unconsciously honoured the A.C.P. which expressed and defended in the very course of the national struggle the immediate and future interests of the workers and the nation.

The Party made a powerful contribution to the training of trade union leaders and tested militants. In all these struggles the Party safeguarded the strengthening of trade union unity, as it does during the present war.

From 1954 onward, the glorious traditions of struggle of the Algerian working class have been carried forward within the Army of National Liberation, to which the workers brought the organisational spirit, the technical training and all the qualities that characterise the working class. At the same time, despite the suppression of trade union rights, they seized every favourable occasion to launch industrial struggles for demands linked with the liberation struggle, and to foster the U.G.T.A. (Algerian Workers' General Union).

These traditions also continued in the form of mass actions during the early years of the war. Thus in 1956, after a bomb attack by the "ultras" against the inhabitants of Thebes Street in Algiers, the Communist workers led workers of many trades, especially dockers and building workers, in mass protest demonstrations. The Communist Party also organised an action of the miners of Miliana against repression.

The actions in December 1960 and in 1961, which marked a decisive turn in the liberation struggle, found the workers in the front ranks. This was because the Algerian working class was prepared for the struggle by a glorious and long tradition, which our Party is proud to have implanted and fostered.

THE A.C.P. GIVES HOPE TO THE PEASANTS

Our country's history is rich in peasant struggles for land and freedom. The A.C.P. always contended that the national democratic revolution was in fact a peasant revolution. The peasantry forms the mass basis for the liberation struggle. The history of the A.C.P. is rich in unbreakable ties which have been forged in struggles waged together with the poor peasants.

In 1929, for example, an important struggle started, under the lead of communist militants, against the expropriation of the fellaheen (peasants) in the Blida area—a struggle which brought the poor peasants from Souma to Mouzaïa against the settlers.

The Communists were elevated to the leadership of the small peasants' unions by the fellaheen. The A.C.P. was also closely allied with the fellaheen in the great struggles at El-Oued, Tlemcen and Duperrè against the "Forest Laws", the heavy taxes, the system of "mixed municipalities" and the Caïds regime, in support of their demands for seeds, loans, and the distribution amongst them of certain land.

The Party was again amongst the fellaheen in their troubles following the Orleansville earthquake, where it lent its efforts to their struggle to get compensation, and also to expose the indifference of the colonialists.

It was side by side with the agricultural workers in the Mitidja district, in Descartes and in Ain-Temouchet for the raising of wages, and against the repression. To all the poor peasants, it explained the need for organisation, and the connection between their struggles and those of the town workers in the struggle for independence and agrarian reform.

These actions led to the development of Party organisation in a number of regions. Later, the armed struggle was to benefit from this, thanks to the trained and proved peasant cadres, ready to fight, who understood the social and national aims of the revolution—such cadres as Hilali, Moussa from Ifry, Hamma Lakhdar from El-Oued, and hundreds more who fell on the field of honour, whose memories still live in the hearts of the peasants of Aïn-Defla, of Chélif and of Aurès.

Thus from the struggles of the past, the peasantry have come to feel more and more strongly the need for an alliance with the working class, as well as for the strengthening of our Party and the national progressive front. These feelings grow as the time approaches when their desires for a radical land reform can be fulfilled, and in particular, when the 2,400,000 hectares of land of the large colonisation and the estates of the great feudal landlords—traitors to the national cause—will be given back to the poor peasants, the agricultural labourers, the “khammès” and the small fellaheen, together with the means for making those lands productive.

The A.C.P. believes that, in effect, the reality of our independence will be in direct proportion to the land area taken back from the colonisers and returned to the peasants.

YOUTH—A VIGOROUS FORCE OF OUR PARTY

The Algerian Muslim Congress, convened in 1936, gave our young people the opportunity of forming the “Chabab El Moutamar”, the first movement for struggle against obscurantism and pessimism, whose way had been prepared by the North African Muslim Students’ Association.

But this new movement had no internal structure, unsuitable leadership, and above all no programme of action fitting for great national tasks. Other organisations were formed, amongst them the Algerian Federation of Young Communists, which served to raise the spirit of the young people against colonialism.

After the Second World War, in the course of which young Algerians covered themselves in glory in anti-fascist struggles, they returned to find the country soaked in blood by the massacres carried out under de Gaulle’s orders in May-June of 1945. In this period, the Federation of Young Communists and later the Union of Algerian Democratic Youth played an important part in the struggles, together with the “Moslem Scouts” and the Moslem Students’ Association.

Besides its contribution to the general struggle for national liberation, the U.J.D.A. led broad campaigns for the demands of young people, against illiteracy etc. Dozens of young Algerian Communists were jailed because they fought against the colonial war in Vietnam, and against the French recruiting officers who were paid 100 francs per kilo for the cannon-fodder they recruited. Others were jailed for demonstrations of solidarity with the Tunisian people, such as the leader of the Sidi-Bel-Abbes section of the U.J.D.A.

Thanks to the efforts of the U.J.D.A., broad delegations of Algerians took part in the many Festivals and World Congresses of Democratic Youth; these delegations grouped together nationalists and Communists, Moslems and Europeans, workers, peasants and students, all of whom denounced the hypocritical slogan of "French Algeria", and prepared the ground for broad international youth support for our cause.

Nobody then will be surprised that the young Communists were amongst the most fervent, and plunged body and soul into the armed struggle for liberation. Nobody will be surprised that amongst the innumerable heroes of the war of independence there are reckoned young Communists like Rebbah Noureddine, former National Secretary of the U.J.D.A., Ahmed Inal, former Secretary of the Algerian Students in Paris, Abdelkader Choukal, Henri Maillot and many other members of U.J.D.A. who fell on the field of honour. Is it then surprising that a larger and larger number of young patriots are coming into the ranks of our Party?

FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

From its beginnings, the A.C.P. opened its ranks to women. It was the first of the national parties in Algeria to bring women into its leadership.

Many militant Communist women met with imprisonment, torture and conviction in court during the course of this war. One of them fell in the ranks of the partisans.

In the past, on more than one occasion, our Party led the struggles of the womenfolk for their rights as mothers, as workers and for the liberation of their homeland. For example: during the great dockers' strike in Oran in 1950, the Oran district of the A.C.P., together with the dockers' section and the women Communists, decided to enlist the dockers' wives in the strike.

For the first time in the history of our workers' struggle combined with the national struggle, the women of Algeria rose in their hundreds to wage an open struggle against the employers and the colonial administration. With extraordinary courage, they faced the police and *gardes-mobiles* in powerful demonstrations, defying the bullets, throwing paving stones at the police, and lying down in the road outside the police station where some of their numbers were detained, and unveiling themselves to enable them to act with greater efficacy.

This magnificent action of the dockers' wives in Oran contributed

strongly to their husbands' victory, and broke down a number of prejudices.

The struggle of the Oran dockers' wives, with our militants at their head, as well as the struggles of the women at Batna, of peasant women at Ouchba near Tlemcen, of working women in the salt factories, of miners' wives at Beni-Saf, of the women workers in silk-drying works and of charwomen in Algiers—all these paved the way for the heroic battles of the Algerian women after 1954, and also for their real emancipation.

IN PRISON—AND FACING THE ENEMY'S TRIBUNALS

When imprisoned by the colonialists, the Communists pursue the struggle; they resist torture and refuse to give any information to the enemy. In this fashion, Omar Djeghri, Maurice Audin and many others sacrificed their lives.

For the Communists, the fight calls also for an unswerving political attitude before the tribunals of the enemy, where they recognise no authority but that of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

“WE MUST GO WHERE THE MASSES ARE”

“If we want to have the masses with us, we must go where they struggle, where they suffer and hope.”

—KADDOUR BELKAIM, former Algerian Communist Party Secretary, who died in the colonialist prisons.

And even in the prisons, the obstinate efforts of the Communists to improve their cultural and political education, both individually and collectively, trains cadres for the future.

Finally, and above all, they wage a continuous and stubborn struggle in order to unite all patriots in common action and to compel the warders to respect their dignity as fighters. Here are a few examples:

In 1957, at the Serkadji prison (Algiers) there was a “Resistance Day in the Communist Section”. With the support of all other patriots, this resistance was aimed at preventing the police from again handing over the Secretary of our Party, Ahmed Akkache, to the paratroopers who had already tortured him.

At the internment camp in Bossuet, terror reigned. There, too,

the Communists led the mass of interned patriots into action. It was there that a Communist refused to obey the order which was given to all internees to undress. For setting an example to others, he was beaten and left for dead.

At Lambèze, after two years of terror, our comrades who were members of the "loudjna" (committee), a united group of nationalists and Communists, took the initiative in a powerful, unanimous and victorious strike of 2,200 patriots. Transferred to the terror camp at Boghari, these very comrades, with F.L.N. fighters, waged a hard struggle, successfully, against the infernal conditions imposed on them by the Legionnaires who were former members of Hitler's S.S.

Thus even in jail, the Communists played the role of "yeast". They listened carefully to all rumours of the battles going on outside, and tried to join those battles by escaping as soon as they could; in this, our comrades Ahmed Akkache and Henri Alleg succeeded, as did Boualem Kahalfa accompanied by two militants of the F.L.N.

THE ADVANCE GUARD OF MAGHREB UNITY

August 1954. While the Tunisian struggle is being waged in the east and the Moroccan in the west, the colonialists boast that they have kept Algeria "calm". But our Party struggles against the corrosive effects of a policy of "wait-and-see", and against the splits in the nationalist ranks; it organises solidarity actions, strikes etc., with the peoples of Morocco and Tunisia. These mass actions receive unprecedented support.

In the elections of 1951 and 1952, the Communist Party was ahead of all other national parties in certain villages and towns, particularly in the province of Oran.

The Party set out to mobilise the powerful energies of the people who were seeking an opportunity to express themselves. Dozens of Tunisian patriots were imprisoned in Orléansville. The A.C.P. launched a national campaign of solidarity with them.

Tens of thousands of small Tunisian flags were sold, collections organised and delegations prepared. Rank and file organisations, and even some leading nationalist organisations, joined in this powerful movement.

On the day decided upon, innumerable caravans carrying the people in solidarity, converged from all over Algeria on Orléansville, despite the many road-blocks set up by the "forces of order", who had also been mobilised on a grand scale.

The success of Orléansville was a clear indication that Algeria was anxious to take part, as soon as possible, in a united struggle for the complete liberation of the Maghreb.

THE A.C.P. AND PROBLEMS OF CULTURE

The A.C.P. has always believed that the struggle for a national culture is an integral part of the struggle for independence. The development of the war confirms the correctness of the struggle waged, since its beginnings, by the A.C.P. on this field, and in particular:

★ For the recognition and teaching of Arabic as an official language; against illiteracy; against closing the free "médersas"; against interference by the French colonial administration in the Moslem culture; for support of the efforts of the "Oulemas" towards an Arab cultural renaissance.

★ To make our national cultural heritage known and loved (by means of its journals in Arabic and French, its magazine "Progrès", and its series of conferences on Algerian history, and so on).

★ For encouraging the meritorious efforts of young writers in the French language—Kateb Yacine, Mohammed Dib, Malek Haddad etc., in order to create a young literature with a national and revolutionary content.

★ For taking our theatre, stifled and hamstrung as it was, out of the cities into the village halls and homes, and for opening classes in classical music at the Algiers School of Fine Arts.

★ For orientating our students towards scientific studies for future use, and securing their participation in the peoples' struggles.

At the outbreak of the war, the A.C.P. supported the students' strike of 1956-57, though it considered its prolonged extension to be harmful to the youth.

During the war of liberation, the A.C.P. distributed literary works which were patriotically inspired; it helped to make known to French public opinion the cultural heritage of Algeria, against de Gaulle who denied Algeria a history and a past. The Party published a number of political pamphlets, one of them about the Algerian nation, as well as a political and theoretical magazine etc.

Our Party believes that our cultural revival is not a matter of simple contemplation of the values of the past, but an enrichment and rebirth of these values for a genuinely national, progressive, popular and scientific culture.

By its struggles from 1936 on, by managing to keep alive in the tempest of this war, the A.C.P. contributed considerably to this great advance. Every step in the Party's progress has advanced the national cause. We are proud of our young and gallant Party. On

this twenty-fifth anniversary, we repeat that the strengthening of our Party ranks is a worthy and highly patriotic task.

May the Algerian Communist Party live and develop, for independence and peace, for land, bread and freedom! May the A.C.P. live and grow, so that an Algeria free from colonialism may take the bright road to socialism.

LONG LIVE THE ALGERIAN COMMUNIST PARTY!

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