

Workers of all lands, unite!

**For a Lasting Peace, for a
Peoples Democracy!**

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FOR INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS

International working-class unity was an important question at the recent World Trade Union Congress held in Milan. The international unity of the working class which stands at the head of the vast mass of the people in all countries of the world is the basis of its strength and a sure guarantee of the further successes of the masses in the struggle for peace, democratic rights, national freedom and independence, and for improved living conditions for the working people.

As a non-party organisation that consolidates all workers regardless of their political beliefs, nationality, race or religion, the World Federation of Trade Unions constitutes the broadest basis for uniting the international forces of the working class organisationally. This is borne out by the growth of its membership. It has now 71,500,000 factory and office workers from 47 countries. This international trade union organisation uniting the workers of five continents is one of the greatest gains of the international working class.

The World Federation of Trade Unions was formed immediately after World War Two when capitalism, which was no longer a united world system as a result of the October Socialist Revolution and the formation of the Soviet State, had suffered new defeats. The bitter lessons of fascist slavery and of the most sanguinary of wars mane clear to millions of workers the irreparable harm that had been caused by the pre-war splitting policy of the Right Socialists. The leading role played by the working class in events of such world significance as the Soviet Union's victory over Hiller Germany, the establishment of the People's Democracies, the sweeping development of the national liberation movement in China and

the colonies was a striking demonstration to the workers of the world that the unity of their ranks is the indispensable guarantee of their victory. The great desire for unity and the growing consolidation and organisation of the working class evident in the post-war period (especially in the People's Democracies, in France, Italy, China and other countries of the East), are convincing proof that the influence of imperialism's Right Socialist agents among the working-class is declining rapidly.

The significance of the international trade union body particularly increased when it took its place in the front ranks of the vast mass of the people fighting against the American and British imperialists who are unleashing a new war. Possessing powerful means of mobilising the working people on an international scale, the World Federation of Trade Unions has become one of the most important factors in defence of peace and an enormous obstacle to the aggressive plans of Wall Street.

The growing struggle of the working people who base themselves on working-class unity both on the national and international scale accounts for the activities of the splitters who at the time of the First World Trade Union Congress in Paris in 1945, were still milking hypocritical speeches and promises. However, the more American imperialist expansion developed, the more reaction's accomplices in the trade union movement began to uncover their real faces. Agents of the American Federation of Labour, armed with large sums from the coffers of the multi-millionaires, opened branches in France, Germany, Latin-America, Japan and India so as to support the Right trade union leaders and to foment hostility among the workers' organisations.

The representatives of the American and British trade unions and of the trade unions of several other Marshall

countries systematically sabotaged the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions on every vital question. The splitters proposed that the W.F.T.U. should be dissolved. Then, at the moment when the war preparations and reaction's drive against democratic rights and liberties were at their height, these splitters withdrew from the Federation on the direct instructions of their masters, hoping in this way to weaken the working class so that it would be incapable of fighting against the serious danger of new enslavement. This treachery was sharply condemned at the Milan Congress.

Working-class unity has become a vital question for millions of workers throughout the world, including the United States and Britain. No lies and manoeuvres like, for example, the yellow "trade union" centre founded in Geneva, can check the developing unity of the working-class, just as they cannot halt the mounting indignation of the working masses at the treacherous policy of the splitter.

The international trade union unity that has developed during the great historical victories of the working class will continue to grow in the fearless struggle for the interests of the working people and the people as a whole. Closely bound up with the struggle in defence of peace, democratic rights, national independence and freedom, the struggle for the working people's economic demands, the struggle against the disastrous consequences of the "Marshall Plan", the general offensive of the capitalist monopolies on the masses' standard of living in connection with the beginnings of economic crisis takes on great importance today.

Now, when the People's Democracies are winning more and more successes in laying the foundations of Socialism and when the Soviet Union has confidently entered the stage of the transition to Communism, the economic situation in the capitalist countries is deteriorating rapidly. There are 5 million

unemployed and more than 10 million part-time workers in the United States, 2 million unemployed in Italy, more than a million in the Western zones of Germany, some 400,000 in Britain, 300,000 in little Belgium and several hundred thousand in France. In a number of capitalist countries the rate of production has slowed down. In others it has come to a standstill. In the United States production continues to decline. In all capitalist countries taxes are being increased to make up for the vast expenditures on war preparations; prices are kept up on essential commodities, and wages are cut. Unemployment grows and the masses become more and more impoverished.

In all these countries reaction is making ever wider use of open coercion and terror to crush the resistance of the working people, to abolish their rights and their militant organisations. While such countries as France, Italy, the U.S. and Britain are already in the grip of a powerful strike movement, the growth of the economic crisis will spread bitter class battles throughout the whole capitalist world.

Serious tasks face the World Federation of Trade Unions, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries where the regimes are those of complete political inequality, slave labour, discrimination against race and religion, hunger and terrible poverty among the masses. Increased assistance from the international trade union organisation to the trade unions and the working people in such parts of the world as Asia and Africa will be a big step toward the world unity of the whole working class and will considerably strengthen proletarian international solidarity.

The World Trade Union Congress in Milan also raised a number of other important tasks, one of which is to organise international industrial trade union bureaux uniting the workers of one and the same trade in all countries. The united actions of

the powerful detachments of the international working class will greatly contribute to the successful struggle for the economic demands of the working class and in defence of peace and the national liberation movement of the peoples.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has pledged itself to develop greeter, activity in defence of trade union rights and the persecuted trade union leader, to expose tirelessly the subversive work of the enemies of working-class unity, to isolate them completely from the masses and smash them, and to strive to restore trade union unity in Germany, Japan, India, Latin-America end other countries.

The cardinal task of the World Federation of Trade Unions is to work intensively to draw all working people into the mass movement for peace, democratic liberties and better living conditions.

Of great importance today is regular, painstaking work to get organisations now affiliated to other trade union centres to cooperate with the international trade union body. In this respect a proper approach to the millions of rank and file members of trade unions still run by the agents of imperialist circles can decide much. The broadest contact with these masses and daily work to mobilise them for united struggle and united actions in defence of the interests of the working people will bring new successes to working-class unity.

The main conditions for the successful struggle of the working class are its consolidation and organisation, the strength of the solidarity of the working people. The further scope of the struggle for peace, democracy and better living conditions depends on the national and international unity of the working class. Therefore, in all their work, the Communist Parties will contribute in every way to the growth of trade union unity, to further strengthening the World Federation of Trade Unions and its desire to unite the whole working class.

The Communist Parties will unceasingly expose the Right Socialist and nationalist splitters of the trade union movement and proletariat unity, they will organise the movement of the trade union masses, tirelessly forge the well-tempered weapon of working-class unity in order to allow the further development of the struggle of the peoples for freedom, peace and a better life.

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NEW SUCCESSES IN SOCIALIST ECONOMY IN SOVIET UNION

The working people of the Soviet Union have achieved great new successes in steadily developing the national economy and raising the wellbeing and the cultural level of the people.

Production targets for the second quarter of the year's gross output have been fulfilled by 109 per cent in plants controlled by the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, by those of the Coal Ministry by 103 per cent and by 104 per cent in the oil industry.

Targets for the gross output of the whole of Soviet industry (increased over and above the original targets in the second quarter) were fulfilled by 101 per cent. In the second quarter of this year the gross output of all industry went up 20 per cent compared with the second quarter of last year. In June 1949, the average industrial gross output for 24 hours was 41 per cent above the 1940 pie-war level.

In agriculture the spring sowing was successfully carried out. According to preliminary data, the area under crops has increased by nearly 6 million hectares against 1948. In the first six months of 1949, agriculture received one and a half times more tractors and trucks compared with the first half of 1948, 74 per cent more combines, and so on. The machine-tractor depots cultivated 16 million hectares more on the collective farms. A good harvest is expected in the main grain regions.

The average 24-hour targets for railway transport were carried out by 100.8 per cent and for river transport by 107 per cent. In the first half of 1949, the volume of all capital work in the national economy was 124 per cent compared with the first half of 1948.

The retail turnover of State and cooperative trade went up by 19 per cent [...] the second quarter of 1948, the food [...] by 15 per cent.

The targets for the second quarter were carried out in conditions of the further extension of socialist emulation to complete the plan of the fourth year of the post-war Stalin Five- Year Plan ahead of schedule.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES HUNGARY

The desire of peasant, to unite in agricultural cooperatives is noticeably growing in the Hungarian countryside.

According to Budapest radio, in the course of the last month, four thousand peasants have handed in applications to accepted into the existing cooperatives The number of new cooperatives is also growing. The Ministry of Agriculture has received applications from peasants for permission to form nearly 500 new producer cooperatives. Ten thousand Hungarian working peasants have expressed their desire to start collective farming on 50,000 holds of land as from this autumn (one hold equals 0.57 hectares).

To train highly qualified agricultural specialists, an agricultural academy was opened in Sambek on July 25.

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STOP THE ATROCITIES OF THE HANGMEN OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE!

In their news-papers “For Socialist Yugoslavia!”, “Under the Banner of Internationalism!”, “New Borba”, and “Forward!” Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants in the Soviet Union, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have issued a call to all working people of Yugoslavia and to world democratic opinion to raise their voices in protest at the fascist tortures and extermination of the best fighters of the working class and the working people of Yugoslavia.

The call says that in their attempt to suppress the steadily growing resistance to their treacherous, anti-popular policy, Tito and Rankovic, the bloodthirsty hangmen of the Yugoslav people, are throwing hundreds and thousands of the finest Yugoslav patriots into prison and specially organised concentration camps. The prisoners are tortured in ways which overshadow the horrors of the Inquisition.

For many months now Yugoslavia has been in the clutches of a terror, that can only be compared with the cruelty of Franco in Spain and the monarcho-fascists in Greece. It is directed, above all, against the working class, against its most militant and finest section, the Yugoslav Communists.

“Glavnjaca”, the former royal prison, cannot cope with the increasing number of the hangman Randovic' victims. Today even big villas in Belgrade hastily adapted all prisons, are being used to jail Yugoslav patriots. But even this has proved insufficient. To deal with the situation the Tito clique has set up a number of concentration camps all over the country where the same brutal regime reigns in the “Glavnjaca”.

The “Zabela” camp is the most horrible of all. According to two Communists who escaped from this camp, second Lieutenant Vladimir Glumats and Rade Peshut, secretary of the Sonta village Party organisation, the camp differs in no way from the Nazi concentration camps. Here, after being beaten up the prisoners are thrown nude, into concrete cellars where the water is knee-high. They stay there for weeks and rarely get out alive. To terrorise prisoners in the “Kostolats” camp, where the people are working under the most difficult conditions underground, each day the executioners shoot some of those in front of the line.

Numerous letters from Yugoslavia report new facts of, atrocities against genuine patriots—facts which chill the blood. After being tortured the victims are carried out on blood-soaked sheets. Many prisoners have been brutally mutilated. On the night of May 11 last the people of Novi Sad witnessed a terrible scene: the mutilated bodies of prisoners were carried from the jail through the streets of the town in a sewage cart. In “Glavnjaca” and other jails the prisoners are starved, brutally beaten up, blinded by powerful electric lamps, and chained for months in water-logged cells. Comrade Sreten Djuiovic member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Comrade Andria Hebrang, member of the Central Committee, colonel Moma Djuric and many other heroes of the liberation struggle are subjected to these tortures. Djuiovic, who is kept in a windowless cell is forbidden to move.

After such “treatment” these people, innocent of any crime, are doomed to slow, agonizing death: they get 120 grams of bread and a litre of watery soup each a day. The result is that 40 per cent of them are now suffering from tuberculosis.

The “Glavnjaca” prisoners write that they are so exhausted that during their 15 minute exercise time they are only able to

walk in the prison yard by leaning against the wall. Many of the prisoners have no strength to walk out of their cells and therefore cannot even profit from these rare exercises.

The families of the arrested and persecuted patriots are deprived of all means of existence and are also threatened with death from starvation.

All these facts show that the blood-thirsty Tito-Rankovic clique has set itself the terrible aim of exterminating all honest people who condemn and combat its treacherous anti-popular policy.

The Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants call upon world democratic opinion to raise its voice in protest against this fascist regime of the torture and extermination of the best fighters of the working class and the working people in Yugoslavia who are heroically struggling against the colonial enslavement of Yugoslavia carried out by the Tito-Rankovic imperialist agency which has won its terrible notoriety as a gang of blood-crazed hangmen. This is the Yugoslav patriots' call to the world:

“Stop the bloody axe of the executioners Tito and Rankovic!”

“All forces of democratic opinion for the struggle against the terrorist and anti-popular regime in Yugoslavia!

“All help to the heroic peoples of Yugoslavia!”

ON THE EVE OF WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

The world youth and student festival will open in Budapest on August 14 for two weeks. It will be a great demonstration of the young people of all lands for peace, against the instigators of a new war. Over 60,000 youth representatives from 60 countries will take part in it.

The young people of Hungary are actively preparing to meet the youth delegations. They assumed an obligation to enable 300 young workers from colonial countries to come to the festival by collecting money and by producing in excess of plan.

The members of the branches of the Hungarian People's Youth League are enthusiastically making numerous gifts for their foreign friends.

The Hungarian young men and women engaged in industry promised to save 20 million forints during the period before the festival. The young workers of the "Ganz" electric plant alone will save a million forints. The young workers of the Solnok locomotive depot decided to repair, in excess of the plan, a locomotive and 11 coaches.

The young people of Hungary are developing mass work in sport and culture.

COLLECTIVE FARMS IN RUMANIA

On July 24, 1949, the first five collective farms were organised in the villages of Turnisor-Sibiu, Luria de Jos-Cluj, Zabrani-Arad, Rascani-Vaslui and Leslea-Tarnova-Mare. There are nearly 300 families in these farms.

In keeping with the Rules for the farms, the peasants handed their land, live-stock and agricultural equipment over to the collective farm. The income will be distributed according to work. Every member of the collective farm has the right to retain for his personal use one cow, calves, 10 sheep, a sow and as much poultry as he likes.

Enjoying the privileges provided by the State, the collective farms are able to increase their properly.

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SEVEN MILLION SIGNATURES AGAINST THE ATLANTIC PACT

Seven million signatures collected throughout Italy for a petition against the ratification of the Atlantic Pact were brought to the Italian Parliament on July 16. They came to the building in a large lorry, accompanied by a group of opposition deputies and senators.

During Parliamentary debates, many opposition deputies pointed out that the collection of the signatures had been carried out in spite of the authorities' use of violence, of police persecution and threats by the church against the peace supporters.

In his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, Comrade Nenni told the Government: "Turn back, while it is not too late! But if you do not turn back, remember that we shall organise ourselves in order to frustrate your policy before its results mature".

Applauded by the opposition, Comrade Togliatti said:

"Do you seriously believe that such means as the Atlantic Pact threatening war to prevent revolution will be able to halt the onward march of the progressive forces fighting for a socialist society? I am sure that you yourselves do not believe in this. Some people here have counted up all the divisions, armies and planes possessed by the Soviet Union. But this is not the crux of the matter.

"The world power, which you are so afraid of, is developing Socialism, it is working class power in a country like the Soviet Union, it is the countries where the working class, marching along new roads, have been able to achieve the same goal, it is the colonial peoples who are entering this new world where a new economic system is being created.

“This is precisely the new problem—and not the question of arms. Hitler and fascism also counted arms and finally on the basis of their calculations, they attacked. But their arms calculations proved wrong. The victory was won by a society, more advanced economically and socially, by the socialist society”.

The Christian Democratic majority in Parliament obediently voted for the ratification of the aggressive pact thus demonstrating once again that it does not serve the interests of the millions of the Italian people but those of the imperialist instigators of a new war.

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PEACE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

On the eve of the vote on the Atlantic Pact in the French Parliament the protest movement against the Pact assumed a mass nature and various forms throughout France.

On the initiative of trade unions, the Union of French Women and the Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisation, meetings and rallies were held at which the working people expressed their determination to fight the war pact.

Numerous letters, petitions and resolutions are pouring in to members of Parliament, the President of the Republic and the Foreign Minister. There is not a single Parliamentary deputy who has not received a mandate from the Majority of his electorate instructing him to vote against the ratification of the Atlantic Pact.

On many occasions the demands of the working people are accompanied by a temporary stoppage of work.

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SEPTEMBER 1— PEACE DAY IN GERMANY

The Eighth Session of the German People's Council was held recently in Berlin.

The session once again confirmed its proposal to call a national conference of Germany and to form a national committee of Germany. It approved the suggestion of the German Economic Commission to start negotiations in the near future to establish closer economic relations between the zones, and proposed that negotiations to restore a single administration and a single currency in the capital should be held in Berlin. It also called upon all German institutions, parties and organisations to stop all the measures aimed at splitting the country.

In conclusion the session of the German People's Council decided to hold a Peace Day in Germany on September 1.

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RUMANIAN PLAN SURPASSED

In Rumania production targets for the second quarter of this year were surpassed by 7.4 per cent in industry as a whole compared with 7.3 per cent in the first quarter. Despite the bad weather, the plan of spring field work was fulfilled by 103.3 per cent. The budget income was exceeded by 13 per cent and 8.2 per cent of economies were made in expenditure. There have been considerable successes in transport, and trade has improved.

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CELEBRATION OF FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S REBIRTH

On July 22, the Polish people celebrated a great holiday—the liberation and rebirth of their homeland.

Five years ago when, pursuing the Germans, the heroic Soviet Army and the Polish Army entered Polish territory, the Polish National Liberation Committee was set up. It was the first time in the history of Poland that the working people came to power. On July 22, the Committee issued a Manifesto calling on the people to take up arms to drive out and destroy the invaders. The Manifesto also outlined the programme of the new, people's democratic Poland.

This year the anniversary was celebrated in a particularly joyful mood. The working people in towns and villages throughout Poland noted the great progress already achieved in all spheres of economic, cultural and political activities.

A few days before the holiday, the State Planning Commission issued a statement about the over-fulfilment of the economic plan for the first six months of 1949. State industry fulfilled the plan of gross output by 109 per cent. At present industrial output per head of the population is twice as much as before the war. The introduction of a new wage rate system helped to increase labour productivity and workers' wages. The spring sowing targets were fulfilled by 101 per cent. The Three-Year Plan (1946-1949) for Poland's economic development envisaged by the Manifesto, will be surpassed before the end of this year. This creates favourable conditions for realising the new Six-Year Plan, a plan laying the foundations of Socialism in Poland.

On July 17, the construction of the 6.760 metres long East-West road was completed in Warsaw, 5 days ahead of

schedule. Four thousand, people worked on the road and during the last few months their numbers increased to 6,500. The construction of the road cost 4,500 million zloty. This road built in 22 months is a proof of an unprecedented scope of contraction and boldness of planning in the countries where the working people are running their own state.

On July 21, on the eve of the holiday, anniversary meetings of the people's councils took place throughout Poland, and in Warsaw a joint meetings of the State Council and the Cabinet was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Bierut. At these meetings many workers and engineers, scientists and artists were awarded orders and decorations of merit recently introduced by Parliament.

In his speech to the joint meeting of the State Council and the Cabinet the Polish President, Comrade Bierut, addressed a moving message to the Polish people. He said: "Is there anyone who cannot see that our people live better as every year goes by, that now we have more food, clothing, and foot wear? Who does not see that the death rate has fallen in our country and that the health of our people is improving? Who does not see that we are not only rehabilitating our land but are building it anew at an ever, increasing speed, more beautifully and with greater care? Only the reactionaries, blind with their hatred for the people, and those who have sold themselves to the imperialists cannot see this. Under the guise of defending traditions and religion, they try to hold back the country's forward march,"

In conclusion, Comrade Bierut called on the people to fight the enemies of the people, to be vigilant and united.

On July 22, new libraries, clubs, reading rooms, and radio centres were opened in many towns, factories and villages throughout Poland. In Poznan province, for example, 33 radio centres were opened. On behalf of the Government, Prime

Minister Comrade Cyrankiewicz presented workers' clubs on the great Warsaw construction sites with paintings by the best Polish painters.

The holiday to celebrate Poland's rebirth was an impressive demonstration of the steadily consolidating friendship between the Polish people and the peoples of the great Soviet Union. On July 21, delegations of workers, peasants, youth and women laid flowers on the graves of Soviet and Polish soldiers who had fallen on Polish soil. The people of Warsaw warmly welcomed Marshal Rokossovski of the Soviet Union who had been invited to attend the Polish national holiday by the Polish Government.

To mark the fifth anniversary of Poland's rebirth, the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of Poland has decided to publish complete editions of the works of Lenin and Stalin in the Polish language.

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WE SHALL BUILD A NEW WARSAW— THE CAPITAL OF SOCIALIST POLAND.

**Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman, Central
Committee, United Workers' Party of
Poland**

The first Unity Congress of our Party outlined the main principles for a planned reorganisation of our national economy and of socialist construction in Poland. The Six-Year Plan to build and develop Warsaw is part of the general plan of the country's economic, cultural and social reorganisation. We have already been rebuilding Warsaw for four years. The first period was one of spontaneous activity but even then we achieved much, thanks to planning in, various sectors.

To clear the ruins and set in order areas which looked as though they had been wrecked by an earthquake, to meet the city's most urgent needs—all this called for great efforts and great expense by State and public organisations in this period.

In this most difficult time, the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army gave our city invaluable help that we shall never forget. The Soviet Army not only drove away the invaders, but, together with Polish troops, cleared two million shells, mines and bombs from the city. They built a bridge across the Vistula in eight days, speeded up the repair of railway bridges and helped to restore communications and railway transport. Even before the liberation of Warsaw, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, the great leader of the Soviet peoples' and the friend of Poland, had inspired us by calling on us to set to work immediately on rehabilitating the capital.

Immediately after Warsaw was liberated, the Soviet Government sent the first loads of food—a great deal of flour,

grain and other products. Warsaw also received 500 prefabricated Finnish houses, and a radio station in Raszyn. The best Soviet engineers, technicians and specialists helped to rebuild an electric power station, the water supply, sewers and telephone system. Soon after the liberation Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Ukrainian Government, arrived with a delegation of Soviet architects to give us friendly help and advice. This wholehearted assistance was the first fraternal aid that helped to restore life in our capital.

By the end of 1945 the population of Warsaw increased by 312,000, including 240,000 people on the left bank of the Vistula.

How did these people live? They lived in ruined houses without windows, water, light and often without roofs, doors or stoves. They repaired their rooms as best they could. Warsaw was not only coming back to life then but as in the whole of the past four years, it showed its will to live, its vitality and creative energy which had never before been showed to such a degree in all its four-century history. Warsaw, which the people of the West thought a lost city, has today 615,000 inhabitants.

The current year is a turning point in the city's development. The mass resettlement and repatriation after the Hitler occupation and the upheaval of war was on the whole completed last year. There is no longer any possibility of finding space to live even in those houses which are still partly damaged. New building, planned capital investments and planned extension of industry, trade, transport and the city are becoming the main factors in Warsaw's further development and the growth of its population. During the next six years, the population of Warsaw, within its present boundaries will go up to approximately 800,000 while the population of Greater Warsaw will reach nearly a million.

The transition from spontaneous work lacking any definite scheme for the systematic growth of the Warsaw population to the planned regulation of this question is the prime task of the Six-Year Plan of building Warsaw which is due to start next year. We were left with the debris of a city which had never been built along planned lines, with over-crowded, neglected workers' quarters in contrast with the districts of the well-to-do. This was the city where the working class was deprived even of the social right to space, light and greenness. The working people brought about a juster distribution of the remaining housing-space which at the beginning of 1945 was merely 16 per cent of pre-war space. For example, the proportion of people in one-roomed apartments fell from 3.8 in 1939 to 3.2 in 1947, and in two-roomed apartments from 2.2 to 2.

Thanks to speeded up rates of house-building, there will be big changes in this year and in the course of the Six-Year Plan. Before the war the total housing-space in Warsaw was 103 million cubic metres. After the destruction of Warsaw it was 26 million. But by the end of 1949 it will be brought up to 44 million, that is, 43 per cent of the pre-war level. The 18 million cubic metres of restored living space is a clear proof of the successful efforts of the State and the people.

This year, 1949, is the opening stage in the reconstruction period in Warsaw. The new Warsaw cannot be a copy of the old. The new Warsaw must become the capital of a socialist state. The struggle for its new feature should be waged conscientiously and strenuously. Through the development of its industry the new Warsaw must become an important industrial centre, a city of working people. Warsaw was a big industrial centre before the war. Its light and heavy industry employed 10.5 per cent of the total number of Polish workers, although its population accounted for only 4 per cent of the

whole country.

The working class of Warsaw was remarkable not only for its high level of skill in production, but also for its high political consciousness and revolutionary determination. The Polish working class movement and the first Marxist organisations originated among the Warsaw proletariat. Here Ludwig Warynski, the founder of the first Polish revolutionary party, "Proletariat," worked, Warsaw gave outstanding working class leaders. The most important section of the working class matured in Warsaw factories, gaining in strength and acquiring revolutionary experience. It became the backbone of the national-liberation struggle against the Hitler invaders.

When they destroyed the plants and factories of Warsaw, the Hitlerites systematically wiped out the working class of our capital by depriving them of the possibility to earn, by killing and exterminating them and by dooming a considerable section of them to disintegration and to being declassed. The task of the people's power is to do everything to enable the working class to play its leading role in the capital.

The main points of the Six-Year Plan envisage transforming Warsaw into an industrial centre with a large working class. By the end of the Plan there will be 200.000 office and factory workers, comprising 40 per cent of the capital's working people. Warsaw will become an important centre of the metallurgical, electro-technical and consumer goods industries. An automobile plant, three iron and steel work, and factories for radio equipment, electrical appliances, clothing and other goods will be built. The pharmaceutical, optical, steel, tractor and many other industries will be restored, reconstructed and extended.

A large number of women will be drawn into expanding industrial construction. With the simultaneous construction of

nurseries, laundries and canteens, this will contribute to a considerable improvement in the standard of living of Warsaw's working people. Construction work will be started and completed on the first stage of an electric power station and the first central heating station and work completed on the gas plant. The new construction will also promote the development of municipal economy.

The Party organisation must pay particular attention to the important task of housing construction. Along with the development of industry and the increase in population, it is planned to build 120,000 rooms covering 12 million cubic metres of space. Housing construction will be concentrated on workers' flats and will take into account the need for industrial construction.

Workers' flats will be built in the districts formerly accessible only to the well-to-do sections of Warsaw's population (the central part of the city and in districts along the "East-West" road). The workers' districts will be laid out along modern lines with department stores, schools, kindergartens, and so on.

The Six-Year Plan aims to eliminate the disproportion in the housing conditions of the working people, fully meet the demands connected with the growth of the working population as a result of expanding industrial construction and lay the foundation in the modern workers' districts for reorganising life on socialist principles.

More than 25 per cent of all capital investments on the restoration of Warsaw have been allocated for housing, for building public and cultural buildings, city transport, etc. This is only three per cent less than the amount invested in industrial construction.

The Plan gives particular attention to the construction of cultural and educational institutions. Sixty-six elementary

schools, 22 secondary schools, 50 trade schools, 130 kindergartens, and so on, will be built. Five hundred thousand cubic metres of new buildings will be added to Warsaw's universities which will also get 330,000 cubic metres of new housing space for 6,000 students.

Dispensaries, hospitals and drug-stores will be built. By 1955 Warsaw's hospitals will have 10,000 beds, that is, double the pre-war figure. Sanitary conditions will show a marked improvement.

The same holds true for city transport which is still very inconvenient for the people. Tramway lines will be extended another 50 kilometres, and the number of trams, buses and trolley-buses increased. The new "East-West" road has already been built. A new bridge will span the Vistula. Construction work will be started on Warsaw's underground railway and on a river port-the principal construction on the Vistula-Bug waterway. Also a palace of culture and a national library will be built, as well as cinemas and film studios. The Opera House and Philharmonic Concert Hall will be restored. The area covered by parks will be 15 times bigger than the Lazenki, Warsaw's biggest park.

We shall not be able to carry out these task, however, without first introducing fundamental changes in construction. These changes must be introduced in the current year by revising all building processes in such a way that we are able to build quicker, better and cheaper. This means in the first place increasing productivity of labour by means of both individual and collective socialist emulation on a wide scale, by better organisation of labour, the mechanisation of difficult labour processes, by using standard prefabricated building materials, and so on. A number of changes still have to be introduced both in the sphere of construction and in the sphere of architecture which still displays remnants of bourgeois

cosmopolitanism by designing box-like houses which have no vestige of individuality.

Today, more than ever before, account should be taken of the finest traditions of our national architecture, adapting it to the new conditions and possibilities and giving it a socialist content. Cities are one of the most memorable and vivid expressions of man's activities. By their duration they influence the tenor of life of future generations, constituting an important part of a nation's culture.

We must see to it that the fulfilment of our plans correspondingly reflect the class struggle, that every job of construction serves the interests of the working people to a greater and better extent, that the millions of cubic metres of new building satisfies the growing housing needs of the workers, that the new, streets and squares, the new public buildings embody the content and grandeur of the new order, of the socialist fatherland.

The new Warsaw, the capital of a socialist state, must be given a new and beautiful appearance, personifying the epoch of true humanism—the epoch of the rights of the working man. The plan for the reconstruction of Warsaw is a plan envisaging the construction of the capital of a socialist state, a capital which by spreading its influence over the whole country will act as a stimulant for the creative labour of socialist construction in the most outlying and backward districts of the country.

The restoration and reconstruction of Warsaw and other cities and villages of Poland are one of our contributions to the cause of peace, to the development and flowering of our national culture, our contribution to promoting the culture of people.

We are not alone in this creative labour, which is one of the sectors of struggle for peace. With us is the great Soviet Union

and the People's Democracies which are sparing no efforts in the work of peaceful construction and are successfully combating all attempts to instigate a new war. The forces of the camp of democracy and peace, the invincible camp of the builders of Socialism are growing daily in this titanic creative labour.

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STRIKE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA. R. Dion, Chairman, Communist Party of Australia

The Australian coal miners began a general strike on June 27. In face of the approaching economic crisis, the miners are taking the offensive against the coal barons in order to raise wages, secure long service leave, reduce hours of work and force nationalisation of the mines.

Australia's economic position is complicated by war preparations. The Chifley Labour Government is strongly supporting moves for a Pacific Pact, to complement the Atlantic Pact and to be directed against the national liberation movements (particularly against Liberated China) and against the Soviet Union.

The preparations for war and the approaching crisis have considerable bearing on the present attacks on the Australian working-class movement.

To meet them, the bourgeoisie and the Labour Government have for some time been demanding increased production and the introduction of speed-up measures. Prices have been greatly inflated and the real wages of the working class seriously reduced. Since 1939, prices have risen by about 100 per cent and wages by about 50 per cent.

The Labour Government, the employers and the Arbitration Courts took the stand that there should be no further wage increases or concessions made to the working class, especially not under pressure of strikes.

In reply to the Government, the Mining Unions have launched the first big strike of the Australian workers to force wages up and to improve conditions.

This struggle is vital to the whole Australian trade union

movement. If the miners are defeated, then the way will be opened for the wholesale slashing of the wages of all other sections of the Australian workers. If the miners win, the victory will strengthen the working-class movement and place it in a powerful position to meet any attempts by the employers to solve their economic problems at the expense of the workers.

In Australia the coal industry is dominated by four powerful monopolies, and the mines are in a state of serious disorganisation. Therefore, nationalisation is one of the most important slogans raised in the present strike. The Labour Government rejected the demand for nationalisation, as well as the demands for improved wages and conditions, and insisted on the miners producing more coal.

Now the Government has been completely exposed by the strike as the agents of the coal barons and monopolists.

One of the first measures taken against the strikers by Prime Minister Chifley and the Attorney-General, Dr. H. V. Evatt, was to rush through Parliament the most vicious strike-breaking legislation in Australian history. This legislation freezes the funds of the trade unions and makes it a crime to contribute money to provide strike relief for the miners, their wives and children. It is an attempt to starve the strikers into submission.

Mining Unions submitted their demands to the Government and coal-owners more than two months before the strike began. When their demands were rejected, the miners at mass meetings voted 15 to 1 in favour of the strike, despite appeals from the Labour Party for them to vote against it, and the utmost provocation from the press against the miners' leaders.

Under the strike-breaking legislation of Prime Minister Chifley and Dr. Evatt, many of the miners' leaders have

already been jailed. together with left-wing leaders from other unions and leaders of the Communist Party.

The workers, however, still refuse to regard those jailed as “criminals”, as Chifley called them. Resentment at the strike-breaking measures of the Labour Party is widespread. Mass meetings of workers in all parts of Australia are protesting against the Government’s measures. Labour Party members have resigned to join the Communist Party. The capitalist press admits that the jailing of the trade union and Communist leaders, instead of terrorising the miners and weakening their strike, has only increased their bitterness and their determination to see the strike through to victory, in spite of the suffering they and their families may be forced to go through. The miners have now added to their demands that those jailed must be released before any resumption of work takes place in the coalfields.

The strike assumes vast political proportions. All industry and transport is at a standstill, and over 700,000 workers are out of work.

The workers in general are realising that what is involved in this struggle is not merely the economic demand of the miners but the whole future of the trade union movement, including the right to organise, the right to strike and to engage in political activities.

The most far-reaching legislation is now being prepared by the Labour Government to give control of trade union ballots into the hands of the capitalist State and to make strikes illegal.

The Government has accompanied its attack on the miners by an equally fierce attack on the dockers who are among Australia’s most militant workers. The Secretary of the Waterside Workers’ Federation and his assistant were each sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for contempt of court. The Federation was also fined £1,600 sterling. The charges

were brought against the Federation on the allegations that they had drawn from the bank £4,800 sterling to help the striking miners, in spite of the Government's fund freezing decree. The right and liberties of the Australian people are being assailed as never before by the Labour Government, the willing tool of monopoly capital.

These attacks on the liberties of the masses, combined with the drive for war and the preparations to impose the burdens of the economic crisis on the workers, have caused widespread disillusionment with the Labour Party among the workers.

Instead of isolating the coal-mining Unions, the strike-breaking measures of the Labour Government have only served to unite the workers, generally, behind the miners and to increase the possibilities of victory.

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PROTESTS AGAINST THE “TRIAL OF THE TWELVE” IN U.S.

In recent weeks the protest movement against the trial of the twelve Communist leaders has grown considerably in the United States.

Important delegations of Negroes, trade unionists and representatives of various organisations have attended the trial to observe it and demand that it should immediately be ended. Among these delegations was one consisting of five national trade union leaders elected at an emergency conference of 120 local trade union organisations. They told Judge Medina that their memberships were profoundly disturbed by the conduct of the trial, as well as by the fact that it is being held at all.

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FAILURE OF TITO'S COLONISATION PLAN FOR ALBANIA. Enver Hodja, General Secretary, Workers' Party of Albania

A Two-Year State Plan (1949-1950) to develop the national economy has been adopted in the People's Republic of Albania. The Plan marks a further step forward in developing and strengthening the foundation of Socialism in the country.

The Plan allows for the biggest capital investments to be made mainly in the four leading branches of economy: basic industry; mining and oil drilling; agriculture; transport. Capital investments in these four section, account for 86.78 per cent of the total investments planned; 13.22 per cent of the capital investments are allocated for the remaining branches of the national economy, including local building, public health, the people's education, and so on.

The success of the Plan of the Albanian People's Republic is due to the assistance Albania is receiving from the Soviet Union and the fraternal people's republics. The Soviet Union has given Albania credits for equipment for her young industry. For example, it is supplying machinery and high voltage cables for a hydro-electric power station; machinery and piping for the oil industry, the copper and chromium mines; tractors and combines; engines and machinery for industry, transport and building; equipment for a textile mill in Tirana, for two wood-working factories, and much other equipment. In 1951-1952 it will supply equipment for an oil refinery with a yearly productive capacity of 150,000 tons, for an electric power station and a medium wave radio station of 60 kilowatts. The Soviet Union will also carry out scientific research work in a

number of industries and will provide technicians to advise on installations of equipment.

The fraternal people's republics are also giving Albania credits for industrial material and transport equipment. Poland is sending two ships, Diesel engines, industrial coke, sugar and textiles; Czechoslovakia is sending heavy trucks, fire fighting equipment, all kinds of apparatus and instruments, machinery, school equipment, agricultural machines, glass and china. Hungary is sending telegraph and telephone equipment, aluminium utensils, shoe-leather and other consumer goods; Rumania is sending petrol, cement, roofing materials, and paper, fishing boats, nails, wheat, maize and oats; Bulgaria is sending steel wire, veneers, horses, pigs and pedigree cows. In exchange Albania is exporting the small amount of industrial and agricultural products and material the country has.

Without the large-scale and disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union, the great friend of the Albanian people, without the mutual assistance and friendship of the fraternal people's republics. Albania would not only be very backward in its economic and political development but its freedom won in the struggle against the fascist invaders at the cost of bloodshed and sacrifice would be in danger.

The truth is that the bourgeois-nationalist Tito clique has done everything to turn Albania into its colony. The assistance of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies has enabled tiny Albania to withstand the machinations of the imperialist agents.

The Two-Year Plan became possible only after the Tito clique's hostile activities against Albania had been exposed and counteracted. The Albanian People's Republic had to wage a sharp struggle against gross interference in its home affairs by the Yugoslav Government and its leader, the traitor Tito.

For some years the Tito-ites have been employing all ways

and means of colonising Albania. Tito tried to follow Mussolini's policy toward Albania in 1939.

The Belgrade nationalists acted the same way, trying to bring to life the Greater Serbia dream of the Serbian bourgeoisie and the Serbian kings. According to Tito, Albania should have been annexed to Yugoslavia. Taking advantage of the friendly relations established between the Albanian and Yugoslav peoples during their joint struggle against the invaders, the Tito gang systematically began to seek Albania's liquidation as an independent and sovereign state. Tito's tactics were indeed diabolic, for the imperialist agent hid behind a Communist mask, the mask of the friend of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp.

The Tito clique started its attempt to colonise Albania by granting it a disadvantageous loan. Albania was to work for Yugoslavia and under guidance from Belgrade. Through economic pressure the Tito-ites forced Albania to abolish tariffs and tried to gain control of her mines. During the last period of his sojourn in Albania a Tito agent, Slavo Zlatic, went as far as to suggest that relations between Yugoslavia and Albania should be established on similar lines to those between the Benelux countries.

At one time Albania believed that the Tito's puppy Moshe Pijade had defended her sovereignty during secret negotiations with Tsaldaris, when he refused to accept the Greek premier's suggestion to partition Albania. But now it has become clear what Tito gang really hoped for. Tito and Moshe Pijade did not accept Tsaldaris' proposal to partition Albania because they were sure that the country was already in their pocket. After this, the Tito-ites, tried to bring their forces into Albania, to provoke an international incident and then occupy Albania under the pretext of defending it, putting their agents led by Kochi Xoxe in power. In this way they hoped to realise their

dream of creating a “Greater Yugoslavia” stretching to the Aegean—a powerful bulwark of reaction in the Balkans, a fascist bridgehead directed against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. American imperialism found a suitable pawn in the person of Tito, the newly-hatched fascist dictator, a pretender to the role of Mussolini in South-East Europe.

Knowing very well that the Albanian Government would refuse to cooperate with them, the Tito clique provocatively raised the question of draining the Skodra lake. The main aim of the Tito clique in this provocation was the struggle for Montenegro. The heroic Montenegrin people who courageously fought for freedom, for real democracy, fraternity with the Soviet peoples and close friendship with the Albanian people are now under the yoke of the Tito gang which has stifled all the age-old aspirations of the peoples of Montenegro and Yugoslavia,

This oppression is unbearable for the Montenegrin people who can not tolerate the Tito clique slandering the Soviet people who brought them freedom. The people of Montenegro hate Tito and they are fighting against him. The Tito-ites are taking measures to suppress the resistance of this small, heroic people. Using the poisonous weapon of chauvinism and nationalism they try to set the people of Montenegro against the Albanians who, they pretend, are holding up work to drain the lake.

The Tito clique make use of the programme of draining the Skodra lake first to divert the attention of the Montenegrin people from their main task of liberating themselves from the enslavers and, second, to make the Skodra lake a concentration camp of forced labour for young Montenegrins. The people of Montenegro are aware of this nefarious game and refuse to be taken in by the tricks of the Tito-ites.

The Tito gang is using the foulest methods against the

Albanians in the Yugoslav districts of Kosova, Metoikia and Macedonia. The Albanians in Kosova enjoy no freedom. Formally, some Albanian schools exist. But honest and conscientious Albanians have been removed from the organs of power. The agrarian reform has been carried out formally, but now land, live-stock and agricultural products are being seized from the peasants. The nationalist Tito clique is aiming at eradicating the Albanians in Kosova. It is planning to call-up seven groups of Albanians by which all the men of Kosova will be transferred from their homeland to camps, in the Banat and Slovenia. This crime against the Albanians in Kosova is a new crime against mankind.

The Belgrade gangsters have been defending the hangmen of Kosova and the Intelligence Service agents such as Gani Bekeriezu. They support such Albanian agents as Zen Elesi, Dan Kaleshi and others to use against the new Albania and also to suppress and eliminate the Albanians in Kosova.

The nationalist Tito clique is whipping up the old discord and chauvinism among the Serbs, Albanians and Montenegrins in Kosova. Courageous Montenegrin patriots who protect the Albanian population of Kosova against the Tito clique are thrown into prison and tortured to death. The Tito-ites are trying very hard to prevent fraternal relations between the Albanians and the Yugoslavs. This fraternity is necessary because only through genuine fraternity between the Yugoslav peoples and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is it possible to safeguard the people of Yugoslavia against the catastrophe toward which Tito and his gang are leading them; only in this way will the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Albanian minority in Kosova, Metoikia and Macedonia win their freedom and their legitimate rights.

The Tito-ites are waging a fierce campaign of slander against Albania. Following the tactics of Tsaldaris they

provoke armed incidents on the North border and make air attacks, violating Albania's sovereignty. They stand in the way of Albanian citizens passing through Yugoslavia, refusing them visas on utterly false pretexts. But little, heroic Albania is not afraid of threats or blackmail. The people of Albania and the Albanian People's Republic are gaining in strength every day, tempering themselves in the struggle. They firmly and resolutely stand in the socialist camp.

Albania's economic policy has already started to yield results. The working people of town and countryside have correctly understood and accepted the Government's new economic decrees. After defeating the Tito agency in the country and getting rid of the bourgeois-nationalist pressure of the Tito clique, the Albanian People's Republic is successfully mobilising the people to solve the vital economic and political tasks.

Albania possesses rich natural resources which should be fully exploited. In view of this, the Two-Year Plan envisages the maximum capital investments for industry and mining. However, some short-sighted people do not see the glorious future of our country. They consider it would be preferable if ins lead of developing industry, which is of major significance, the country were to import consumer goods—in other words, if it were to live only on imports. Failure to build our own industry to exploit the country's natural resources, an industry capable of satisfying the people's needs at low prices, but instead to live only on imports would mean that the country would go bankrupt. The people prefer to increase the output of oil, chromium, copper, nickel and bauxite which are plentiful in the country. The Two-Year Plan aims to exploit these resources and place them at the service of the people.

With its disinterested assistance the Soviet Union facilitates the development of the national industry of small

countries and peoples, and the strengthening of economic independence and national sovereignty of the countries that have taken the path of democracy and Socialism. A diametrically opposite path is the line of American imperialism in relation to Marshallised Europe. The Tito-ites, are following this path, imitating their imperialist masters in their attitude to small nations.

The broad masses of the working people of Albania have enthusiastically welcomed the Two-Year Plan, for it expresses their desires. Under the guidance of the Party and the Government the people of Albania, rallied around the democratic front, will mobilise all their forces to carry out this plan which is of vital significance for the country.

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UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Laurent Casanova, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of France.

The National Conference of the French Communist Party in April declared, in its final resolution:

“It is not true that war is inevitable; the catastrophe can be averted and our country saved from the sufferings and horrors of a terrible war. Everything depends upon our struggle; on the ability of Communists to draw the broadest masses of the people into the sacred struggle for peace.”

The last Plenum of the Central Committee analysed the results of work in this sphere. After noting that since the Party's National Conference and the World Peace Congress, the struggle for peace had developed and strengthened, the Central Committee, however pointed out that the results did not correspond to the existing possibilities.

What is it then that, in the opinion of the Central Committee, is hindering the full utilisation of all our forces? It is that we have not yet put an end to manifestations of sectarian narrow-mindedness which injure the Party's relations with the masses.

The problem of working class unity is becoming the essential problem. Its solution does not depend on formal declarations nor on a few polite phrases addressed in passing to Socialists or religious people. Some comrades think they can get out of the difficulty like this. The solution of this problem will depend more than anything else, on our own constant efforts to clarify among ourselves and to master conscientiously the Party's policy and the reasons for it. It will also depend on our ability to organise practical activity.

The majority of the Socialist working people condemn the

policy which has been imposed on their Party by the leaders of the Leon Blum school, a school of tricksters serving the enemies of the working class.

What is the attitude of Socialist working people to the fact that Guy Mollet followed his hypocritical speech against the war in Indo-China by giving his vote for war credits? What is their attitude to Ramadier's declaration that events in Madagascar (where the Government brutally suppressed the struggle of the Malgaches for their legitimate rights guaranteed in the Constitution) "should serve as an example"? The democratic and socialist aspirations still alive in the hearts of Socialist workers, prevent them from approving such a policy. All the partial elections of recent months give the Socialist leaders bitter evidence of this. But these leaders insist on continuing their line. Even more, they are intensifying their fierce attacks on the Communists. In Parliament there is always some Mazuez ready to demand, with the support of the whole Socialist group, that Maurice Thorez should be deprived of his Parliamentary immunity.

Leon-Blum makes treachery a principle. Recently he wrote: "A party's political line should not remain unalterable through reasons of honour, rigidity of doctrine or immediate electoral interests."

In his opinion, nothing should count more than bourgeois class interests which, in this particular instance, he called "the vital and inevitable interests of society".

In this way the Socialist Party leaders are sowing confusion and uncertainty among the Party rank and file thus hoping to curb the movement for unity.

Today the great significance of Maurice Thorez' words that "we must be sufficiently inspired by the spirit of unity ourselves in order to win over others to unity" has become clearer than ever.

For example, it is clear that we have not been able to find really convincing arguments to give those who are alarmed at the danger of war but who are continually held back by the lies of our enemies from lining up shoulder to shoulder with us for action. We still do not always know “how to use the arguments which exist for unity and to prove our loyalty. For example, we should make clear the importance of the statement by Madame Cotton, who has won the love of millions of women. When with unprecedented rudeness, the State Department refused to give visas to Madame Cotton, Abbé Boulier and Paul Eluard, Madame Cotton told journalists at a press conference: “This is most regrettable from the human point of view. For political reasons the State Department could not prevent the Soviet delegates from taking part in the New York Conference. But they tried to stifle the voice of those who are known to be independent from all points of view but whose own free judgment, as is also known, often brings them to the same conclusions as those of the Communists, for these conclusions seem to them to be the best founded and the most humane.”

These words can serve as an argument in the discussion some people want to start with us on the question of our concept of personal freedom. We have the right to prefer the freedom of Madame Cotton to the “freedom” of the journalists, none of whom published her statement. We have the right to prefer the freedom of Madame Cotton to that of Georges Altman, editor of “Franc-tireur” who repeats the arguments of Churchill while keeping silent about their source.

We must also reply to those who say: we are not anti-Communists but we refuse to be crypto-Communists.

There is no crypto-Communism, for the Communists do not need it: It would be contrary to their principles. This word was invented by the enemies of Communism to serve their own ends.

That is why we sincerely wish that those who question us would not use the words utilised by the enemies of peace, particularly, the word crypto-Communism. We also have the right to demand that those to whom we address ourselves today, should think over our arguments. It is not enough not to be an anti-Communist today. One must have the courage to stand alongside the Communists when it is necessary to achieve one's object.

The Communists must explain their stand on yet another question, namely, that the basis of our Party's entire peace policy continues to be as insistently stressed by the Central Committee, the need to unite the struggle for national independence with the struggle in defence of peace.

We should not forget that one of the characteristic features of imperialism is its striving for national and racial oppression; that every kind of colonial exploitation of the so-called backward peoples and weakened nations is always the aim of all imperialists; that it is precisely this that constitutes the aim of their struggle for world domination.

It is clear that Truman's America cherishes such crazy dreams while counting its strategic bases, scattered all over the world, its atom bomb depots and its jet aircraft. And when politicians cherish such dreams they always find "ideologists" to turn them into "theories", and in the threatened countries they find disciples of non-violence to suggest that imperialist order can be established harmoniously, without war.

This is the origin of the "theories" of Messrs. Paul Reynaud and Leon Blum about the abandonment of "national sovereignty", and of the theory of "world government" which Garry Davis for some dubious reason propagates in relation to France. Contrary to all logic, Garry Davis stubbornly refuses to apply his theory to America itself.

But unfortunately for these ideologists and disciples, there

are peoples who desire freedom and peace.

The growing national-liberation movement of the oppressed peoples, particularly in Asia, the determination of the peoples to defend the threatened loss of their national freedom, as for example in Marshallised Europe, constitute powerful factors for an immediate struggle for peace.

Since peace can be preserved only as a result of direct intervention on the part of the peoples, it is possible to imagine international relations based on the principle of equality of nations and consequently, based on a spirit of genuine international cooperation. This was the aim proclaimed by the Allies in the war against Nazism.

Without clearly recognising and securing the equality of nations, cooperation between the peoples cannot be a really living thing. Relations between states would degenerate into anarchistic violence maintained, to a greater or a lesser degree, by the force of one of the countries participating in the arbitrarily established system. An example of this can be provided by the European Union—the creature born of the Marshall Plan. Quite recently the whole French press wrote that “European cooperation” and the Marshall Plan were passing through difficulties because of Anglo-American contradictions.

The peoples contrast this picture of disorder and impotence with the relations existing within the international camp of peace—between the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. In the agreement of economic mutual assistance signed by these countries, the principle of equality is guaranteed by the right of veto enjoyed by each of them, that is, by the obligation accepted by all of them not to propose anything which is not in the interests of one of their number.

Thus, recognition of the equality of nations becomes one of the main principles of international cooperation. It is

imperative that all genuine friends of peace, even if they are not Communists, should openly recognise the facts which their own experience goes to prove. This is in their own interests and in the interests of all genuine friends of peace. A practical fight for peace, shoulder to shoulder with all supporters of peace, is proof of a sincere love for peace.

Participation in the work of the Peace Congress has given French Communists the opportunity to verify the correctness of the line of the Party which recommends that Communists should work together with other supporters of peace loyally and with confidence, without in the least ceding their principles.

By pursuing such a policy the Communists will contribute to strengthening the positions of the supporters of peace, will consolidate the superiority of the forces of the anti-imperialist front and will once again force the warmongers to retreat.

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FORMATION OF CHINESE-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

A Preparatory Committee of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association was formed recently in Peiping. The Association was initiated by Madame Sun Yat-sen, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo and more than 700 other people representing various democratic parties, groups and people's organisations in China.

The task of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association, says the statement issued by the 698 sponsors of the Association, is to establish and strengthen all cultural, economic and other relations between China and the Soviet Union. The Association will learn from the experience of national construction in the Soviet Union, will learn from the achievements of Soviet science and technique and will consolidate the friendship between the two countries. "The path chosen by the Soviet Union", says the statement, "is the only correct path for mankind".

The Preparatory Committee consists of 81 members, including: Madame Sun Yat-sen, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Tung Pi-wu, Li Chi-sen. Tan Ping-shan, Huang Yen-pel, Tsai Ting-kai, Lt Te-chuang (Madame Fong Yu-hsiang), Shao Li-tse, Chen Chi-chun.

The hall in which the committee was elected by a meeting was decorated with a banner reading: "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples!" On the rostrum were portraits of Lenin, Stalin, Sun Yat-sen and Mao Tse-tung. Before the meeting the march of the People's Liberation Army and the Soviet national anthem were played.

The meeting held to set up the Preparatory Committee was addressed by Chu-Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the People's

Liberation Army, Chou En-lai, Li Chi-shen, Madame Fong Yu-hsiang, Mao Tun, Shao Li-tse and others. All the speakers declared that the Soviet Union treated China as an equal, followed the liberation struggle of the Chinese people with the greatest sympathy and gave them assistance. The friendship between China and the Soviet Union, they said, was an important condition for securing peace throughout the world.

The speakers stressed also that the Chinese-Soviet Association should form branches all over China and become a mass organisation cementing the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples which had developed over the past 30 years.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army talking to workers of North China, delegates to the Trade Union Congress.

PARTISAN STRUGGLE IN SOUTH KOREA

The areas where partisans are operating in South Korea are steadily extending.

Units are active in many regions of the North Kensean province, including Enir, Ulsan, Bongha, Shento.

On July 9, a partisan detachment completely destroyed an enemy regiment, the Shento regional police station and the area council offices. They punished reactionaries and traitors to the country.

Another detachment operating near Enir also killed several policemen and traitors. On July 8, a detachment of some 100 strong seized the area centre of Sanchen. In the South Sholla province partisans destroyed a railway police station in the Tiansen region. On July 11, North Shunshan province partisans raided a police station in the Chenchu region.

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POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

In its political educational work the Communist Party of the Western zones of Germany takes into consideration the important fact that the effects of the 12 years of Hitler domination in the ideological sphere have not yet been eradicated from the minds of the German people and that it is not easy to abolish survivals of this.

To this day in Western Germany the bourgeois parties and the Schumacher men count on the survivals of Nazi ideology in the minds of the masses. In their propaganda against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies they use the old fascist tales and slanders. Anti-Soviet propaganda in Western Germany is the method of preparing the German people ideologically for a third world war. Propaganda against the new eastern frontiers established by the Potsdam Conference and demands, such as the "return of the Sudeten area to Germany" are the means of drawing the German people into a new slaughter. During the period of Gestapo terror unprecedented in history, the Party lost large numbers of its active members, and during the Hitler domination it was hardly in a position to develop new cadres and educate them in the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Thus even the ranks of the Party are affected by the influence of Nazi ideology, by a hunting of class consciousness, by nationalist conceit and the anti-Communist and anti Soviet campaign conducted by our enemies.

The Communist Party of Germany is therefore trying to raise the ideological level of Party members so that they will be able to counter the wave of anti-Bolshevik slander and lead the

German people in the struggle for peace and for a united democratic republic.

The study of “The Short Course of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)” and also of the experience of the liberation struggle of the People’s Democracies against imperialism and for the construction of Socialism are of particular importance in explaining the present situation and Marxist theory in the Party organisations.

The Communist Party of Germany is also faced with the task of critically analysing the history of the German working-class movement and furnishing the prerequisites for working-class unity, following the ideological defeat of the Schumacher men.

At the first stage of Party education in Western Germany are the “**socialist education evenings**” which are held once a month in all Party organisations. The programmes of these courses are based on the text books issued by the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany. The next stage are the one and two week schools organised by the Party boards in the leander, districts and big towns.

The monetary reform introduced by the Anglo-American authorities in June 1948 in order to split Germany greatly hindered the organisation of these schools. However such schools are being organised and in some places are **replaced** by courses held on Saturday evenings and Sundays. In certain big towns **one-month evening courses** are being opened in place of the one week schools.

In addition to this the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany has **three central boarding schools** with special **short-term** (two and four-week studies) and **basic courses** where the term of study was recently extended from eight to twelve weeks. The curriculum of this 12-week basic course covers the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the history

of the CPSU(B) and the People's Democracies and the history of the German working-class movement.

Theoretical studies are combined with the practical task of our Party in Western Germany. This 12-week course is attended by the Party Active who have already been tested in practical work.

The economic situation in Western Germany and growing unemployment have added to the difficulties of the Central Party Schools when selecting students. But we are overcoming these difficulties.

As a result of its educational work the Communist Party has trained a youth Active and raised the political level of the old Party cadres.

MAX SHAEFER

**Chief of Central Board's Education Department,
Communist Party of Germany**

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**WORKING CLASS LEADS CHINESE
PEOPLE. Liu Ning-i, Vice-President, All-
China Federation of Labour, Vice-President,
World Federation of Trade Unions**

It was after the Great October Revolution of the Soviet Union that the Chinese working class and the Chinese people found their path of emancipation and learned how to liberate themselves from the oppression of imperialism and feudalism.

In 1921, the Communist Party of China—vanguard of the Chinese working class—was founded, and since then the labour movement grew up in the big cities, among seamen, railway workers and miners. In 1921, Hongkong seamen staged a strike; in 1923, on February 7, there was a large-scale strike of railway workers. Although the working class of China was rather young it soon combined its economic struggle with the political struggle and courageously carried on a long-term struggle against imperialism and feudalism, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party which led the Great Revolution of 1925-27, the ten-year Soviet movement in China, the eight-year anti-Japanese national liberation war and which is now leading the people's liberation struggle against American imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek.

In 1945, the Soviet Army defeated Japanese fascism, thus enabling the Chinese revolution to develop more rapidly. The People's Liberation Army has already liberated many small and medium-sized cities. Recently it has also liberated a number of big cities. This means that the centre of revolutionary struggle must be transferred from the countryside to the towns. In the course of this transition we have encountered a good many difficulties. However, because the Communist Party of China has followed the revolutionary path

of the Soviet Union from the very beginning, it is able to lead the Chinese working class to overcome all these difficulties.

When taking over the big cities and restoring production destroyed by the enemy, we summarised our experiences from time to time, drawing lessons and overcoming our shortcomings. This provided us with a good basis for our recent work in taking over and restating the largest cities in China.

In August 1948, the Sixth All-China Labour Congress was convened in Harbin. It was once more decided that our goal was to unite the working class of the whole country in order to thoroughly defeat imperialism and feudalism and to build a new China. The Congress clearly decided the concrete policies of the labour movement in both the liberated and the Kuomintang-controlled areas. In the liberated areas, the main task of the trade unions is to educate and organise the workers to increase production in order to support the front. In Kuomintang-controlled cities, the duty of the workers is to coordinate with the people's army so that the cities can be taken over and restored smoothly and quickly.

Before the liberation of a big city, the People's Liberation Army troops were given special training to enable them to understand the correct policy to adopt on entering the city. Sufficient cadres and governmental organs to control public life, industry and commerce were prepared beforehand. Able worker-cadres from various liberated cities and areas were organised into working groups. Extensive investigations concerning the political and economic situation and the various factories in the city to be liberated were made. For instance, 4,500 such cadres were sent to Mukden when we took it over.

This experience was again used in the liberation of Tientsin.

A comprehensive study of the situation in Tientsin was made on the eve of its liberation. For example, before taking over the China Textile Cooperation in Tientsin, which has 26,000 workers, we were already in possession of blue prints of its equipment and ware-houses, diagrams of its production process, lists of its personnel and even their personal histories. We knew clearly the Kuomintang organisations and the system of special agents in the factory; we even had photographs of the main people responsible for these reactionary organisations.

“Factory Protection Teams” were organised in all the factories in Tientsin before its liberation. Furthermore, the underground democratic trade unions sent active workers to secure close contact with the Liberation Army outside the city and to give reports about the situation inside the city. This enabled the Liberation Army to enter the factories successfully and to take them over speedily. For instance, when the Liberation Army came near the First Branch Factory of the China Textile Cooperation in Tientsin, the workers tried to persuade the Kuomintang troops to lay down their arms quickly. When the troops were ready to agree, the workers braved the bullets to crawl two kilometers to the Liberation Army’s front line and report that the Kuomintang troops were willing to surrender. This greatly facilitated the advancement of the Liberation Army and at the same time saved the factory from being destroyed.

There were many such courageous acts during the liberation of Shanghai. The Kuomintang bandits tried to evacuate the Chiang Nan Ship building plant, the biggest in China, from Shanghai to Formosa before they ran away from the city. But the workers, uniting with the engineers and office workers, refused to do so. The Kuomintang bandits at last had to send troops to remove the machinery. The workers buried

the most important machine-parts and only dismantled old machines for the troops. They purposely loaded the ship at random, without proper packing, so that although the ship's capacity was 3,000 tons, it was in fact loaded with less than 1,000 tons of machinery. The Kuomintang bandits also tried to evacuate the workers to Formosa both by force and by promising to give them money. But of the 4,000 workers only 200 were removed to Formosa by force.

After the liberation of a city, a Military Control Committee is immediately established by the People's Liberation Army. The workers actively participate in disarming stray Kuomintang troops and special agents. For instance, after the liberation of Tientsin, 3,000 workers armed themselves to help maintain order on the city. The democratic government ordered all the Kuomintang and special agent organisations and the reactionary trade unions to dissolve at once. Bureaucratic capital was confiscated and put under the ownership of the government. The confiscated bureaucratic capital provides a basis for the development of socialist economy in China. All the Kuomintang reactionary propaganda organisations were liquidated and people's newspapers published. The workers were immediately organised to participate in the taking over of factories and the restoration of production.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the trade unions organised the workers to study the political policies and to understand the role played by workers as the real masters of the new society. The workers were taught how to run the cities and factories, how to unite other democratic sections of the people to restore the national economy. The trade unions opened short-term training classes to educate active workers and gave lectures to all the workers.

When the factories were taken over, workers elected democratically their own delegates to the Factory Organisation

Committees. They worked together with the representatives of the government to check up and take over the property, personnel and documents of the Kuomintang enterprises. Bureaucracy was prevalent among the old Kuomintang enterprises. The higher administrative staffs sometimes carried on sabotage and even played tricks during the taking over period. But under the supervision of the workers, their intrigues were easily uncovered. For example, the workers of the Fu Shun Coal Mine in Manchuria discovered that over 70 tons of crude oil were being secretly taken away from the mine by a Kuomintang employee. They caught him with the oil. Similar cases occurred in other places.

After they had been politically emancipated, the workers showed great initiative and more sense of responsibility. They organised Workers' Representative Committees and participated in the management of the enterprises. Because of the corruption of Kuomintang officials, the machines and materials were very often stolen or destroyed. Therefore most of the factories could not go into production immediately after liberation. The workers were mobilised to repair the machines and to collect machine-parts and materials. Many workers took out from their homes the precious and vital machine-parts they had hidden during the Kuomintang period. In the Pen Hsi Coal Mine in Manchuria, the workers collected and contributed over 247,000 machine-parts and materials, and most of the factories were able to restore production soon after liberation. In Shanghai, while battles were still being fought in the centre of the city, telephone communications with Peiping were already functioning. Over 15,700 kilometres of railway lines have been restored in the liberated area.

Besides democracy and liberty, the livelihood of the workers has also been guaranteed. The democratic government invited workers' delegates to help in deciding the standard and

categories of wages. In Manchuria, the present average wage of the workers is more than twice that of the Kuomintang period. Besides wage increases, labour insurance was started in Manchuria in April. In the Lung Fen Coal Mine in Fu Shun, with 4,200 workers, the average monthly wage of the workers during Kuomintang control was 90 catties of grain. Now the average wage has reached 360 catties of grain. In this mine there is a choir of 40 workers, a drama group of 38, a Chinese opera group of 20, a netball team of 20, a "Yang Ko" (folk dance) group of 180, an illiteracy class of 180, and a youth organisation of 380 young workers. The mine has its own medical depot and baths, a barber and a canteen. The workers, are showing great enthusiasm and production is six times higher than in the Kuomintang period.

After liberation great attention is being paid to the workers' education. There are many workers' schools; including the Workers' Political College in Mukden, the North China Workers' School in Tientsin, the Polytechnic Institute and the Railway School in Harbin, the Mining Institutes in the Pen Hsi and Fu Shun Coal Mines. These schools are attended by 6,000 workers. On the Manchurian railways, 4,431 workers have been promoted to administrative posts and 648 to trade union posts. In the Harbin Railway Plant, over 90 per cent of the administrative personnel were promoted from among the workers.

At the same time the working class is doing much to win over the technical intelligentsia.

When we were taking over the big cities we were learning as we worked. In some cases, we did make mistakes. Sometimes we did not overcome bureaucracy, displayed a lack of attention toward the livelihood of the workers, tried to run a factory by the methods we applied in the villages. or paid too little attention to the initiative and latent strength of the

workers. All these shortcomings were soon overcome under the leadership of the Party led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We continually reviewed our work and practised self-criticism at mass meetings and in Production Control Committees composed of Communists, administrative and trade union cadres.

Up to the present we have still many difficulties, such as lack of cadres and experience. In some factories, the supply of raw materials and production is not well coordinated. In order to overcome these difficulties, we must learn further from the experiences of the Soviet Union. Facts prove that wherever Soviet experience is mastered, there is invariably successful development. For instance, we have introduced Soviet methods of railway management, and made great progress in our railway transport.

Although there still exist many difficulties, we are able to overcome them with the aid of the Soviet Union, the experience of the People's Democracies and the support of the working class of the world. Under the banner of Comrade Stalin, leader of the international working class, and constantly educated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the workers of China have been mobilised and are marching along the path of constructing a new China with full confidence of their final victory.

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD.
WHAT I SAW IN THE SOVIET UNION.
(Letter from a Polish peasant, member of
the Polish peasant delegation to the U.S.S.R.
which recently visited the Ukraine).**

I have been back home in my village of Stara-Wies for eight days now, but I still cannot convince myself that everything I saw was not a dream. My wife says that I am evidently ill, but it is certainly not that. Wherever I go now—in the fields or the farmyard—I see in my mind's eye agricultural combines and electric tractors. I look at my four hectares of land but the minute I close my eyes I see waving fields of ripe corn. I open my eyes and my heart sinks—everything on my farm is so tiny and miserable. Then I am seized with the desire to work as three men so that we in Poland can also have such crops and such machine as the Soviet Union.

Words fail me to describe even some of what I have seen. When I got home I sat up all night to talk about it, but even then I could not describe everything. When we reached Zabolotiye in the Ukraine the people welcomed us as if we were old friends. To be frank, I did not expect such a warm reception. We had always been told that the Ukrainian people wanted to take their revenge on the Poles. Now I know that this is a lie. When we took land from the landlords we were also told that very soon these fine gentlemen would return from London and then everything would be as before. Nevertheless we did not believe this—and we were not wrong. It hardly looks now as if these gentlemen are coming back from London after all!

When I set out for the Soviet Union I had both good and

bad ideas about the country. Most of all I was interested to see how the peasant collective farmers lived.

Now if anybody tries to tell me that the church is banned in the Soviet Union or that wives are shared in common, I would set the dogs on him. And this is because I saw everything with my own eyes. I saw the ikons in peasant houses and restored churches in the villages. I asked one peasant about religion in his country and he said that in the Soviet Union the State and religion were two different things. I think this is justified. The church should not interfere in state affairs.

I saw agricultural combines—and what combines! We climbed on to a combine when it was operating and saw how each gear-wheel worked. It harvested 15 hectares a day with only 4 people working on it. After this I was not astonished to hear that the 800 people on this collective farm cultivated 3,855 hectares of land, for there machines work for the people.

Most of all, I was interested in the question of work-day units and how much the collective farmers get for their work. They must work at least 120 work-day units a year on the farm. But even the weakest person can do this. There are some collective farmers who complete 850 to 900 work-day units a year. We were surprised to hear this but it sounded less surprising to us when we saw a woman tractor driver who ploughed 1,500 hectares of land between the spring and autumn. We asked this young woman driver how much she had earned and what she had bought for herself. She said that for her work-day units, she earned 42 centners of grain and 6,000 rubles. With this she had bought a cow, clothes and repaired her house damaged by the Germans.

It was surprising to us that the people on the collective farms regard their labour as the matter of honour and even like it. Everyone in a collective farm wants to work better than his comrade, everyone wants to be a hero of labour. One of our

journalists explained to us that this was the socialist attitude to labour. And I thought to myself that in our country we would also see the time when our people would think differently than they had done under capitalism. When we have set up producer cooperatives and have a socialist economy in the countryside, the people will approach labour in a different way.

I had a personal talk with a peasant collective farmer who was a member of the Supreme Council. I liked this. It is good that peasants are honoured in this way. Today in Poland we also have workers who are directors of factories, and our Government is the government of workers and peasants. But in my opinion we have still much work to do to make everything in our country as fine as it is in the Soviet Union. But I am sure that in the not so distant future our Stara-Wies—old Village—will be called Nowa-Wies—the New Village.

Jozef Niewczas
Stara-Wies,
Minsk-Mazowieck region, Warsaw province.

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WORK OF THE LEADERS OF NATIONALISED ENTERPRISES

Since the nationalisation of industrial enterprises in the People's Republic of Rumania in June 1948, I have been director of the "New Times" iron and steel works. I have already worked in the plant for the past 25 years. I take a great interest in the experience of the industrial directors in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies who have been promoted from among the workers. as they are in our country. In my letter I want to describe a few things about the experience of our plant and at the same time to put a number of questions to my other director comrades in the hope that they will answer them.

Before August 23, 1944, our plant had been owned by a joint stock company. Sixty per cent of the shares belonged to Rumanian capitalists and 40 per cent to Belgian capitalists. The workers were severely exploited. They worked under difficult conditions, in old, unheated premises with wooden roofs which often let in the rain. In spite of arrests and terror the workers, organised in their united (revolutionary) trade unions staged strikes. During one of them our comrade Petre Ionescu was killed. The strike was defeated because of the treachery of the Right Social Democrats who supported the Maniu Government.

Workers' conditions were particularly difficult during the anti-Soviet war. Because of the appalling conditions in the plant at that time, 11 workers died in the boiler shop alone. However, despite the repression of the Antonescu regime, we took every opportunity of sabotaging the output of shells produced by the plant. Comrade Constantin Dumitru even broke his machine.

On August 23, 1944, we were liberated by the Soviet Army. The working class led by the Communist Party began a difficult struggle to establish and strengthen democracy, to liquidate the capitalists and landlords. The Party explained to us that now we had to take a new attitude to our work, because we had to help to finish Hitler and to heal the scars of war. But while we were fighting to push up production, the capitalist employers were sabotaging the work in every way. They did not supply raw materials and the necessary instruments. They refused to use Soviet raw materials (for example, coal) under the pretext that it was no good, and allowed machinery to go out of commission. The workers became more vigilant, and we were able to expose an engineer who was sabotaging the work.

We passed through a difficult time, including the period of drought. But we were going forward winning one position after another in the class struggle.

The nationalisation of industry was a big victory for the working people of Rumania. Workers took over the leadership of the plants. The Party has shown great confidence in me by promoting me director of the plant. The capitalist owners left the plant in a disgraceful state. The equipment was almost completely destroyed, the factory yard looked like a scrap heap. Supported by the Party and trade union organisations, the administration set about making radical changes. Up to January 1, 1949, we had been working to carry out outstanding orders and preparing at the same time to start planned production. The 1949 One-Year State Plan faced us with the difficult task of learning to produce new types of engines and pumps. This is not easy for us because at the same time as we work to carry out our pledge to surpass the production plan, we have also to rehabilitate and rebuild our plant.

Thanks to cooperation with the Party and trade union

organisation, we were able to overfulfil production targets for the first quarter of the year by 15 per cent and for the second quarter by 8 per cent. Now the factory has a large, up-to-date machine-shop. The majority of the new equipment and materials—machines, rolled metal, ballbearings, cast iron, industrial coke etc.—have been supplied by the Soviet Union. Central heating, drains and a new piped water supply are being laid in the factory. Safely measures and sanitary conditions are being improved.

Socialist emulation is developing on a wide scale. So far 200 individual challenges have been signed. As a result of emulation labour discipline has improved. Absenteeism has dropped to three and four per cent. The workers are enthusiastically taking part in the fight to carry out and surpass the production targets. Proof of this is given by the growing number of suggestions and innovations made by the workers. Because of their innovations, Aurel Niculescu, Rigo Francisc and foreman Bianch Alexandru increased their labour productivity by 200 to 400 per cent. Innovators and rationalisers win premiums.

The knowledge that in working to fulfil the plan we are fighting for the wellbeing of our people, for peace and Socialism, has given us the incentive to turn a neglected plant into a flourishing one.

I would like to ask industrial directors in the Soviet Union and the other People's Democracies how socialist emulation is, organised in their enterprises; how they cooperate with the Party and trade union organisations; how the technicians cooperate with the workers and how they help rationalisers and innovators; what are the measures to improve the living conditions of the workers. Such an exchange of experience will help us to direct our enterprises in the interests of the working people.

Ion Georgescu
Director of the “New Times” plant, Bucharest.

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NEW SUCCESSES OF PLANNED ECONOMY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The first favourable results of the fulfilment of Czechoslovakia's Five-Year Plan can already be recorded.

The six-month plan for 1949 has been fulfilled by 101.9 per cent. Ten out of thirteen industries surpassed their targets and three came close to the 100 per cent mark. The first part of the Five-Year Plan was realised much more smoothly than the Two-Year Plan. Czechoslovakia was able to make this headway despite the difficulties caused during the period by the reorganisation of industry which introduced profound structural changes. This reorganisation is contributing to increasing production.

The successful fulfilment of the six-month plan was achieved thanks to socialist emulation developed in honour of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and to the shock-workers' movement which is gaining momentum after the Congress. The shock-workers' movement is headed by leading men and women workers, among them Comrade Vackova who today operates 60 machines as against 16 in January, the foundry worker Comrade Toncar and the turner Comrade Krejci.

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**PATH OF THE SOCIALIST
REORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURE.
Vasile Luca, Secretary, Central Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party)**

After smashing the resistance of bourgeois-landlord reaction, in alliance with the working peasantry, the proletariat became the only leading class in the People's Democracies. The victory won by the working class under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties cleared the way for the peoples of these countries to great economic, political and social changes. The People's Democracies entered the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, and are today laying the foundations of Socialism.

Having taken the path of the socialist reorganisation of life in their countries, the People's Democracies are making wide use of the historical experience of the Soviet Union where the working people, under the true guidance of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, selflessly defended their native land in battle and erected the majestic edifice of a socialist society.

The building of Socialism in the People's Democracies is made easier by the fact that these countries are not isolated from each other or from the U.S.S.R. This is of great help both in building Socialism and in defence against imperialist intervention.

**Sharpening of the Class Struggle in the
Countryside**

The building of Socialism in the People's Democracies is

developing in conditions of an ever sharpening class struggle in general, and in conditions of class differentiations and acute class struggle in the countryside in particular. The more resolutely the question of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture is placed on the order of the day, the sharper will be the class struggle between the working peasantry and the rural bourgeoisie—the kulaks.

The teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the Soviet Union show that the exploiting classes do not relinquish the struggle after they have been overthrown. On the contrary, as long as they are not destroyed as a class they offer desperate resistance, resorting to the foulest means of struggle (murder, arson, sabotage and espionage on behalf of imperialism) and calling for foreign intervention to crush the new order.

The People's Democracies have seen this for themselves from their own experience. The proletariat of these countries is strengthening the system of people's democracy, and taking measures to enable this new form of proletarian state power to carry out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, especially the task of suppressing the exploiting classes of town and countryside.

In the transition period from capitalism to Socialism each one of our countries has its difficulties and its peculiarities of development. But this does not alter the fact that the construction of Socialism in each country is possible only through the class struggle which sharpens as the offensive against the capitalist elements is intensified.

In the struggle to build Socialism in the People's Democracies, the question of strengthening the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry is a fundamental one affecting the very existence of the new system and the socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

From the history of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. we learn of the struggle which the Bolsheviks, led by Comrade Stalin, waged against the Right and Left opportunists for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the peasant question, upholding the Lenin idea of the possibility of drawing the working peasantry into Socialist construction. The result of this struggle was the brilliant victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. which today has the most advanced, most mechanised and most productive agriculture in the world. And the peasantry, thanks to the collectivisation of agriculture and as the matters of their land, have built up a prosperous and cultured life and secured happiness for themselves and their children.

Rates and Ways of Solving the Question

The nationalisation of the capitalist enterprises in Rumania and the transition to a planned economy as a whole raises sharply the question of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. Without this there can be no proper exchange between town and country. Without this it is impossible to settle the question of grain and other agricultural supplies needed by the town in increasing quantities. Without this there can be no question of supplies of industrial raw materials (hides, wool, industrial crops, etc.), and the establishment of state grain stocks.

If the agrarian sector of the economy lags behind the growing industrial sector, this seriously hinders the development of the whole national economy.

In the present stage of development of the People's Democracies conditions do not yet exist which would enable the countryside to go over to mass collectivisation. This demands a corresponding development of industry, plenty of

tractors and other agricultural machinery as well as trained personnel. Moreover, the transition to collectivisation on a mass scale cannot be accomplished without the voluntary agreement of the working peasantry. And to achieve this it is necessary to convince the mass of the poor and medium peasants that capitalist exploitation, speculation and kulak plunder can be completely eliminated, that a prosperous life can be won and the cultural level improved only through collectivisation, only through Socialism.

Guided by Soviet experience and taking into account their own specific conditions, the People's Democracies initiated and developed a large movement for consumer, marketing and producer cooperatives to increase agricultural production, improve exchange between town and country and raise the living standards of the peasantry, who, thanks to the agrarian reform in these countries, have received the land taken from the landlords.

Apart from the important economic and social role these cooperatives play in conditions of the People's Democracies, they also educate the working peasantry in the spirit of collective and joint work.

The cooperative movement in the Rumanian People's Republic is being reorganised in accordance with the new cooperative law which envisages three types of cooperatives: consumer-marketing, handicrafts and producer cooperatives (collective farms).

We today have 154 mutual aid societies, 324 consumer cooperatives, 5,969 cooperatives supplying products, 12 dairy associations and 273 cooperatives of various other types. In all there are 6,732 cooperatives with 4,920,473 members.

Various forms of cooperation are already being applied successfully to raise agricultural production and the standard of living of the peasantry. In the People's Republic of Rumania,

for instance, the poor and medium peasants are pooling their plots of land. This enables them to introduce crop rotation, to make joint use of tractors and other agricultural machines.

In the autumn of 1948 with the consent of the working peasants we abolished the system of farming scattered strips of land. This measure made it possible to introduce rotation of crops over an area of 538,000 hectares.

Machine-tractor depots have been established in all the People's Democracies. These depots are making it possible to form associations for the joint cultivation of the land and other types of organisation, and are opening the way to a real collective economy. Machine-tractor depots were organised last year. Now these are already 80 depots with 2,289 tractors, 1,839 tractor-drawn ploughs, 1,968 threshing machines and 749 sowing machines. Another 20 machine-tractor depots with 1,500 tractors will start work this year. The tractor plant is being extended and in 1952 will be turning out about 300 tractors a month. Today there are 55,059 peasants united in associations for the joint use of tractors. Also state farms have been formed which represent the socialist type of farm.

There are 692 state farms in Rumania covering an area of 662,193 hectares (of this 379,253 hectares are arable land, 106,166 pasture, 11,319 hectares orchards, 16,867 vineyards and 148,585 hectares of different plots).

However, not all the conditions are at hand for the mass collectivisation of the peasantry and the liquidation of the kulaks as a class. Since the State needs agricultural products for the townspeople, it utilises the grain grown by the kulaks. But the taking over of surplus stocks from the kulaks and speculators at state prices in order to balance prices on manufactured and agricultural goods meets with desperate resistance from the kulaks and can only be done with the support of the poor and medium peasant.

At its Plenum last March, the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party outlined the Party's policy in relation to the peasantry. The essence of this policy is reliance on the poor peasantry, strengthening the alliance with the medium peasantry and an incessant struggle against the kulak. At the present stage the Party is waging a struggle against capitalist exploitation in the countryside by pursuing a policy of restricting the kulak. This policy aims at preventing the kulak increasing his wealth by exploiting the poor and medium peasant and at protecting agricultural workers against exploitation.

Progressive taxes have been introduced to restrict the economic power of the kulaks. The kulaks pay taxes amounting to one-third of their income; these taxes can be increased by 20 to 50 percent at the discretion of the People's Councils. The progressive tax scale is also applied to the State grain deliveries: the richer the kulak farm the greater the amount of crop to be delivered to the State. Defending the interests of the agricultural workers, the State and the trade unions are compelling the kulaks to improve the conditions of the agricultural workers. Thus, we are restricting the exploitation of workers and the enrichment of the kulaks.

The party is curtailing the economic power and political influence of the kulak by pursuing a class policy in the countryside—a policy of defending the interests of the agricultural proletariat, the poor and medium peasants, against the kulaks; by pursuing a class policy of taxation which on the one hand eases the conditions of the poor and medium peasant and, on the other, worsens the conditions of the kulak, by pursuing a class policy in the sphere of grain deliveries and credits, by depriving the kulak of the chance to seize the land of the working peasant.

The practical application of the Party's policy in relation to

the peasantry has helped to further strengthen the alliance of the working class and working peasantry, to consolidate the position of the working class as the sole guiding force in the country.

The working peasantry of the People's Republic of Rumania is ever more resolutely following the path chartered by the Party—the path of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. About 50 collective farms are being organised in the country. They will be the first collective farms where the land will be held in common and where the members of the farms will receive an income in accordance with the work they have done.

The Sole Way to Socialist Reorganisation in the Countryside

Producer, consumer and marketing cooperatives play a decisive role in the socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

In his “article “On Cooperation” Lenin wrote: “Under our system, cooperative enterprises differ from private capitalist enterprises because they are collective enterprises but they do not differ from socialist enterprises **if the land on which they are situated and the means of production belong to the State, i.e., the working class.**” (My emphasis. V. L.).

Only such producer cooperatives (together with state farms) are a socialist type of farming.

The treacherous clique tries to conceal his fact.

Pursuing their adventurous, anti-popular policy, the Yugoslav bourgeois nationalists tell the brazen lie that they are reorganising the countryside along socialist lines. The Information Bureau Resolution on the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia pointed out that the Yugoslav

leaders ignore the fact that individual peasant farming—which is constantly throwing up capitalists and the bourgeoisie—predominates in the Yugoslav countryside; that land has not been nationalised; that much of the land is concentrated in the hands of the kulaks and that class differentiation and class struggle are ignored and even denied. The Tito-ites boast of their “successes” in peasant cooperation and in “building Socialism in the countryside.” But all the time they are safeguarding private property in land. The Tito cooperatives are formed by the rural organisations of the People’s Front which are dominated by kulak elements. Consequently it is not difficult to imagine what is the class essence of these “centres of Socialism in the countryside” In such producer cooperatives the members are paid not on the basis of amount of their work but on the basis of the land, and the value of the machinery and live-stock they bring to the cooperative. These cooperatives help the kulaks to exploit the poor peasants still more. On the one hand they facilitate the growth of capitalist elements in the countryside and on the other, the impoverishment of the rural working people.

The cooperatives organised by the Tito clique resemble, like peas in a pod, the “communes” which the fascist dictator Antonescu tried to organise in our country. Antonescu planned that each “commune” should be joined by the poor peasant, the kulak and the landlord. The “commune” was based on the principle: “From each according to his means, to each according to his property”, which meant that the poor and medium peasants had to work to bring in rents for the kulaks and landlords.

In the People’s Democracies the way forward is being thoroughly prepared which through collective farming, through the socialist reorganisation of agriculture, leads to the complete elimination of the exploiting classes.

The collective farm path is the only right path, said Comrade Stalin in his speech at the First Congress of collective farm shock-workers.

Comrade Stalin stressed that for the working peasants fighting for a better life: “There are only two paths: **either** forward and uphill—to the new collective farm system; **or** back and downhill—to the old kulak-capitalist system.

“There is no third path”.

In solving the historical task of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture, the Communist and Workers’ Parties in the People’s Democracies always bear in mind the need to observe the correct tempo in carrying out this great and important undertaking. The speed with which it will be realised depends not only on the level of the country’s industrial development but also on a number of subjective factors.

The teachings of Comrade Stalin, the experience of the victorious construction of Socialism and the experience of the brilliant achievements in the socialist reorganisation of agriculture in the Soviet Union constitute valuable assistance on the part of the Soviet people to the working class and the working peasantry of the People’s Democracies who are laying the foundations of Socialism in their countries.

Utilising this rich experience and taking into account the concrete conditions prevailing in each of their countries, the Communist and Workers’ Parties are leading the working class and its ally, the working peasantry, along the path of building a socialist society along the path of a cultured and prosperous life.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE TRADING IN POLAND

State trading is rapidly developing in Poland. The State Trading Centre which handles wholesale and retail trade and the state department stores which handle only retail trade are the most important trading organisations in the country. The turnover of these organisations is growing steadily. In January 1948, the turnover of the Trading Centre was 4,600 million zloty, while in December it was 11,200 million zloty, although textile trading was taken over by a special Textile Centre.

At present the Trading Centre is considerably extending its retail network. By the end of 1949, over 2,000 shops will be opened, mainly in the industrial regions. In the area of Dombrowsk-Silesia 482 shops are planned, the Wroclaw area 218, the Warsaw area 198, and the Lodz area 141.

The annual plan of the department stores was overfulfilled by 23.4 per cent. This year their turnover will almost double last year's level and will reach nearly 40 billion zloty. By the end of the year there will be 90 department stores.

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PRESS REVIEW

A MEDIEVAL ANATHEMA

The growing prestige of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies and in the capitalist countries together with the powerful movement of the peoples in these countries in defence of their rights and against the imperialist warmongers, is arousing the fury of the whole anti-democratic camp. The imperialists are resorting to all means to keep the working people in subordination, to prevent the free peoples of the New Democracies from laying the foundations of Socialism.

And here the Vatican, the seat of obscurantism and reaction is working hand in glove with the Anglo-American millionaires. As is known, the Vatican recently issued a decree excommunicating all Catholic Communists and sympathisers.

Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France, gave a fitting rebuff to this Vatican decree. As reported in "**I' Humanite**", he declared at Grenoble:

"The Vatican decision will not stop the struggle for an alliance of people of 'good will'. This Vatican decision which is tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of countries is a sign of weakness and not of strength... We shall continue our policy of an alliance, we shall continue our policy of the outstretched hand of the Catholics. We are confident that the handclasp sealed on the field of battle for liberation will never be broken. We will not be confused by the blow which the men of the American Party are trying to strike at us."

The "**France Presse**" Agency reports that Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Communist Party of France, commenting on

the Vatican decree, exposed the real essence of the Pope's demand when he said:

“Many believers do not approve this position which places the Church in the ranks of the defenders of capitalism.”

Duclos called upon Catholics and Communists to unite their efforts in defence of a just cause.

“**Rude Pravo**” reports that at its recent meeting the Central Action Council of the National Front exposed the subversive activity of the Vatican and the Church hierarchy in Czechoslovakia.

Addressing the meeting Cepicka, General Secretary of the Committee and Minister of Justice, stated that in all their actions the Catholic dignitaries in Czechoslovakia were operating against the new state order and the people.

However, as Cepicka pointed out, the anti-State activity of these dignitaries has been resolutely rebuffed by the majority of believers and by more than two thousand clergymen. A broad movement has started among Catholics in Czechoslovakia on the basis of this. This movement aims to establish peaceful cooperation between the Church and State and is gaining momentum spite of all the measures of the Vatican and its hierarchy to suppress it.

Minister Cepicka stated that:

“the undermining activity of the Vatican and church hierarchy is of a purely political character and has nothing in common with religion.”

In answer to the people's movement against the reactionary activities of the Church, the Vatican began to retaliate. As Minister Cepicka points out, the recent Vatican decree is

“above all an expression of fury at the successes achieved by the people of our country who have thrown off the yoke of the exploiters. The Vatican openly acts as the

defender of capitalism.”

Pointing out that 90 per cent of Czechoslovakia's population voted for the construction of Socialism during the free elections, that one-third of the Catholics are in the Communist Party and four-fifths in the National Front, Cepicka concluded:

“The Vatican will soon learn the futility of its attempts to set the Catholics of our country against the construction of Socialism.”

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION IN RUMANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Rumania is investing huge sums in building new industrial enterprises.

According to “Scanteia”, a big electric power station is being built in Moreni, a large-scale oil refinery and two spinning mills are being constructed in Moldova, a tobacco factory is being built in Uioara, an oil-mill in Careii and a furniture factory in Targu-Mures. In Dobrogea work is being started on the construction of the Danube-Black Sea canal. Commenting On this “Scanteia” writes:

“Today tens of billions of lei are being invested in construction. Enormous sums which formerly went into the bottomless pockets of the capitalists are now being used by our people's State to consolidate the socialist sector of our economy, in the interests of the working people”.

In view of the vast scale of this building work, the newspaper raises a number of extremely important questions concerned with the direction of these undertakings. It stresses the need to increase the number of engineers and technicians

on the construction sites, to improve designing methods and so on.

“The main condition for the successful realisation of the construction plan,” continues the newspaper, “is to combine economic and political work, for it is clear that the practical solution of any task depends to a considerable extent on the political and ideological level of the masses, on their class consciousness”.

On the basis of this the newspaper puts forward practical tasks for the Party and trade union organisations at the construction sites: to improve the political and educational work among the builders, to raise the vanguard role of Party members and trade unionists, and to develop socialist emulation on a vast scale.

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WORDS AND DEEDS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS. Etienne Fajon, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of France

The Socialist Party Congress was held in Paris on July 15-18. Speeches and resolutions adopted at the Congress make it possible to summarise the policy of the Socialist Party leaders in France and to determine the position in which they have placed their party.

Guy Mollet, General Secretary, reported that the Socialist Party today has a membership of 140,000. In 1947 the Socialist Party reported that it had 310,000 dues paying members. Thus, as the leadership itself admits, the Socialist Party has lost 170,000 members, that is, 55 per cent of its forces, in two years. At the same time, the results of the partial elections held during this period, show the steady decline of the Socialist Party's influence among the masses.

The leaders of the party can no longer conceal their isolation from the working class and the broad masses. Leon Blum speaks of the need to resume "prolonged, patient and tenacious work to win over the working class of the country." The resolutions submitted to the congress call for "restoring contact with the mass of the people", or "**restoring contact** with the social categories most interested in reorganising society".

With this aim in view, the leaders of the Socialist Party, headed by the strike-breaker Jules Moch, advanced a new slogan: War against poverty! There could not be a franker admission not merely of their bankruptcy but of their guilt, for it is absolutely obvious that the poverty of the French people—poverty which is self-evident—is the outcome of the policy the

Government has pursued for the past two years, that is, starting from the time when the Socialist Ramadier removed Communists from the Government on orders from Washington. This poverty is the direct result of France's enslavement and her participation in the military plans of the American and British imperialists whose policy finds its staunchest apologists in the leaders of the Socialist Party and its most zealous executors in the Socialist Ministers.

The Congress had to choose one of three resolutions on "general policy". The first resolution, submitted by Guy Mollet, unreservedly expressed itself in favour of Socialist Ministers taking part in the Government. This resolution received the majority of votes. The second resolution, submitted by the former Ministers Depreux and Philip, also favoured this participation with the difference that it contained a few "amiably" critical remarks. The third resolution, supported by trotskyite elements, opposed Socialist participation in the Government.

Under cover of "Left" phrases this resolution was meant to deceive the working people.

Thus, the leadership of the Socialist Party has safeguarded the present Government's term of office and the continuation of its disastrous policy. The consolation and hope they offer to the Socialist working people are the "critical remarks" of former Ministers and the "opposition" of the trotskyites.

Here it should also be stressed that whichever resolution they supported, the Socialist Party leaders are in reality in complete agreement on all decisive questions of the defence of imperialism and the capitalist order.

All these leaders agree, first of all, on the Marshallisation

of France and the preparations of aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

Expounding the general point of view of the Socialist leaders, the trotskyite Boutbien, representing the so-called left-wing at the Congress, came out "against Soviet totalitarianism", (!) offering the explanation that the essential fight should be directed against the conception of people's democracy. He went on to say that the Atlantic Pact, envisaging the military interference of the United States to crush the upsurge of French workers and democratic forces, "protects the independence of the democratic countries".

The accord among the leaders of the Socialist Party in this sphere was expressed in the unanimously adopted "manifesto in defence of Europe". This manifesto extols the "Marshall Plan" and the "European Assembly", latest creation of American imperialism to serve its plans of enslavement and war. The "defence of Europe" idea developed in the past by Hitler and more recently by Churchill, was represented as the result of "Socialist influence". Wishing to divert the people from defending their national sovereignty which is an obstacle to American expansion, the manifesto demands "the rapid establishment of European super-national organs of power".

Thus they hope to mislead workers who treasure the idea of internationalism by hiding their rejection of national independence in the interests of imperialism alone behind a false veneer. But this is not all. Passing over from theory to practice, the manifesto demands that the present Ruhr Statute should be extended to all basic industries throughout Western Europe. This is tantamount to officially placing France's key industries under the trusteeship of the overseas monopolists whose open dictatorship in the United States, Leon Blum represents as a new form of "democratic socialism".

Here it should be added that the Congress, in spite of the

purely formal resolution adopted demanding peace in Indo-China, actually was for continuing the war against the Viet Nam people. Theses of colonialism were openly proclaimed from the Congress platform. Such, for instance, was the tenor of the speech of Moutet, a former Minister, who said that it was extremely important for “the European nations to preserve their positions in Asia”.

The Congress also showed that the leaders of the Socialist Party were to agreement on the question of the internal anti-Communist policy. Former Minister, Philip, set the tone when he defined Communism as “the most reactionary force in the, country”. (!)

The Socialist Party leaders, of course, continue to cover up their rabid anti-Communism with phrases directed against de Gaulle, although their policy actually identical to that of de Gaulle.

Notwithstanding their open collaboration with the de Gaullists at innumerable elections and in the distribution of municipal posts, the Socialist Party leaders are still trying to portray themselves as. the “third force”. It goes without saying that this formula is no less than a false front put up to conceal their policy of splitting the working class in the interests of home reaction and foreign imperialism.

Socialist workers and working people who are still influenced by Leon Blum’s party, are feeling the bitter consequences of the Marshallisation of France. Like the rest of the working people, they are shouldering the heavy burden of military expenditures connected with the war in Viet Nam, they are beginning to feel the first effects of approaching unemployment, of the deterioration of working class living standards and the tax burden.

That is why the Socialist Party leaders found it necessary to include in their resolutions, as a muffled echo of Socialist

working people's discontent, a few **phrases** (and the vaguest phrases at that) corresponding to the interests of the working people. For instance, the resolution proposed by Guy Mollet, speaks of raising purchasing power, of making full Use of labour power, of defending nationalisation and the economic independence of France.

But it is quite obvious that the real policy of the Socialist leaders makes these slogans nothing but demagogic wishes. In the same breath they talk about economic independence and praise the Marshall Plan; they talk about defending nationalisation and full employment at the moment when the Socialist Minister Ramadier is closing down French aircraft factories and throwing the workers into the street; they brag about raising the working people's purchasing power while they keep up their attempts to split the workers' ranks and place the burden of military credits on the workers' shoulders.

This is just about as serious as talking about hot ice.

However, the Socialist Congress tried to do everything to convince the working people of the uselessness of the struggle. Judging from the adopted resolutions, it is impossible to return to a free discussion of wages in the near future. According to Minister Pineau, wages cannot be increased before the beginning of 1952. The struggle against the menace of fascism is likewise unnecessary, since Guy Mollet's policy has already "prevented", according to him, "The victory of the enemies of the Republic". As for peace, the Socialist leaders are assuring their followers that it is guaranteed... by the Atlantic Pact and the "European Council", that is, by preparations for war.

The Communist Party of France will reply to the manoeuvres of the Socialist Party Congress—aimed at

preserving the split in the working class and at deflecting the Socialist working people from the real struggle—by their efforts to create, extend and consolidate the united front of the working people, the unity of action of Communist and Socialist workers, and all the working people.

The Communists will carry out the correct directive given by Maurice Thorez in his speech at the national conference of the French Communist Party on April 10 this year: “A Socialist worker cannot be an enemy,” he said. “We should speak to him as a brother, so as not to hurt and offend him. We should explain to him that his leaders are deceiving him, that they are pursuing a policy which is contrary to the interests of the working class in the country, contrary to the interests of his own Party.”

The Communists will help the Socialist working people to see for themselves the need for united action of the working class, for this is the main successful struggle for peace and freedom, against the exploiters and reaction.

The Communists will help them to understand more clearly that each particular battle is linked with the great general struggle for national independence and peace. They will help the Socialist working people to take their place side by side with the Communists in the great struggle of the camp of Socialism, democracy and peace led by the Soviet Union against imperialist warmongers, whom the Socialist Party leaders serve so willingly.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Frantisek Krajchir, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party Czechoslovakia

At the beginning of the year the Czechoslovak Government introduces a number of important measures relating to supplies. Though food rationing was continued, the peasants were allowed to sell their surplus on the free market after meeting state deliveries. The nationalised and cooperative trade bodies began to open shops in regional and industrial centres to sell the non-rationed products.

Nearly one-third of the textiles, clothing and footwear planned for the home market went on the free market. The remaining two-thirds were sold on the ration at lower prices for the main sections of the working people. Other consumer goods—with minor exceptions—were also allocated to the free market. To prevent speculation, non-rationed goods were at the beginning sold at comparatively high prices.

The people were highly satisfied with these measures. Together with the low-priced rationed goods, workers and peasants can now buy extra food, clothing, footwear and other off-ration articles. All this was a great incentive to the working people to raise the productivity of labour. It has also contributed to strengthening the country's economy.

The general taxes, a decisive factor in the Government's price policy, correspond to the figures of the envisaged income. Constituting the basis for a balanced budget, they are an important source for financing the Five-Year Plan investments. Since the beginning of the year the amount of currency in circulation has been systematically curtailed. Up to the beginning of May the amount of money in circulation had

dropped by 7.5 per cent. Thus the new measures have helped to stabilise the currency and, of course, have dealt a decisive blow to speculation and the black market.

These measures furnish the preconditions for further improving the supply system. In his report to the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade Gottwald stated that our policy was to supply the free market as far as possible with additional goods and at the same time reduce prices on them.

Guided by this policy approved by the Party Congress, the Government introduced new measures by June 1. Free market prices were reduced on textiles, clothing, footwear, bicycles, toys and cameras. At the same time price cuts were announced for certain canned foods and spirits. The working people were able to buy more textiles and footwear on their ration than hitherto. The network of nationalised and cooperative stores selling certain non-rationed products was extended.

Price cuts on textiles, clothing and footwear ranged from 10 to 50 per cent (an average of one-third). This will enable the people to economise 14 billion crowns by the end of the year. Consumers are buying more, the average daily turnover of nationalised and co-operative trade in June was higher than in May, notwithstanding the big drop in prices. The daily sale of textiles in the first half of the month increased by one-third. There has been a marked increase in the sale of clothing and footwear as well as bicycles and cameras. More than 15,000 motor-cycles have been sold since the beginning of the year. Of these nearly 40 per cent were bought by workers. In the last pre-war year there were nearly 30,000 motorcycles in Czechoslovakia of which only 7.5 per cent belonged to workers. In the first quarter of 1949 alone more than 1,000 refrigerators were sold, 1,200 electric washing machines, more than 14,000 sewing machines, over 4,000 gas stove and

100,000 radio sets.

Rationing supplies the working people with essentials. There is enough bread and sugar. The post-war shortage of fats and meat as well as milk will gradually be eliminated with the help of the big and extending network of State and public economies.

There are no unemployed or paupers in people's democratic Czechoslovakia, as was the case in the pre-Munich republic. Rising wages enable the workers to supplement their rations with purchases on the free market. Also the conditions of the small and medium peasants have greatly improved. At a time when a new economic crisis is looming over the capitalist countries, when unemployment is growing, high prices on essential commodities maintained, wages cut and taxes increased to meet the enormous expenditures off war preparations, the standard of living of the Czech and Slovak working people is rising.

The victory over reaction in February 1948 furnished three essential conditions contributing to a rapid improvement in living standards: increase in industrial and agricultural production, increase in the productivity of labour, and a new, more complete system of economy was created.

The carrying through of the second phase of the nationalisation of industry, the nationalisation of foreign trade and large-scale home trade, and the promotion of workers' initiative in production, secured the successful fulfilment, in the main, of the Two-Year Plan in industry and the successful introduction of the Five-Year Plan. Without this it would have been impossible to carry out the Government's measures to improve supplies. These measures could not have been successful had not the foundation for the reorganisation of internal trade been laid after February.

Prior to February 1948 Czechoslovakia's internal trade had

hardly been affected by the changes in the economy. While the key branches of economy had been nationalised by the end of 1945 and the beginning of 1946, nationalisation at that time affected home trade only inasmuch as certain nationalised enterprises had their own trading organisations.

Thus, toward the end of 1946 the capitalist sector accounted for more than three-quarters of the country's wholesale trade, while the nationalised enterprises and consumer cooperatives accounted for just under one-quarter. Nearly all goods allocated for the home market passed through this trading apparatuses.

The capitalists, driven out of industry, the banks and agriculture, went in for wholesale trade in an effort to create the prerequisites for undermining the new state order and to restore capitalism in the country.

In 1947, when our country was suffering from an unprecedented drought and consequent crop failure, the reactionaries calculated that the time was ripe to dislocate supplies and create the conditions for an anti-state putsch. But they failed. We were able to rely on the Soviet Union for food supplies, and the working people settled accounts with reaction. After the February victory wholesale trade was fully nationalised; the biggest of the more than 10,000 wholesale stores were nationalised and the superfluous ones closed.

Thirty nationalised wholesale enterprises in various branches of trade were formed. These opened branches for distributing goods in the regions and districts. Thus, the vast, complex and expensive trading system inherited from the capitalists was reorganised into a new, more expedient and more economical one serving the aims of socialist construction.

Cooperatives with State participation established a unified wholesale network for food and a varied assortment of manufactured goods.

Further, two types of non-wholesale trading were established: the national enterprise of the trading firms (large stores) and the national enterprise of smaller branch food shops. Together with the consumer cooperatives, the national trade enterprises thereupon set about to establish their own network of retail stores as quickly as possible.

An examination of private stores carried out at the end of last year disclosed hundreds of cases of shopkeepers who had been allocated goods concealing them for speculation purposes. Stores of the nationalised enterprise were opened in place of those owned by the prosecuted speculators.

The consumer cooperatives are playing, and will continue to play an important role in food supplies. These cooperatives in the Czech lands have fine, long-standing traditions. After the liberation the consumer cooperatives made further headway. In the Czech lands alone they have a membership of one and a half million and half of all the households are members. Nearly half a million people joined the cooperatives after February when the number of cooperative shops doubled and their turnover increased considerably (until then there had been 5,500 cooperative shops). The cooperatives in Slovakia have nearly half a million members.

At the Ninth Party Congress, Comrade Slansky raised before the cooperatives the task of developing mass work and of gaining a firmer foothold among the broad masses of the working people, especially in the countryside. In the bigger villages the cooperatives are opening stores with the variety of goods the peasants need. We are guided by the Lenin-Stalin principle that the cooperatives are mass, non-Party organisations of the working people which unite them primarily as consumers, and in the course of time as producers, that they assume special significance during the period of socialist construction when they facilitate contact between the

vanguard of the proletariat and the masses of the peasantry and provide the possibility of drawing the latter into the process of socialist construction.

We must now concentrate primarily on improving nationalised and cooperative trade and on systematically training and educating our cadres. More than 14,000 workers of the trading network have attended courses of political studies and professional training.

Lenin and Stalin outlined the guiding principles in relation to trade during the transition from capitalism to Socialism. We always remember Comrade Stalin's words that Soviet trade is trade without capitalists—big or small, without speculators—big or small. It is trade of a special kind, hitherto unprecedented in history and which only we, the Bolsheviks are carrying out in conditions of the development of a Soviet society.

This is the kind of trade we are aiming at in people's democratic Czechoslovakia.

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ORGANISATIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY. Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Communist Party of Italy

The year which has passed since the attempt on Comrade Togliatti's life (July 14, 1948) has been one of extensive activities by the Communist Party organisations, one of great battles fought by the Italian working people, the working class and its vanguard.

The July 14 event was the signal for an attack by the clerical regime and reactionary forces against the democratic organisations of the working people and particularly against the Communist Party.

According to the plans of our enemies, this offensive was to split the unity of the democratic organisations, the trade unions and the ranks of the working people, to divide the country still further and weaken and crush the Communist Party, thus seriously undermining the militancy of its organisations and isolating it from the mass of the working people and the Italian people as a whole.

The enemy did not achieve its goal, for reaction's onslaught was resolutely and vigorously rebuffed by the Italian people. Below I shall describe certain aspects of our Party's work based on the experience of struggle during the past year.

All battles fought since July 14 last year by all sections of the Italian working people—metal-workers and Civil Servants, chemical and railway workers, textile and building workers, up to the recent titanic and unparalleled struggle of the agricultural workers—**displayed, above all else, the militancy, unity and consolidation of the proletariat and working masses of Italy.**

These battles confirmed that unity and consolidation are particularly strong in action and in battle; they proved the futility of the manoeuvres of the “third force” and other agents of imperialism to split and ultimately defeat the working people. These battles also displayed the strength, influence and organisational ability of the Communist Party which never stints its energy, militancy and experience when leading the masses.

The results of these battles, of the regional elections in Sardinia and the Aosta Valley, of the municipal elections in important localities, of the recent elections in the chemical, railway and food workers’ trade unions, of the elections to the works’ councils—**all these prove that the influence of the Communist Party in the towns and villages, in the trade unions and the factories is daily growing.**

The onslaught of the Christian Democrat Government and reactionary forces against the organisations of the working people and especially against the trade unions and peasant leagues, against the partisans and the Communist Party, the offensive launched along economic, police, religious and other lines not only proved the ability of the working people to take up the defensive and resist but also their ability to launch a counter-offensive, their ability to entrench, to strengthen positions won and to capture the initiative for advancing to frontline positions.

This, of course, does not mean that police persecution and coercion, the arrest and assassination of working people, dismissal, and so on, did not leave their mark especially on the cadres of the Party and mass organisations. True, on the one hand the working class, the working people of town and country and their organisations—particularly the Italian Confederation of Labour—displayed splendid examples of resistance and counter-offensive. True, the Communist Party

was able to carry out its vanguard role in a fitting manner, once again proving that it is the best guarantee that Italy's freedom will never be destroyed. But it is also true, on the other hand, that the deterioration in situation as a result of the onslaught launched by the employers, clergy and police added to the difficulties of organisational work and work with cadres in the Party and the mass organisations. It therefore called for great effort and considerable energy to achieve results which in the past were attained without any particular strain. According to very incomplete figures during the past year 18 working people, the majority of them active members of the Communist Party, were victims of police terror in demonstrations for freedom and peace, in trade union actions for economic demands. These victims will always be an indictment of the government which dares to call itself Christian and democratic.

To this list of murders should be added the long list of people arrested or under surveillance.

Between July 14, 1948 and June 30 of this year 14,573 workers of various trades were arrested, while another 13,794 are under surveillance. During this same period 17 mayors were arrested and 133 prosecuted, 77 Chamber of Labour secretaries arrested and 31 prosecuted, 375 trade union and various league leaders arrested and 47 prosecuted, 515 former partisans arrested and 1,096 prosecuted. Also several secretaries of Federations (regional Party committees) were arrested and the whole leadership of a number of Federations prosecuted.

The following provinces where reaction and the fascist methods of the Government caused us the biggest losses, suffered most: Modena, Bologna, Foggia, Cremona, Rovigo, Viterbo, Siena, Cosenza, and Catanzaro. In all these provinces, where the struggle was particularly sharp, the working people resisted courageously rallying still more closely round their

organisations. Most interesting too, is the fact that the results of the exchange of new membership cards in the Party and trade union organisations in these provinces already exceed last year's figures.

The struggle of the Italian working people developed in conditions of persecution, arrests, coercion and assassination of the finest Activists: the collection of signatures for the Peace Petition began in an atmosphere of threats, arbitrariness and the violation of constitutional liberties. Although canvassing for the Petition is not yet completed, many more signatures have been collected in a number of provinces (thanks to the efforts of the Communists, Socialists and democratic organisations) than the number of votes polled by the Left bloc at the general election of April 18, 1948. For instance, 320,000 signatures have been canvassed in Rome, 318,000 in Florence, 291,000 in Bologna, 244,000 in Genoa, 234,000 in Naples, and so on.

Our activities to increase our press circulation were carried out in similar conditions of persecution, slander, coercion and arbitrariness. We can be proud of the result of this work. Bearing in mind that our enemies monopolise 95 per cent of the press and all means of propaganda in the country, including the radio and the cinema, our results are, of course, as yet only a drop in the ocean. However, it can be confidently stated that not a single organisation in Italy has been able to mobilise so many men, women and youth to distribute the press, as the Communist Party has done.

As a result of this work, "l'Unita" reached a daily circulation of 506,654 copies in June of this year as against 366,125 copies last December, and its Sunday edition reached 843,078 copies as against 444,798 copies last December. Sales of the journals "**Vie Nuove**" and "**Rinasita**" went up 230,598 (144,932) and 49,178 (40,451) copies respectively.

These big results, achieved in a rather short space of time,

show how wrong we were in underestimating this work in the past and how these result could have influenced the election of April 18, had we tackled this job earlier.

Considerable headway has been made also in the sphere of the ideological education of Party members. Three central Party schools functioned throughout the year, training 348 members. (There were eight sets of students—two from the three-month course and the rest from the six-month course). We have organised 1,356 courses and study groups in 59 federations, attended by 16,131 students. Altogether 20,000 Party members are attending courses, of whom 7,471 are studying the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). There are also correspondence schools attended by 3,700 members. Twenty thousand text books have been issued for those attending the correspondence course.

Under the same conditions of persecution and violence we carried out the Party card exchange and recruited new members.

By June 30 this year, 2,028,042 Party cards were issued and paid for against 1,964,287 cards issued at the same time last year. On December 31, 1948 the Party membership was 2,115,231. Now we have actually surpassed this figure, because a few months ago our young members went into the newly formed Young Communist Federation. Taking into account the membership of the Federation, which now has 214,677 members, it is possible to say that in all there are now in Italy 2,242,719 Communists organised in 95 federations, 13,025 sections (of which 2,224 are youth sections) and 52,838 branches,

The Party has its organisations in all the regions and provinces of Italy. Whereas in 1944, we had one section or branch in less than half the localities in the country, now there are nearly 13,000 sections, which means that only in a few

localities are there still no Party organisations.

Our organisations are particularly strong in the biggest agricultural and industrial centres. For example, there are 440,000 Communists in Emilia, 350,000 in Lombardy and 300,000 in Tuscany.

In Emilia 19 per cent of the population are Party members, in Tuscany 14 per cent, in Liguria 11 per cent, and in Lombardy 8.5 per cent. A considerable part of the workers in the most important plants are Communists. In Milan 47 per cent of the "Montecatini" and "Motomeccanica" workers are Communists, 34.5 per cent of the "Alfa Romeo" workers, 30.3 per cent of the "Breda" workers, and so on; in Genoa 46 per cent of the "Ansaldo" workers and 41 per cent of the "San Giorgio" workers; in Spezia 51 per cent of the "OTO" shipbuilding workers; in Florence 59 per cent of the "Richard Ginori" and 44 per cent of the "Pignone" workers; in Naples 72 per cent of the "Castellammare" shipbuilding workers, 48 per cent of the "Navalmecanica" and 56 per cent of the "Ilva" workers, and so on.

These figures only show the composition of our Party organisations in the factories. But at all these plants the number of workers voting for our trade union and works' council candidates is more than 70-80 per cent of the total number of workers and technical personnel.

These figures show that to pursue such a fierce and blind anti-Communist policy in Italy as that of the de Gasperi Government means delivering paralysing blows at the country's vital productive forces, it means undermining the foundation of its entire economic, social and cultural life. It is thus a disastrous policy for Italy. Such a policy means the revival of fascism. Proof of this is the recent shameful act of freeing Borghese, one of the chief fascist criminals, and sentencing a Communist Senator, Edoardo D'Onofrio, who has

given his entire life to the struggle against fascism and to save Italy from the catastrophe in which fascism threw her.

In face of the danger once again threatening the peace, the freedom and the entire life of our people, our duty and our task today is to consolidate the Party still further, to strengthen its contacts with the broad masses of the working people, to bring our organisational and propaganda work in line with the political tasks facing us.

We must constantly realise that the future of our country, the destiny of Italy and of our people greatly depend on the working and fighting capacity of the Communist Party, of the democratic movement and of all working people of Italy.

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STRUGGLE FOR PEACE — FIRST DUTY OF INTELLECTUALS. Jorge Amado

The struggle for peace, which has been joined by the peoples of the world to prevent the imperialist clique committing a monstrous new crime against mankind, has the decisive support of broad sections of intellectuals, of leading scientists, writers and artists.

This is no expression of sentimentality or verbal pacifism on their part: it is active and direct participation in the struggle. This fact demonstrates the great strength of the camp of peace and democracy which, in spite of all the devices of imperialism, is able to draw into its ranks the most numerous and prominent section of the intelligentsia, people who are conscious of their responsibility for the future of culture.

It also shows that the intellectuals have covered a long path in the years before and after World War Two in the sense that they now recognise their duty to their peoples. At the time of Munich a considerable part of the intelligentsia adhered to the view of a certain third-rate writer who claimed that “a writer should not concern himself with politics: he should confine himself to the exquisite task of cultivating his garden, the roses of aestheticism, and not interfere in the mundane events taking place around him.” Many of these intellectuals were honest people who really believed that art and literature were things above everyday life.

We saw how the war showed up the falsity of this conception and how it directly affected all honest intellectuals and not only those who had already come out against fascism. We saw what the war did to culture, how the daily life of the people, their daily problems were really problems that also concerned literature and art directly and vitally. I recall the

dramatic suicide of one of these writers who always avoided taking part in the struggle of the peoples against Nazism and bellicose imperialism. I am referring to Stefan Zweig who in his works built up the falsely happy world of the bourgeoisie, whose life was one of continual escape from the need to take up a firm stand and who ended by writing a miserable book boosting Vargas' fascist dictatorship in Brazil. When faced with the ugly reality of war the only solution he could find was to kill himself. Zweig's renunciation of the struggle against the danger of war deprived him of all perspective, and prevented him from seeing the future which the Soviet Army by its blood and heroism was creating on the battle fields of Eastern Europe.

The very great difference in the position of intellectuals before and after World War Two is due, more than anything else, to the fine example of Soviet culture and the Soviet intelligentsia. Soviet culture, the work of its scientists, writers and artists, has acquired great educational significance for the intelligentsia of the whole world.

The splendid victories of Soviet culture which is transforming wasteland into fertile work of its scientists, writers and artists, has acquired great educational significance for the intelligentsia of the whole world.

The splendid victories of Soviet culture which is transforming wasteland into fertile grain areas, which is creating a great literature in the languages of peoples who before the Revolution had not even an alphabet, which is discussing problems of aesthetics of interest to the country, which is engaged in the titanic job of educating the new man and building the new world—these great victories have become a constant and decisive example to all intellectuals. Honest intellectuals in all countries cannot help but draw a comparison between the results achieved by Soviet culture, by the works of

its writers and artists, and the decadent literature and art of the capitalist countries which are permeated with imperialist cosmopolitanism, between Soviet science placed at the service at peaceful labour so as to build a prosperous and happy life and the science which has dedicated itself to producing weapons of misery and death, the science of the atom bomb.

American imperialism, directing the forces of war, has launched an ideological offensive in which it tries to depict world culture as being divided into two blocs; the culture of the West and the culture of the East. The press, radio, cinema and the Vatican continue to churn out this formula in the hope that they will thus be able to split the intellectuals and confine culture behind geographical frontiers. However, the days when it was more or less easy to intimidate intellectuals with the spectre of Communism—"the enemy of culture, reducing people to ignorance"—have been left far behind.

Today intellectuals see from the example of the Soviet Union that Communism means culture, means the growth of man's knowledge, that Communism is the synonym for science, art and literature. But the division of world culture presents quite a different picture: on the one hand there is the creative culture of peace, a culture born of the national elements of every people and belonging to the whole world and, on the other hand, there is the systematic liquidation of national culture and their replacement by imperialist cosmopolitanism, primitiveness (what could be more primitive than Hollywood films?), decadence, pessimism and the negation of true culture.

To the example of Soviet culture which is daily gaining prestige and influence among honest intellectuals in "the capitalist countries is being added at this moment the example of the new culture springing up in the People's Democracies. Take the example of the new Polish film industry which is

rising from the ruins of Nazi-devastated cities, the opening of universities and technical schools for the children of workers and peasants, the excellent working conditions provided for scientists, writers, artists and so on.

Intellectuals could not remain indifferent to such a great international problem as the problem of peace. This explains the success of the World Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw (Poland) last year. The Wroclaw Congress was the beginning of the struggle. The national congresses held in the various countries after Wroclaw confirmed that the Congress Manifesto was not merely empty words but a heart-felt decision made by the honest intellectuals of the world. In Latin-America the intellectuals of Uruguay were the first to hold a successful national congress in defence of peace. A national organisation in defence of peace and culture was formed in Brazil. This organisation is guiding the struggle for peace of the broad masses throughout the country, despite the police persecution of the Dutra dictatorship. This peace movement of intellectuals has gained even greater momentum since the World Peace Congress convened in Paris last April by the International Bureau of Intellectuals.

The Paris Congress pointed out the need to unite intellectuals in the struggle for peace. By announcing awards for works of literature and art on the subject of peace, the representatives of 600 million people stressed how important was the work of intellectuals for peace and how strong their responsibility in the struggle of the peoples against the danger of the war being prepared by the imperialists. This decision of the Paris Congress also stressed another aspect of the problem: that it was not enough for the intellectual to join the camp of peace as a citizen and yet keep isolated his artistic and literary activity. There is nothing more hypocritical than the attempt to act a dual role, that of the citizen who, on the one hand, carries

out his duty in the people's struggle for peace and, on the other, of the cultural worker who creates in isolation, in an ivory tower.

This false, well-worn theory which has for so many years benumbed the senses of a section of the intelligentsia has no right to exist in these days. It prevents the great force of art being placed in the service of peace, in the service of progress and democracy. It must be realised that the forms of decadent, abstract art, literary formalism and intimism which prevent contact between the artist or the writer and the people are instruments being used by imperialism in its preparations for a new war, they are forms of the ideological struggle and in fact are against peace and against the people.

This ideological offensive of the war provocateurs, this pessimistic and moribund literature of existentialism which aims at depriving the moribund of the will to fight, must be countered by a literature and art which battle for peace, which are accessible to the people and permeated with the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle.

The imperialists realise that now it is no longer sufficient to urge intellectuals to remain "aloof from political events and cultivate their aesthetic gardens." The imperialists are now compelled to call upon their as yet unexposed Right Socialist intellectuals to combat the active movement of intellectuals in defence of peace. The "meeting against war and dictatorship" held in the Sorbonne soon after the Paris Peace Congress was, if anything, a measure taken by the imperialists to use such people as Silone, Sartre, Malraux and others for their own purposes.

Because of this, all progressive intellectuals, writers and artists must enter wholeheartedly into the struggle, bringing to it their personal contribution and, above all, the contribution of their creative work.

Understanding the problem in this light, the Latin-American writers and other intellectuals who attended the Paris Congress addressed a manifesto to their colleagues in the Latin-American countries calling on them as writers and artists and as citizens to take an active part in their peoples' struggle for peace.

To the Latin-American peoples the struggle for peace is a question of their very existence. War would mean the complete slavery of our peoples, the complete liquidation of our national culture. That is precisely why any scientist, writer or artist of Latin-America who does not fully place himself and his creative work the service of peace is betraying his people and his calling as an intellectual is betraying his work and the culture in whose name he hopes to create.

I think that this conception applies also to other countries. The struggle of the peoples for peace is indivisible. Intellectuals, science, art and literature have a great role to play in this struggle. The Soviet intelligentsia have set us a very fine example. Tomorrow when the peoples have won the battle for peace, when the imperialist killers have been rendered harmless, intellectuals and men of culture will be able to say they were true to their calling, for by their struggle they helped the peoples to win peace.

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CONFERENCE IN DEFENCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA

A two-day conference in defence of civil rights in America was held recently in New York. The conference was organised by leaders and representatives of 38 political organisations, including the Progressive Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the International Women's Peace and Freedom League, a number of trade unions, affiliated to the Congress of Industrial Organisations, Negro and other organisations. The conference was attended by 1,300 delegates, including many college and university professors, painters, writers, trade union leaders and clergymen.

Delegates' speeches exposed the intensified reactionary onslaught against the people's civil rights in the U.S., the severe persecution of democrats and Communists, and the racial discrimination.

The "loyalty" probe started in 1947 on the orders of Truman is used as a pretext to persecute and dismiss Civil Servants without warning for "suspicious" thoughts. The "loyalty" probe is used to discriminate against Negro and Jewish office workers. For example, in the Post Office Department 90 per cent of all the people accused of "disloyalty" were Jews or Negroes.

The F.B.I. secret police, directed by Edgar Hoover is penetrating all spheres of public and political activity. In his report to the conference on the work of the F.B.I., the Washington lawyer Joseph Forer, showed that American citizens were placed under suspicion for such "crimes" as speaking against the Un-American Committee, attending a meeting against the Mundt-Nixon Bill, calling for support for the Soviet Union in 1941 and so on. The conference chairman

Paul Carn, former Chairman of the New York Municipal Civil Servants Commission, stated that the F.B.I. had its spies everywhere and **that it had started to keep an enormous police dossier for all the American people.**

The delegates denounced the Government for persecuting the Communists and staging the trial of the Communist leaders, for introducing such laws as the Ober law in Maryland, drawn up by F.B.I. agents, which makes political activity a crime punishable by imprisonment, or the anti-labour Taft-Hartly law and the Feinberg law in New York banning Communist school teachers.

Delegates expressed their alarm at the present political situation in the United States, and remarked that it was ominously reminiscent of the period before the fascist putsch in Germany in 1933. A small group of monopolists wants to establish a fascist dictatorship in the U.S. and with this aim is trying to control the thoughts of Americans.

The defence of the Communists has become the first line of defence of all Americans, irrespective of race, colour or religion, said Marcantonio, New York American Labour Party member of the House of Representatives.

The concluding session of the conference was addressed by Paul Robeson who called for a sharper struggle against the attempts to deprive the American people, particularly the Negroes, of their civil rights.

Delegates urged that all progressive forces should be rallied and a united front created. They exposed those trade union leaders who had joined the campaign to persecute progressive elements and split the trade union movement. But there are Americans ready to fight like Jefferson and Lincoln did, said Marcantonio.

There are many of us, he went on, we are the flesh and blood of the American people. We must frustrate the

conspiracy of silence through the press, radio and other channels, and fight against those who call themselves liberals.

The conference passed a resolution denouncing the Government's actions violating civil rights, and the prosecution of the Communist leaders. The resolution demanded that reactionary state laws should be annulled, the activities of the F.B.I. restricted, the Un-American Committee dissolved, segregation and discrimination against Negroes abolished.

The conference set up a special committee to organise and direct the struggle against the prosecution of the American Communist Party leaders.

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DECISION TO BUILD “SCANTEIA HOUSE” IN BUCHASEST

Because the existing printing-works in Rumania cannot meet the steadily growing cultural demands of the mass of the people, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party has decided to build a new publishing centre to be called “Scanteia House”.

This publishing house will make it possible to increase the circulation of “Scanteia”, central organ of the Rumanian Workers' Party, to extend the Party publishing activities, and also to publish the necessary amount of school text-books and theatrical literature.

The building of “Scanteia House” is possible because of the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union which is supplying Rumania with modern technical equipment.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party has called upon the Party membership, the working class and all the progressive citizens to help in building “Scanteia House” (through personal participation in the work, collecting money and the necessary materials).

To carry out the task a Party commission has been appointed under the chairmanship of Comrade G. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party.

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NATION-WIDE RAIL STRIKE IN NIGERIA

Nigerian railworkers came out on a nation-wide strike on July 17. The Acting Governor of this British colony in Africa threatened that if the 25,000 strikers did not return to work within four days they would be dismissed and would forfeit all rights to pensions, long service benefits, etc. But the Nigerians stood firm. They are supporting their trade union demands for overtime and night work allowances and the upgrading of certain African staff.

The railwaymen are leading the struggle of the people of Nigeria not only for their immediate economic demands, but also for their political demands: for democratic self-government and independence from the British colonial yoke.

The present action of the railway workers is evidence of the growing consolidation of the young Nigerian working class. In recent years trade union membership in the colony has risen sharply, from 4,500 in 1940 to 76,300 in 1947.

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NEWS BRIEFS

UNENVIABLE PERSPECTIVE

Brookside (Alabama, U.S.) was recently the scene of the following event: A gang of hooded men burst into a crowded restaurant where they smashed most of the furniture and crockery.

Brock, chief of the city police, happened to be in the restaurant at the time but he did not even think of detaining the hooligans, for he knew very well that they were local Ku Klux Klan men. The gang left the restaurant unhindered.

Lollar, deputy city sheriff, also proved to be up to the mark, from the Ku Klux Klan point of view. He himself had at one time been a member of the Klan and had even taken part in beating up the people the organisation singled out for attack.

Indignant at this act of hooliganism, the townspeople demanded that the Ku Klux Klan should be held responsible. The local authorities reluctantly arrested a few men. But immediately after they made haste to free most of them again. Morris, ring-leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Brookside was also arrested. His counsel, however, appealed to the State Supreme Court declaring that the Klan was the best organisation to combat Communism and that, therefore, Morris' place was not in prison but at liberty.

As is known, the struggle against Communism is becoming the official U.S. Government course. And judging by what Morris' counsel said the Ku Klux Klan is the weapon in this struggle. One wonders what will become of the United States itself in the near future under such conditions and how the citizens of the "land of the free" will feel in the hands of the Ku

Klux Klan. The perspective is certainly unenviable...

WORKING HAND-IN-GLOVE...

Officially the British Conservatives form the opposition to the Labour Party now in power. But the minute the interests of the British capitalists have to be defended or the people deceived, both the Conservatives and the Labour Party begin to act hand-in-glove.

This is evident from the recent redid statement by Maclean, Tory member of Parliament. Reviewing the international situation, Maclean spoke of the recent dockers' strike in London. And here he showed what the "irreconcilability" of the Conservatives in relation to the Labour Party is worth. As is known, in an attempt to break the strike, the Labour Government look drastic measures against the strikers. Troops were sent to the docks. It is clear that in this particular case the Labour Party was acting as an open enemy of the workers. But Maclean did not wish to see this. Trying to justify the Labour Party, without batting an eyelid he declared that the strike had been caused by Moscow Communist agents.

Thus at one stroke Maclean slandered Moscow and whitewashed the Labour Party, who compromised themselves long ago. But inventions about "the hand of Moscow" are no longer news today. The British people know full well that it is not Moscow that is responsible for their difficult conditions but the Labour Party end their Conservative assistants, who on orders from the U.S. imperialists, are increasingly tightening their grip on the people.

JAN MAREK

TITO CLIQUE'S STAB IN THE BACK TO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC GREECE.

**Nikos Zahariadis General Secretary,
Communist Party of Greece**

Every inhabitant of Greece knows very well that monarcho-fascism would not have been able to hold out for even a few months had it not been for the all-round and open aid of the American and British imperialists.

Our main difficulties arise from the fact that the Anglo-American imperialists are stubbornly trying to retain a foothold in Greece. The country is highly important to them for strategic reasons, and they are trying to turn it into a vital bridgehead against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. Churchill's old plans, in this respect, for instance, are well-known. However, foreign imperialism's positions in Greece were badly shaken last year by the military defeat of monarcho-fascism in the Grammos-Vitsi area and by the collapse of its strategic plan for 1948. The people's revolutionary movement and the democratic army extended and consolidated their positions in Pelopennesus, Rumelia, Thessaly and on the islands of Samos and Eubeia.

This placed the monarcho-fascist regime in a critical position. In their reports Generals Papagos, Vendaris, Tsakalotos and others openly admitted that army morale had been shaken. Hundreds of men and officers were shot. King Paul himself was compelled to speak about the moral crisis in the army. The Athens clique was in severe economic difficulties and the political crisis was steadily sapping the foundations of monarcho-fascism. Both at home and abroad, people who were by no means our friends began to realise that the only way out for the reactionaries was to reach a peaceful

settlement and conclude an agreement.

The treachery of the Tito clique was disclosed at the very moment when the crisis of monarcho-fascism was coming to a head. Tito's treachery meant serious new difficulties for our people's democratic movement, for it strengthened the determination of the Anglo-American imperialists to retain, at all costs, their hold on Greece for the very purpose of making full use of the Tito clique and extending their base in the Balkans. At the same time the Tito clique's switch over to the camp of imperialism raised the deflated hopes of monarcho-fascism.

The people's democratic movement of our country has never, since the times of the first occupation, known of such a cunning and foul enemy as the Tito clique. The Great Serbia chauvinism of the Tito-ites in relation to the resistance movement in Greece was evident as far back as 1943, when the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party declared that the people of Aegean Macedonia could only win their liberation within the framework of Yugoslavia. The corollary of this was that it was the prime duty of all Macedonian patriots to fight against the Communist Party of Greece and EAM and instead to collaborate with the Tito agents.

This was the directive followed by Tito's man in Aegean Macedonia. Tempo (Vukmanovic). This was the directive applied in practice by their chief agent, Goce. Today is it being carried out by the Goce-Koramidjiev gang. During all these years the Tito clique sent thousands of its agents into the Communist Party of Greece and into EAM with the job of undermining the Communist Party of Greece and splitting the unity of the people's liberation movement.

It is clear that Greek reaction and Anglo-American imperialism could not have found a better ally than the Tito clique. The following detail is extremely characteristic: in

October 1944 when the British landed in Greece, Tempo, at the head of the provocative movement against the Communist Party of Greece, informed the Communists of Aegean Macedonia that he had asked Tito for two divisions to occupy Salonika. This was before the December events; the British were not sure that they could hold Greece. Preferring to see Salonika occupied by Tito than in the hand of ELAS, the British parachuted weapons onto the aerodrome at Grupista. These were sent on to Vapsori by Tito's agents—Tempo, Goce and Pios—to be used against ELAS. Even during the Hitter occupation Goce and Pios formed groups of Macedonians and collaborated with Tempo. It can be regarded as an established fact that, M 8 consequence, Evans, former representative of the British military mission in Macedonia, insisted on the network of these groups being extended. It was with the help of these groups that Goce, Pios and Keramidjiev carried out their disruptive activities against the people's liberation movement in Greece.

In December 1944 Tito, who dreamt of snatching Salonika from people's democratic Greece, did nothing to help us fight the British, in spite of all his earlier pompous statements. If anything, he stepped up his slander campaign against the Communist Party of Greece, especially in Aegean Macedonia.

Tito organised the mass emigration of Macedonians to Yugoslavia thus depriving Aegean Macedonia of its Macedonian population. Incidentally, the Greek monarcho-fascists have been trying to do the same thing for many years, hoping to change the ethnical composition of Aegean Macedonia. Then again, the Tito-ites are trying to recruit agents from these refugees who, after the necessary training, are sent to Greece to operate against the Communist Party of Greece. EAM and our people's revolutionary movement.

Since 1943 the Greek Communist Party and revolutionary

movement have been between two fires: on the one side the foreign imperialists and monarcho-fascists, on the other—the Tito clique and its executive organ, the Goce-Keramidjiev gang which had and still has hundreds of Yugoslav intelligence service men in Aegean Macedonia. In 1944, acting on orders from Skoplje, Goce crossed over to Yugoslavia with his detachment. Today Goce and Keramidjiev have their headquarters in Skoplje.

Time and again the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece drew the attention of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party to the counter revolutionary actions of these agents, proved by irrefutable documentary evidence and demanded that their activities should be stopped. The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Party, however, did not do a thing to cut short these provocative actions.

It has been proved beyond doubt that Hristos Vlachos who in 1947 in Salonika killed Yannis Zevgos a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Party, was an agent of the Yugoslav intelligence service and had received his instructions from Skoplje. He arrived in Salonika on orders of the Yugoslav intelligence, placed himself at the disposal of General Zervas, an agent of the British Intelligence Service, and later murdered Zevgos. Five monarcho-fascist officers, some of them murderers of the people, escaped to Yugoslavia from a war prisoner's camp with the help of Rankovic. The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Party stated that it knew absolutely nothing about this, even though we gave them details of the date and the exact spot where the monarcho-fascists had crossed the border. Border officers and soldiers had informed us that the monarcho-fascists had crossed into Yugoslavia.

We have captured dozens of Yugoslav intelligence officers. In December 1948 two Yugoslav agents, Gunaris

Menos and Gallios Mitsos, were detained in Prespa. These agents disclosed the names of the Yugoslav intelligence officers who had sent them and the assignment they had been given.

The Communist Party of Greece has at its disposal other damning proof of the treachery and disruptive activity of the Tito clique against the revolutionary movement in Greece. The nationalist gang of the treacherous Yugoslav leadership was always a mortal enemy to the Communist Party and people of Greece. Recent events are fresh evidence that the Tito clique helped and is continuing to help Greek and international reaction against the Greek people more and more openly.

In its communique of July 6, 1949 the General Headquarters of the Democratic Army stated that on July 5 monarcho-fascist troops used Yugoslav territory in order to bypass units of the Democratic Army in the Kaimakchalan area. The same day the "Free Greece" telegraph agency basing itself on an official document (the report of lieutenant colonel Petropulos commander of the monarcho-fascists' 516th battalion, to General Grigoropulos, commander of the 3rd army corps), reported that on July 4, 1949, that is, on the eve of the day when the monarcho-fascists crossed Yugoslav territory, a meeting of Yugoslav and monarcho-fascist Greek officers had been held in the area of Popovolossi and Kaimakchalan. This meeting was attended by British and American officers. The Tanjug agency did not refute this fact, neither did the representative of the British Foreign Office when asked about this meeting. Again, neither did Tito deny it in his speech at Pola (Istria), on July 10, 1949. Like the Tanjug agency, he merely tried to refute the fact that an agreement had been reached allowing the monarcho-fascists to use Yugoslav territory.

Such was the Belgrade version when the United Nations

Balkan Commission in Athens published its communique on July 21, 1949. The sole aim of this communique was to cover up Tito's collaboration with the monarcho-fascists, a collaboration that had been laid bare by the General Headquarters of the Democratic Army and the Free Greece radio on July 6, 1949. This communique of the Balkan Commission is highly significant since, to begin with, for the first time in its history the Commission admitted that the monarcho-fascists had violated the Yugoslav frontier in the Kaimakchalan area on many occasions. It claimed, however, that this had been done by artillery and aircraft and not by infantry. Secondly, the communique admitted that 8 meeting of monarcho-fascist and Yugoslav officers had been held in the Kaimakchalan area.

After the Tito clique's betrayal of the Greek people's liberation struggle had been exposed in the eyes of progressive mankind and the Yugoslav people, the Yugoslav leaders found it necessary to mobilise yet another provocateur. On July 24, following the example of Tito and Djilas, Kardelj also made a statement to Tanjug on the Greek question. He denied everything: the agreement with Tsaldaris, the negotiations in the Kaimakchalan area, and the use of Yugoslav territory by the monarcho-fascists. He concluded by giving the Jesuit assurance that the Belgrade Government "continues to sympathise" with the movement of the Greek people, but that it "cannot force its assistance on them" and that "the agents of the Information Bureau who slandered Tito" are responsible for this.

We have never doubted the sympathy of the Yugoslav people. As for those who are responsible, "The Times" makes it clear when it writes that in his statement at Pola Tito gave the Americans the necessary guarantees in advance for the dollars which he needs.

In order to mask their treachery, the traitors Tile, Djilas, Kardelj and company would have the world believe that the morale of the Greek democrats is at a low ebb and that they are losing confidence in victory. As a matter of fact these Tito-ites are doing everything to undermine the morale of the Greek democrats. Tito's treachery and his long-standing subversive activities against the people's democratic movement in Greece are causing us serious difficulties. Tito has a deadly hatred for the Greek people's liberation movement and is viciously fighting against it. But he is mistaken, and so are his monarcho-fascist allies and their common masters, if they think that they will be able to crush us.

Throughout Greece—in Rumelia, Thessaly, Pelopenessus, Eperius, Macedonia, Thrace and on the islands—the Greek Democratic Army is continuing its struggle against the enemy with unshaken courage in the face of enormous difficulties. A broad strike movement covering tens of thousands of factory and office workers is gaining strength in the cities. Hundreds of thousands of peasants who are literally starving to death in the cities where they have been forcibly driven by the monarcho-fascists, hate the Athens Government with all their soul. Reaction in Greece is in the throes of an economic, political and moral crisis from which it can find no way out. The Greek Democratic Army will come face to face with monarcho-fascism in the great battles that will be fought in Grammos and Vitsi.

We are fighting because we want peace, because we want to establish democracy and the independence of Greece. Reaction is out for war. It wants to crush us at all costs and is using the Tito clique for this purpose. Thanks to the assistance and solidarity of progressive man-kind. Including the Yugoslav people, the people of Greece will be victorious both in war and in peace and will win a people's democracy and national

independence.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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