

Workers of all lands, unite!

***For a Lasting Peace,
For a People's Democracy !***

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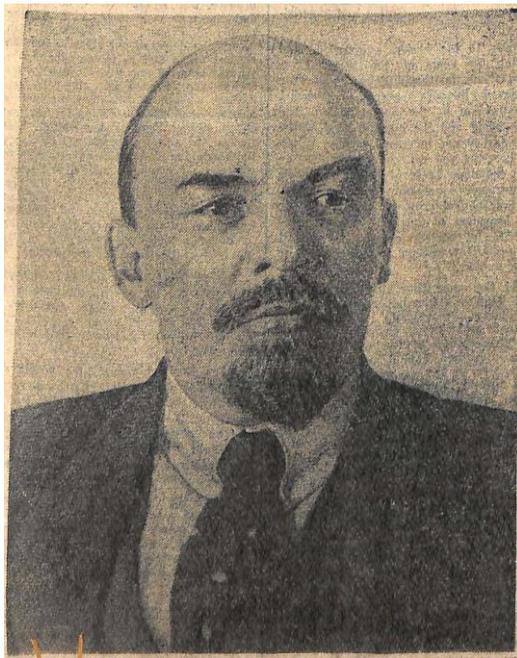
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31ST ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION



“... our October Revolution marked the beginning of a new era in world history... we have the right to be and are proud of the fact that it has been our good fortune to **begin** the erection of a Soviet State, and thereby to **usher** in a new era in world history, the era of the rule of a **new** class, a class which is oppressed in every capitalist country, but which everywhere is marching forward towards a new life, towards victory over the bourgeoisie, towards the dictatorship of the proletariat—and towards the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of capital and from imperialist wars.

(Lenin)



“The October Revolution is remarkable primarily for having caused a breach in the front of world imperialism for having overthrown the imperialist bourgeoisie in one of the biggest capitalist countries and put the socialist proletariat in power.

“The class of wage workers, the class of the persecuted, the class of the oppressed and exploited has **for the first time** in the history of mankind risen to the position of the **ruling** class, setting a contagious example to the proletarians of all countries.”

(Stalin)

In a few days from now the peoples of the Soviet Union, together with all progressive mankind and the countless friends of the great land of Socialism throughout the world, with solidarity and confidence in the cause of the Soviet Union, in the cause of the people's democracy and of Socialism, will observe the glorious historical date—the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union.

The Great Socialist Revolution had triumphed. It turned the wheel of history against capitalism.

It marked the beginning of the collapse of the capitalist system and for the first time showed that the proletariat can rule with success, can build up industry and run the national economy without the bourgeoisie and in spite of the bourgeoisie.

As a result of World War I, tsarist Russia dropped out of the world system of capitalism. After World War Two, capitalism shrank still more when such countries as Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania and Yugoslavia also dropped out of its orbit. This was a new blow to the capitalist system, undermining still further its positions in Europe and throughout the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution revealed to the peoples' that the era of capitalism is drawing to an end, that we are living in the era when all roads lead to Communism.

Like a granite rock towering high above the world stands the great Soviet Union and its mighty socialist industry, its powerful armed forces and its unwavering, invincible and valiant peoples.

For the working people of the world, the October Revolution is a beacon lighting up their pathway and giving them a perspective; it has shaken imperialism not only at the centres of its domination but has delivered blows at its rear, undermining its domination in the colonial and dependent countries, and ushering in the epoch of colonial revolutions.

The October Revolution changed the economy and culture of the Soviet Union basically. Stalin's policy, of socialist industrialisation of the country resulted in the development of heavy industry and its backbone, the machine building industry, in a historically very short period of time. Large-scale agriculture was vital to socialist construction. The Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, developed large-scale collective farming on the basis of the working peasantry voluntarily joining these farms.

The industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture were secured in the course of bitter struggles against the capitalist elements and their agents—the Trotskyites, Bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists and other enemies of the working class.

The Soviet Union owes its greatness to the October Socialist Revolution and to the fact that the struggle of its peoples for Socialism was led by the Bolshevik Party, the party of a new type, the revolutionary and consistent party of revolutionary Marxism. Socialist society has, in the main, been built under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party through the efforts of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is now in the phase of rounding off the building of Socialism and of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union against Hitler Germany, which interrupted the peaceful construction of Socialism, was the most severe trial for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

After its brilliant military, economic and moral victory over Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union entered a new phase of its development and in a short period of time, achieved outstanding successes in restoring the national economy which had suffered heavily as a result of the war.

The great vitality of the Soviet State and socialist economy

is vividly demonstrated in the recent report of the Central Board of Statistics of the of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the results of the third quarter of 1948 (July-September).

In the first nine months of 1948, industry's gross output topped the average pre-war level for 1940 by 14 per cent and in September by 26 per cent. This year's gross harvest of grain crops reached the 1940 level and the yield of grain crops per hectare was above the pre-war figure.

Where in any other country has so much been done in the matter of transforming nature, of combatting drought as that now being undertaken in the Soviet Union on the initiative of Comrade Stalin? This task is possible of solution only on the basis of the unprecedented growth of the productive forces of Socialist economy and is impossible for the capitalist countries and their declining agriculture.

No prescriptions by bourgeois economists and politicians can "do away with" crises in the capitalist countries for crises can be abolished only by abolishing the capitalist method of production. The capitalist monopolies are seeking a way out of the crisis in new wars. In his answers the questions put by the "Pravda" correspondent, Comrade Stalin exposed the essence of the aggressive policy pursued by the United States and Britain, by pointing out that the instigators of a new war prevent the possibility agreement with the U.S.S.R. because they fear agreement and cooperation with the U.S.S.R. more than anything else, since a policy of agreement with the Soviet Union undermines the position of the warmongers and makes the aggressive policy of these gentlemen aimless.

This policy of aggression can culminate only in the ignominious failure of the warmongers.

These conditions of the continued aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, of the weakening of the forces of imperialism and the consolidation of the forces of Socialism

and democracy, provide the background to the present struggle between the two camps—the imperialist and anti-imperialist camps.

The countries of the new democracy which, headed by the Soviet Union, oppose imperialism, have brought about sweeping democratic reforms. They have eliminated the landlord class and handed over the land to the peasants. They have nationalised large-scale industry. They are pursuing a policy of restricting and dislodging the kulaks and are paving the way for uniting small peasant households into large-scale collective farms.

The fusion of the Communist and Workers' Parties in these countries is helping to consolidate still more firmly all the democratic forces, to unite the efforts of the working class and of all working people in the struggle for new victories for democracy and Socialism.

The peoples of the new democracies, who are conscious daily of enormous help and support on the part of the Soviet Union, realise that were it not for the valiant, Soviet Army, without the fraternal bonds with the U.S.S.R., and without its aid, they would not be in a position to secure genuine national independence, and would not be able to build a free life on the basis of people's democracy.

Miserable renegades like the nationalist Tito, who have been condemned by the fraternal Communist Parties, by democratic opinion in all countries and by the peoples of Yugoslavia, cannot reverse the process of social development which, in its inexorable onward march will consign all traitors to the cause of Socialism to the dustbin of history.

The heroic struggle of the French miners who are staunchly opposing the infamous repressions of the "Socialist" executioner Moch, is a vivid reflection of the readiness of the people of France to defend their vital interests against the insolent attempts of the American imperialists to turn France

into their colony.

Each day brings fresh proof of the utter baseness of the Right Socialists—the corrupt lackeys of imperialism, who have betrayed the working class and the national interests of their country, and who are in every way helping the imperialists to start a new war.

The imperialist camp has been thrown into a rage and is eaten up with malignant hatred by the declaration of the French Communist Party that the people of France will never fight against the Soviet Union by the statement of the Italian Communist Party that never again will Italians allow themselves to be used as pawns in the war gamble; a similar statement issued by the Communist Party of Britain voices the opinion of the revolutionary British workers and the progressive forces of Britain.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has had a powerful impact on international development. The Communist Parties which the peoples regard as the most loyal and genuine champions of their interests, have enhanced their prestige and influence. In their activities, the fraternal Communist parties are guided by the historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), for, as Lenin said, “Bolshevism is a model of tactics for all.”

The Anglo-American imperialists have been met by bitter resistance from the Greek people who are selflessly battling against the attempts to turn Greece into a colony of Britain and America. The American imperialists are encountering serious difficulties in their insolent interference in the internal affairs of China where the people are successfully waging their heroic struggle against the Kuomintang clique which has sold itself to American imperialism.

Imbued with hatred for their oppressors, the peoples of Indonesia, Viet Nam and Malaya are waging armed struggle against imperialism. The flames of the national-liberation

struggle in India and Burma are spreading.

The October Revolution dealt a blow to bourgeois nationalism. It demonstrated the proletarian, international method of liberating the oppressed people, the possibility of winning a fraternal alliance between the workers and peasants of the different nations on a voluntary basis and in the spirit of internationalism.

The name of the great Stalin, held in the highest honour and warmly esteemed by the peoples, expresses the indomitable might of the Soviet Union, and sounds a clarion call to struggle for the happy future of mankind.

The working people of all countries are following the magnificent example of the peoples of the Soviet Union, are mobilising their forces and preparing for the fierce class struggles that lie ahead—struggles from which the anti-imperialist and democratic camp will emerge triumphant.

Long live the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Lone live the mighty Soviet Union—the reliable bulwark of peace and security, of freedom and independence of peoples!

Greetings to the peoples battling for the victory of democracy and Socialism!

QUESTIONS BY “PRAVDA” CORRESPONDENT AND ANSWERS OF COMRADE J. V. STALIN

Question: How do you regard the results of the discussion in the Security Council on the Berlin question and the attitude of the Anglo-American, and French representatives in this matter?

Answer: I regard them as an expression of aggressiveness in the policy of the Anglo-American and French ruling circles.

Question: Is it correct that in August, agreement had been reached by the Four Powers on the Berlin question?

Answer: . Yes, it is. As is known, on August 30th, agreement was reached in Moscow between the representatives of the U.S.S.R., U.S., Britain and France, providing for simultaneous measures to remove transport restrictions on the one hand, and on introducing the German mark of the Soviet zone in Berlin as the sole currency, on the other. This agreement does not detract from anyone's prestige; it takes into account the interests of the parties concerned and guarantees the possibility of further co-operation. But the Governments of the United States and Britain repudiated the representatives in Moscow and declared the agreement void, that is, the Anglo-Americans violated this agreement by deciding to refer the matter to the Security Council where they are sure of a majority.

Question: Is it true that in Paris recently, during discussion of the question in the Security Council, agreement was again reached in, the course of unofficial talks on the matter before it was put to the vote in the Security Council?

Answer: Yes, that is so. The Argentine representatives, Mr Bramuglia, who is also Chairman of the Security Council, held

unofficial talks, with Comrade Vyshinsky on behalf of the other interested Powers, and actually had in his hands the agreed draft of the solution of the Berlin question. But again the representatives of the United States and Britain declared this agreement void.

Question: Why was this so? What is the explanation?

Answer: The point is that the inspirers of the aggressive policy of the United States and Britain are not interested in agreement and co-operation with the U.S.S.R. What they want is not agreement and co-operation, but negotiations about agreement and co-operation so that, after nullifying the agreement, they can put the blame on the U.S.S.R. and “prove” that co-operation with the U.S.S.R., is impossible. The instigators of war, who are striving to unleash a new war, dread above all, agreement and co-operation with the U.S.S.R., for a policy of agreement with the U.S.S.R., undermines the position of the warmongers and renders the aggressive policy of these gentlemen futile. That is why they break agreements already reached, why they repudiate their representatives who elaborated these agreements jointly with the U.S.S.R., that is why they refer the question to the Security Council, in violation of the UNO statutes, where they are sure of a majority and where they can “prove” anything they like. All this is being done to “demonstrate” the impossibility of co-operation with the U.S.S.R., to “demonstrate” the need for a new war, and in this way prepare the conditions for unleashing war.

The policy of the present leaders of the United States and Britain is a policy of aggression, a policy of unleashing a new war.

Question: How do you regard the attitude of the representatives of the six states in the Security Council: China, Canada, Belgium, Argentina, Colombia and Syria.

Answer: It is obvious that these gentlemen support the policy of unleashing a new war.

Question: What will be the outcome of all this?

Answer: The outcome can only be the ignominious failure of the instigators of a new war. Churchill, the chief instigator of a new war, has succeeded in losing the confidence of his own country and of the democratic forces of the world. A similar fate awaits all the other warmongers. The horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the minds of the people, and the social forces standing for peace are too great for the Churchill disciples of aggression to overcome them and turn them towards a new war.

**THE OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION
OPENED FOR MANKIND THE ROAD TO
REAL DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM.
Georgi Dimitrov, General Secretary,
Central Committee, Workers Party of
Bulgaria (Communists)**

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up for mankind the road to true democracy and Socialism, to the elimination of the exploitation of man by man. During the thirty-one years of Soviet power, the Soviet Union, led by Lenin and Stalin, has become the most progressive and mighty Socialist power, steadily advancing to Communism.

By destroying the Hitler war machine, the heroic Soviet Army not only defended the freedom and independence of the Socialist fatherland but also saved mankind from fascist, Teutonic barbarism.

Marching at the head of the democratic anti-imperialist camp, the Soviet Union today is the sure bulwark of peace, democracy and progress against the warmongers and the new pretenders to world domination the American imperialists.

On this 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, millions of peoples throughout the world will answer the malignant slanders of the imperialists by demonstrating their love and devotion to the land of Socialism, which is selflessly and wisely fighting for a stable, democratic peace. They will demonstrate their determination to advance shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people and to stop the war the imperialists are now preparing against the Soviet Union.

The peoples of the whole world well remember the words of the great Stalin that there is a wide gulf between the imperialist desire to unleash a new world war and the

possibility of such a war. Isn't it because they are not really prepared for it that the Anglo-American imperialists are clamouring about a new war? They realise as well as we do, where such an adventure would bring them in the end. For World War One ended in victory for the working people on one-sixth of the earth. After World War Two, the new democracies dropped out of the imperialist orbit. These imperialist gentlemen can rest assured that if the Wall Street bosses embark on a new war it can only bring them an even greater and possibly final defeat—the complete destruction of the capitalist system.

The imperialists, who are living their last days, are aware of this. But despite this, they are still crying from the roof tops about the imminent danger of war.

While the Soviet Union is making every effort to maintain and strengthen the peace and to settle international disputes peaceably, while she has suggested that the five great powers should ban atomic weapons and reduce their armaments, as well as putting forward other measures to guarantee the peace and security of the peoples, the ranting American imperialists in their animal fear at the growing forces of peace, democracy and Socialism are, together with their satellites, systematically conducting war propaganda. They are preparing for war and are threatening the peoples with the atom bomb. Like international gangsters they cynically boast that with their atom bomb they can wipe out millions of peaceful people who refuse to be subjugated to their will.

Obviously the imperialists have to keep up this war hysteria, to stir up the storm and, as the saying goes, to “go fishing in troubled waters” in the interests of the monopolists, the armament kings and financial bosses.

But they will not be able to trouble the waters of peace for very long because there exists the great Soviet Union, the new democracies and the ever-growing international camp of peace

and democracy, The future of the world depends upon the unity of world democratic, anti-imperialist forces upon their determination to fight for peace and security, for genuine democracy and Socialism. The working class and the working people of the world, who are rallying more and more closely round the Soviet Union, can frustrate the crafty designs and machinations of the warmongers and prevent a new slaughter.

The growing might and the international prestige of the Soviet Union is the guarantee of peace and freedom for the peoples. Never was it so clear as today, after World War Two, that without the Soviet Union there is not, and cannot be freedom and independence of the people.

Only deliberate betrayers of the peoples interests, the irresponsible adventures and blind careerists, can try to divert their people from the only possible path of developing peoples, democracy and building Socialism—the path of genuine, unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union, of close solidarity with the international camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—which the Soviet Union heads.

Celebrating the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the working people of the new democracies and honest people throughout the world look with the deepest gratitude toward the great Party of Lenin and Stalin which secured the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, the building of the powerful Soviet State and Socialist society on one-sixth of the earth, and which built the glorious Soviet Army which liberated a number of peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke thus making it possible for them to build a new life and set out firmly on the path of democratic development toward the building of socialist society.

The people of Bulgaria who, thirty-one years ago, enthusiastically welcomed the October Socialist Revolution, are today more than ever aware that their destiny is closely linked with that of the great fraternal-Soviet Union.

Without the Soviet Union the people of Bulgaria would still have been in the clutches of the German imperialists and of their agents, the Bulgarian fascists.

Without the support of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria would have fallen into the stronghold of imperialists no less insolently aggressive and crafty than the Hitler bandits.

Without the help of the Soviet people, our people, would have died of starvation during the difficult years of draught, and our economy would now be in a state of decline and chaos.

Without the Soviet Union, there would be no freedom or independence for the peoples of South-Eastern Europe nor the prosperity of peoples democracy advancing along the path to Socialism.

Building a new life under the leadership of the working class and its Communist vanguard, the people of Bulgaria are gratefully learning from the heroic Soviet people and the great Bolshevik Party how to combat and defeat their enemies, how to overcome the numerous difficulties and dangers in their defence of freedom and independence, in the socialist construction of their country. They are firmly convinced that the more they learn from the rich experience of the struggle to build a Socialist society in the Soviet Union, the quicker and more successfully will they build a free, cultured and happy life.

Glory to the Great October Socialist Revolution which resulted in the creation of the first Socialist State in the world, the guiding star and inspiration for the whole of progressive mankind.

Glory to the great Party of Lenin, and Stalin, the surest teacher and example for Communists and all peoples fighting for lasting peace, for real democracy and Socialism.

Warm greetings, to the brilliant leader and teacher, J. V. Stalin!

BULWARK OF PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES. WILHELM Pieck, Chairman of Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Thirty-one years ago in the battle for peace, freedom and independence, the power of the Soviets, the power of workers' soldiers' s and peasants' deputies, was consolidated in Russia. In response to the call for peace addressed by Lenin to all peoples at the birth of he Socialist Fatherland, the Soviet people determined to put an end to the imperialist war and to secure peace which would end the slavery and exploitation of working people for all time.

The struggle of the Bolshevik Party for peace was inseparably linked with the struggle against the landlords and capitalists who had grown rich on the war. The Bolsheviks knew that only by breaking up and expropriating the material basis of the exploiting classes, by transferring the land and all mineral resources into the hands of the people, could a lasting peace be won for the working people.

Since the first days of Soviet power, the capitalist world, the bourgeois ideologists and their agents in the working class have been waging a vindictive struggle against the country where power is in the hands of the working people. But this can never detract from the great influence the Soviet Union has among the millions of exploited peoples. Those oppressed by imperialism see in the Soviet Union the heart of all the forces battling against social and national oppression a powerful bulwark the struggle for peace, for people's democracy and Socialism.

The main light of the working people of Germany—workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals—is for peace and for the democratic development of our country. In the course of the past year, a broad people's movement for unity

and a just peace has come into being on the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. All the democratic, peace-loving forces in the country are uniting in the German People's Council to win unity for Germany and a democratic peace treaty as soon as possible.

On this 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the democratic forces of Germany recall with gratitude that the Soviet Army defeated Hitler's fascist hordes, thus creating the conditions for the democratic development of our country.

We send our greeting and glorious Bolshevik Party and its brilliant leader, Generalissimo Stalin, Comrade and pupil of the great Lenin. May the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and its experience continue to be an inspiring example of the victorious embodiment of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism to all champions of Socialism.

On this 31st Anniversary of the victory of Soviet power, we wish the Soviet peoples new successes in strengthening and building up Socialist Society, for therein lies the guarantee of peace and security for all peoples.

**PEOPLE OF FRANCE WILL NEVER FIGHT
AGAINST SOVIET UNION. Maurice Thorez,
General Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party of France**

The working people of France celebrate with particular enthusiasm the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution because the Soviet Union has realised man's age-long dream for a free happy life, because like a beacon of truth, the Soviet Union lights the working people's way to Socialism, because since its first days, the Soviet Union unfurled and have victoriously held aloft the banner of peace and independence of all peoples.

Thirty one years ago, the workers and peasants of tsarist Russia, led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin overthrew the power of the capitalists and landlords and established Soviet power, the power of all workers and peasants. They started to build Socialism and triumphed in this great work in spite of the enormous difficulties arising from capitalist encirclement, counter-revolution and imperialist intervention.

Prior to the Hitler aggression, and during the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, far reaching successes were achieved in all spheres of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. The well being and the cultural level of the working people increased rapidly; socialist industry and collective agriculture—the economic basis of Socialism in the countryside—steadily gained strength. Unprecedented progress was made in all branches of science, technique and art. Soviet society entered the period of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

At the same time, the conditions of the peoples living under the yoke of capitalism, worsened; unemployment became widespread; wages declined and the exploitation of the

working people was intensified. Had it not been for the treachery of the parties and leaders of the Second International, the peoples of such countries as Germany, France, Italy would, also have been able to march along the path to Socialism. But the Social-Democratic traitors, those “loyal managers of capitalist society”, to use the words of Blum himself, enabled the old world to survive in many countries. Fascism, the most aggressive and bloody form of capitalist dictatorship was able to triumph temporarily in some countries, and humanity was plunged into the horrors of World War Two.

Lenin pointed out that if Socialism did not triumph in Europe, peace among the capitalist would be only a respite. A pause to prepare still more bloody slaughter.

World War Two broke out as a result of the deepening general crisis of capitalism and because the equilibrium of between in capitalist countries was upset. Hitler Germany and their allies sought to impose a new re-division of the world on their enemies. The Soviet Union’s entry into the struggle gave an anti-fascist and liberating character to the war waged by the peoples against Hitler aggression. The Soviet Union played the main and decisive role in securing the victory of the freedom-loving peoples over German fascism.

No people can ever forget the great sacrifices made by the peoples of the Soviet Union and by its valiant soldiers for the triumph of the common cause. The French people well remember those dark days when the destiny of France and of the whole world was being decided at the wills of Stalingrad. They still treasure in their hearts the lasting gratitude they felt for the Soviet armies and for Generalissimo Stalin at that moment when the radio brought the news of the unforgettable victory which changed the course of the war.

And today, when the same forces of international reaction, when the same capitalist circles that encouraged Hitler in his aggression against the Soviet Union are scheming to disrupt

peace anew and to resume their anti-Soviet crusade, the people of France firmly declare: **NO.**

While the Soviet people, lovers of peace and freedom, are engaged in repairing the terrible damage done to their country by the Hitler bandits, while they are achieving splendid successes in the work of reconstruction, the United States imperialists, greedy for world domination, are preparing for a new war, an atomic war.

The warmongers brazenly admit that peace is fatal for them. The newspaper "Le Mond" on October 16 wrote:

"Events are taking a favourable turn for the development of Soviet influence (that is to say, the ideas of democracy and peace, which the Soviet Union champions—M. T.) and for the weakening of the positions of the West (which means, the anti-popular positions of the American imperialists and their agents. If this process speeds up or becomes more general it may seem to the Western powers (e.g. the American imperialists) that they are forced inevitably to resort to war".

In the same article "Le Monde" also acknowledged that although "the Marshall Plan has, in effect, been operating for eight months, the purchasing power of the workers during this period has decreased in total".

This confirms the fact that the Marshall Plan is not an organisation of genuine American aid which no people ravaged by war would refuse if this aid did not carry with it conditions irreconcilable with the sovereignty and honour of each nation. The Marshall Plan is a weapon used to enslave peoples and prepare war against the Soviet Union and the new democracies. For us, the people of France, the Marshall Plan means the denial of our right to German reparations, a halt to reconstruction, the strangulation of our basic industries, the inclusion of France into the Brussels military alliance, and military expenditure amounting to 400,000 million francs, that is, to 40 per cent of our budget. This means that a heavy burden

will be placed upon us which will make all attempts to improve the country's budget and finances and stabilise the franc, mere illusions. It means also a steady rise in prices and corresponding decrease of purchasing power of the workers and of all the common people, the deepening of the poverty of the mass of the people.

And all this is being done to recruit our sons into the infantry of the imperialist "Western army" where the Americans will be in command and the officers will be the former Nazi torturers.

Once again I repeat, the people of France say **NO** to all the plans of reaction and war. The Communist Party, confident that it expresses the feelings of all genuine Frenchmen, solemnly declares: "**The people of France will not fight, against the Soviet Union. They will never do so**".

This is the view of the working people of France who are true to proletarian internationalism and who have shown in the past, with André Marty, that they would never take up arms against the land of Socialism.

This is the view of French Republicans true to the letter and spirit of the Constitution which states: "The (French) Republic will never wage a war of conquest and will never use its forces against the freedom of other peoples".

This is the view of French patriots loyal to the friendship and alliance of France and the Soviet Union and which is one of the surest guarantees of the peace and security of our country.

In France the forces of the working class and all democrats are steadily consolidating in the fight for national independence and peace, against the colonising attempts of the American imperialists who, supported by the servile and unworthy rulers of France and especially by the leaders of the Right Socialists, the Blums and the Jules Moch's, are trying to enslave our country and to involve it in a criminal war against Soviet

Union and the new democracies.

In vain do the bourgeois radio and press pour out abuse and slander of the Communists, as they did at the time of Munich and during the Hitler occupation. Intimidation, blackmail and provocation cannot put obstacles in the way of the unity and action of the French people who realise that they are fighting for their honour and their very existence. Together with the workers and the peasants, the most prominent representatives of the French intelligentsia—scientists, writers, actors, technicians—are taking part in the struggle for peace and democracy. Socialist workers, many of whom have come together in the ranks of the Unitarian Socialist Party, Catholic working people and progressive Catholic priests, radicals of the old school and members of the resistance movement of all shades of opinion, have sworn to remain united in order to force back the dark forces of reaction and war and to defend peace.

On the 31st Anniversary of the October Revolution, the working people, Republicans, all French patriots, men and women, old and young, clearly voice their solidarity with their brothers and friends in the land of Socialism and in the entire democratic, anti-imperialist camp, in the struggle which must end in the victory of peace and national independence, in the victory of democracy and Socialism.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION IN ITALY

This year's celebration of the Anniversary of the October Revolution is of particular significance to Italy and will be carried out on a wide scale. Notwithstanding the violent anti-Soviet propaganda of the Government and Vatican Press, the democratic organisation decided on a Friendship Month with the Soviet Union. The "Month" opened with a public meeting in Rome's leading theatre. The Organising Committee is composed of prominent representatives of political and cultural life in Italy.

The "Month" is being held under the slogan of the struggle for peace and support for the Soviet Union's peace policy.

Lectures and conferences are being held, exhibitions arranged, signatures collected in the towns and village, while preparations are under way for big public meetings. The working people of Milan will hold a procession in honour of the October Revolution. Hundreds of mobile exhibits and special posters will portray the important phases of the October Revolution and the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace and the defeat of fascism.

In the course of the "Month", the Communist Party of Italy will conduct a special campaign to further the circulation and study of the "Short History of the CPSU(B)". With this view, a special week of address talks and conferences is being held throughout Italy.

RAISE HIGH BANNER OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. Matias Rakosi, General Secretary, Central Committee, Workers' Party of Hungary

Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, proletarian internationalism has acquired new aims, new perspectives and new dimensions. The advanced workers of the world began to understand, or to use Lenin's words to "sense by their revolutionary, class instinct", that something of vital interest to them was being decided in Russia, that the example of Russia afforded each country vital guidance for its inevitable and near future.

The influence of the October Socialist Revolution on the whole world was shown by the way the vanguard detachment of the working people of the world understood that a new epoch had commenced—the epoch of proletarian revolutions—that the destruction of capitalism had started, that as a result of the Russian Revolution a new and unprecedented basis had been formed for the liberation movement of the working people.

The very existence of this basis was a serious obstacle to reactionary domination and a stimulus to the liberation movement of the oppressed classes. This was also, understood by the oppressed colonial peoples who, for the first time in their history, saw in the Soviet Union freedom from national oppression and fraternal friendship among peoples.

This knowledge and understanding greatly stimulated the development of proletarian internationalism and inspired the Communist and liberation movements all over the world. Proletarian internationalism gained strength according as

Socialism in the Soviet Union grew and became consolidated in spite of the forebodings and machinations of its enemies.

When the fascist barbarians attacked the first Socialist State, the progressive forces of Europe and all parts of the world, led by the Communists, knew that the common cause of the progress of mankind was in danger. The liberation struggle of the great Soviet Union against the fascist hordes gave energy and confidence in victory to all fronts of the world struggle. During those difficult months, every fighter for progress and freedom drew courage and hope from the example set by the heroic defenders of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad. And when, after their selfless struggle, the glorious Soviet people, headed by the wise and great leader Stalin, broke the back of the fascist beast, the whole of progressive mankind turned with gratitude to Moscow. European civilisation had been saved from fascist barbarism. This historic exploit of the Soviet people was yet a new stimulus for the further development of proletarian internationalism.

The defeat of fascism, as our great teacher Stalin, pointed out, was not only a military victory of historical significance, it was also a severe test of the entire Soviet social and state system. Before the victory over Hitler Germany it was not only its enemies who cried that the Soviet system would fail; those “well-meaning” people also watched expectantly the test that was to prove the vitality of this “great experiment”. Victory over fascism demonstrated not only the superiority of the Soviet Army over the army of the fascist barbarians, but, also the superiority of the Soviet social system over all the other social systems. It proved also that Soviet industry, was stronger than the industry of the Ruhr magnates; that Socialist collective agriculture was more advanced than individual farming and that the Soviet Union had been more successful than any other state in solving the problems of different peoples living and cooperating together.

At the same time, this victory clearly showed that this factor which, from the point of view of the emancipation of the world proletariat, had hitherto been merely a possibility, an opportunity and a support, had now matured and become a reality.

It suffices to recall the steady developing national liberation struggle of the colonial peoples at the present time. In a number of countries liberated by the Soviet Union, power has passed into the hands of the working people. The new democracies have begun their development along the path to Socialism. At the price of terrible suffering the working people of these countries have realised that their future can only be secured if all the vestiges of capitalist slavery are thrown out from their native land, the conditions thus created for the free development and prosperity of the peoples, and their national independence defended from the encroachments of foreign imperialism.

While healing their terrible war-wounds and building up new socialist countries, the peoples of the new democracies who are resisting world imperialism, are not only conscious of the support of the great Soviet Union which guarantees peace and prosperity—they are more and more referring to the encyclopaedia of experience compiled from the sweat and blood of the Soviet people during socialist construction. If today the new democracies are able to build speedily and with fewer sacrifices and mistakes, this is chiefly due the difficult job that was undertaken by the Soviet Union before their existence and for them.

Thus the ever-swelling tide of proletarian internationalism is replenished from hundreds of sources. It is also fed by the hatred of the imperialist camp for the Soviet Union, for the new democracies and the liberation struggle of the working class and colonial peoples. The organic cooperation of the Communist and Workers' Parties in defence of the peace,

progress and independence of nations against aggressive imperialism, which is rattling its sabres and instigating war, is one of the signs of the increased strength of the democratic camp. The treachery of the Yugoslav adventurers is merely the exception which proves the rule. The unanimity of all the Communist and progressive parties of the world in branding and denouncing this treachery to proletarian internationalism shows that international solidarity of the working people is now developing more vigorously than ever before.

In view of this all the more ardent and wholehearted are the greetings and good wishes sent on this Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution to the great Soviet people and to their wise and beloved leader Stalin, from all over the world by those who have understood that the only path of the progress of mankind can be the path along which, for the past thirty years the liberated Soviet people have marched from victory to victory.

And all the more resolutely are they raising high the banner which leads them on to victory, the banner of internationalism, the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

ACTIVITIES OF RUMANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

A congress of the Rumanian-Soviet Friendship Society (A.R.L.U.S.) has just concluded in Bucharest. This Society was set up soon after the Soviet Army had liberated Rumania. Its aim is to popularise the achievements of the Soviet Union among the widest sections of the Rumanian people.

The Society quickly became popular among the working people of the country. By May, 1945, 27 branches had been established in the big regional centres and 15 in Bucharest. Today the Soviet Society has over 1,500,000 members and runs 3,750 libraries with 345,000 books.

The Society is carrying out large-scale cultural and propaganda work. It has organised 326 exhibitions reflecting life in the Soviet Union. These exhibitions were visited by over a million people. On the society's initiative, Russian language classes are being formed in factories and in the countryside. The Society organises various lectures and Soviet film shows. Its magazine, "New Epoch" has a circulation of 150,000.

THE INVINCIBLE TRUTH OF OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION. Boleslav Bierut, General Secretary, Central Committee, Workers' Party of Poland

Never before has the world historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution been so clear to the working people as it is today.

For over thirty years the imperialists, reactionaries of all kinds have been making desperate efforts to hide truth about the October Revolution with their slanders, their inventions and their hatred.

But the truth of this great Revolution is invincible and will live for ever.

There is no force that can halt the course of the creative march of social development accompanied as it is by the aspirations, strivings and hopes of hundreds of millions of the truest and finest people—the working people all over the World.

The truth of the Great October Socialist Revolution is immortal. More and more it finds its way into the hearts and desires of the people.

The October Revolution opened a new epoch in the history of mankind—the epoch of the complete emancipation of the working masses. And it is this that determines its significance.

The working people learned the truth about the October Revolution not only from its ideological and programmatic declarations which they did not always understand, but because this truth is brought home to them every day through the results of the Revolution.

For is it not obvious to every member of the working class that, thanks to the October Revolution, the living and cultural conditions of nearly 200 million Soviet citizens have been

vastly improved?

Is it not obvious to everybody, that, thanks to the October Revolution, the might and significance of the Soviet State has, in the short course of only one generation, reached a level in many respects unparalleled by any other state in the world?

Is it not obvious that thanks to the October Revolution, the Soviet Union is today an example and model of real friendship between peoples, is the greatest seat of education, science and art, has an inexhaustible source of creative energy and is the bulwark of the struggle for peace and for the progressive ideals of mankind?

Neither the slanders of the imperialists, the machinations of warmongers, the shameless intrigues of those who sow unrest and international chaos, nor the inventions of the reactionaries and the insatiable imperialists can tarnish this truth. By their own actions, the imperialist enemies of the Soviet Union are continually exposing themselves, by their military adventures in Greece, Palestine, Indonesia, China, Korea and other countries, by their oppression of weaker countries and peoples, their policy of terror and violence toward the working people, who are fighting against their ever-worsening living conditions.

The peoples of the world can see the truth of the October Revolution from the experience and fate of their own countries. There is hardly any country whose development has not been affected by the outstanding results of the 1917 Revolution. But for many peoples, including the people of Poland, the October Revolution was of particular and decisive significance, affecting their very existence.

Twice in the course of a quarter of a century the Polish people gained their freedom because of the forces that developed from the October Revolution. The first time was in 1918, the second in 1944-45, The difference between these two periods illustrates the international repercussions of the

October Revolution. These differences, which took shape in Poland's internal life and in the consciousness of the working people were undoubtedly due to the influence of the experience and achievements of the October Revolution, the influence of the victories of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and of the great liberating advance of the Soviet Army.

Basing themselves on the experience of the October Revolution and of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the working people of Poland and the other new democracies have been able to carry out great social reforms and have started to lay the foundations of a new social system—Socialism.

Laying the foundations of Socialism, the working masses of Poland and the new democracies learn through their daily work to understand and treasure the vast experience of the Soviet Union, the country which was not only the first to eliminate tsarist tyranny, to destroy the old order of exploitation and to build Socialism, but which, by its selfless and heroic struggle, has paved the way for other peoples in their victorious liberation struggle.

**FRATERNAL ALLIANCE WITH U.S.S.R.—
BASIC PRINCIPLE OF PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC POLICY. Clement Gottwald,
Chairman, Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**

The working people of all countries celebrate the 31st Anniversary of the of Great October Revolution at a time when a sharp struggle is taking place between the two camps of capitalism and of peace and democracy, when the recent session of the U.N. General Assembly once again clearly exposed the real aims of the camp of the imperialist powers, who are striving to seize and enslave weaker nations and states.

This camp is opposed by the mighty Soviet Union and all the democratic anti-imperialist forces of the world, which are so powerful that they can never be silenced or hidden behind "iron curtains". The voice of the Soviet Union, leader of the camp of democracy and progress, resounds throughout the world, filling the hearts of the people with hope and determination and showing the people that it is possible to restrain the warmongers and foil their plans. On this Anniversary of the Great October Revolution all peace-loving peoples will demonstrate with greater enthusiasm their gratitude and devotion to the land of Socialism. The keynote of this Anniversary is increased support for the Soviet Union's international policy of peace and friendship among the peoples.

The peoples of the new democracies will celebrate the Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with great love and gratitude to the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia is a

striking example of how deeply the new democracies are indebted to the great Soviet power.

Without the Great October Revolution there would have been no independent Czechoslovakia. The Great October Socialist Revolution delivered a mortal blow at the old war coalition of Austro-Hungary and Germany, and inspired the liberation movement of the peoples of Austro-Hungary which resulted in the creation of the independent Czechoslovak State. Without the victorious struggle of the Soviet people against Hitler Germany, and without the powerful aid rendered by the Soviet Army, Czechoslovakia would not have been able to free herself in the last war from the yoke of Hitler occupation. Without the alliance with the Soviet Union and her fraternal help, the people of Czechoslovakia would not have been able to build their new, independent people's democracy. They would not have been able to withstand the political and economic pressure of the Western imperialists.

They would once again have found themselves a subjected people.

I would like to stress one more aspect of the attitude of the people of Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union—the growing interest of our people in the creative experience of the Soviet working people. A mastery of the experience of the Soviet people in building Socialism in developing their economy and culture is one of the essentials if the people's democracies are to develop successfully and rapidly along the path to Socialism, if they are to develop their planned economy and new culture.

There is no doubt that the experience of the people of Czechoslovakia is similar to that of the other new democracies.

The Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution reminds the working people of the new democracies that it is necessary to deepen and strengthen still more their bonds with the Soviet Union, because this is the most important condition for the existence of the people's democracies, the most

important condition for their prosperity and successful development along the path to Socialism.

The working people of the new democracies know full well the necessity of fraternal friendship and alliance with the great land of Socialism. However, this consciousness must penetrate still deeper among the mass of the people and must become the main principle of the policy of the people's democracies. The very heart of revolutionary internationalism lies today in firm bonds with the Soviet Union, in mutual cooperation between the people's democracies and in their consistent participation in the struggle of the world democratic camp against the new warmongers. An understanding and realisation of these principles is the safest barrier against bourgeois nationalism, the dangerous weapon of the reactionary circles which, though defeated, have not yet been completely eliminated in the people's democracies.

Today the main task of Communists in the new democracies is to explain these questions to the working class and to other sections of the working people. The sharpening struggle for peace throughout the world emphasises the urgency of this task. The successful realisation of this task will help to further strengthen the peace front throughout the world.

PEOPLE OF BULGARIA PREPARE FOR 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

The Bulgarian-Soviet Society, one of the most popular organisations in the country with a membership of more than 900,000, has embarked on extensive preparations to celebrate the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Between October 30 and November 6, meetings and lectures devoted to the October Revolution and the Soviet Union will be held throughout the country. Special anniversary meetings will be held on November 6 and 7.

Keynote of the anniversary preparations will be popularising the historical gains of the Soviet peoples, the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the struggle of the Soviet Union for a lasting peace.

**THE SOVIET UNION—LEADING FORCE IN
CAMP OF DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM.
Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary,
Central Committee., Workers' party of
Rumania**

For the 31st time the world proletariat is celebrating the anniversary of the most important event in the history of man—the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It has become a tradition with the Soviet people to analyse the results of the past year on the eve of the October Anniversary. We know that this time, too, the results will be splendid. They will tell of the magnificent successes won by the working people of the Soviet Union in rehabilitating and building-up their post-war economy, in raising the standard of living and of culture of the people to still higher levels. This year also will record the great political victories won by the Soviet Union over the imperialists and their hirelings.

The working people of the world follow closely every achievement of the land of Socialism and rejoice at each success. They well understand that the victory of the October Revolution was a historical victory for the whole of labouring mankind, and, that similarly, every success of the Land of Socialism is a success for the proletariat and the working people of the world.

The working people have become increasingly aware of this. We recall the period of the first Stalin Five Year Plans when Rumanian Communists working underground, followed

day after day the figures for steel, coal and other production in the Soviet Union. During the anti-Hitler war when we were in prisons or concentration camps, we followed the titanic struggle waged by the Soviet Union for the freedom of the working people of all countries, for civilisation and progress.

Since the Soviet State was formed, the working people of the world—today more than ever before—have seen in the Soviet Union, as Comrade Stalin so brilliantly expressed it, the arrow discharged by the steady hand of Lenin into the enemy camp, the basis of their hopes of liberation from oppression and exploitation, the beacon lighting the path to liberation, to victory over imperialism.

The very fact that the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated by the millions of ordinary people of all races and nations in all parts of the world is a living confirmation of the international solidarity of the working people, of their consolidation around the Soviet Union—the powerful bulwark of democracy, peace and Socialism.

The camp of Socialism, democracy and peace, headed by the Soviet Union, greets the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with its forces further strengthened and consolidated. An important factor contributing to this development of the democratic, anti-imperialist forces is the work of the information Bureau set up to exchange the experiences of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The imperialist camp, of course, tries through all kinds of pressure to disrupt the unity of the democratic forces. The Tito clique's betrayal of the united socialist front is a reflection of this. But the treachery of this clique failed completely to upset the balance of the democratic camp. Today when the democratic forces are united, when the Anniversary of the Great October Revolution is being celebrated, the Yugoslav people will feel most bitterly the tragic isolation brought upon

them by the nationalists who head the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Today, more than ever before, the Communist and Workers' Parties see the need to carry out with honour the task set them by the first conference of the Communist Parties in Poland, namely, to head the struggle against the expansionist and aggressive plans of the imperialists and to rally all democratic and patriotic forces of the people.

The Rumanian Workers' Party is doing everything to fulfil its historic tasks. A people's democratic system has been established in our country under the leadership of the Party. The Party is concentrating on strengthening the Rumanian People's Republic both politically and economically. The revolutionary Party of the proletariat—the leading force in the people's democracy—must not mark time in its policy. It must shun stagnation, for its strength lies in continual advance, in loyalty to the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism. New tasks are facing us all the time in the onward march of people's democracy to Socialism. We are beginning to plan our national economy. Our main task now is to prepare conscientiously the conditions for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. Much remains to be done to strengthen our Party and to keep its ranks free from hostile and alien elements. We must vigorously combat all attempts by the class enemy to interfere with the building of Socialism in our country.

Many difficult tasks lie ahead of us. But the rich experience of Socialist construction acquired by the Soviet people is our guiding-star. The great Bolshevik Party, guided by the invincible ideas of Lenin and Stalin, direct the thoughts and labours of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Lenin's words that **“Bolshevism serves as a model of tactics for all”**, illuminates the path of the working people of the world in their struggle for democracy and Socialism.

OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE BUILDING OF COMMUNISM IN THE U.S.S.R. Yudin

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia has been crowned with historical victories.

These victories are characterised by the fact that socialist society has been built in the U.S.S.R., Socialism has achieved such successes that Soviet society is now entering a new phase of its development—is advancing towards the completion of socialist construction and the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

Despite the fact that it had to withstand an incredibly bitter war against German fascism and its satellites, the Soviet Union has made such remarkable progress in the post-war development of its productive forces that it has advanced considerably along the pathway to Communism.

These post-war economic successes of the Soviet Union once again testify to the enormous superiority of Socialism over capitalism.

The oldest capitalist countries such as Britain, France, Italy and others are still trying to rid themselves of the stranglehold of economic chaos, are still floundering in the acute contradictions arising from the war. Meanwhile, the Soviet State is advancing steadily and at an ever increasing pace. The volume of industrial production has already exceeded the pre-war 1940 level, and agriculture likewise has reached the pre-war level.

The U.S.S.R, and the new democracies, preserving their national independence and sovereignty, are steadily marching onward to economic prosperity and an improved standard of living.

The peoples of Europe and the United States, the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries are aware that only in those countries where the working class is at the helm, where economy is developing according to plan in the interests of the working people, that only there is it possible to have a clear perspective and confidence in the morrow.

The building of Communism in the U.S.S.R. and the transition of the new democracies to the path of Socialist construction show that Socialism is on the order of the day not only in those countries where it is in the process of being built, but also in the countries at present rent by the economic and political contradictions of capitalism. The fundamental truth of our era is that today all roads lead to Communism.

Capitalism has outlived itself and is a dying social system. Socialism and Communism represent the new advancing social system that brings with it emancipation from exploitation and all oppression, and the flourishing of the material and spiritual values of the peoples.

The October Socialist Revolution opened the way to Socialism; it marked a turning point in the history of mankind.

Comrade Stalin theoretically elaborated the question of building a complete Communist society in one single country namely in the Soviet Union, since the Soviet Union possesses all the necessary conditions for this in view of its economic and social development and its natural resources.

At the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) in 1939, and later, after World War Two, in February 1946, Comrade Stalin stated that the productive forces of the land of Socialism must reach a level that will enable the U.S.S.R. to produce annually 50 million tons of pig iron, up to 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal and 60 million tons of oil. At the same time, the other branches of the national economy will be developed accordingly. The attainment of this level in the development of

the productive forces will mean the solving of all the main economic problems connected with the transition to a Communist society in the U.S.S.R.

The volume of industrial production at the end of the first post-war Five-Year Plan which according to all data, will be completed ahead of schedule, that is, in 1949 (instead of 1950 according to the Plan), will give the reader an idea of how the Soviet Union is advancing toward the above mentioned level.

Output in the basic branches of industry by the end of the first post war Five-Year Plan is scheduled as follows: pig iron—19,500,000 tons, steel—25,400,000 tons, rolled steel—17,800,000 tons, coal—250,000,000 tons, oil—35,400,000 tons, electric power—82 billion kilowatt hours. The productivity of labour of Soviet workers for the same period, that is, between 1946-1950 will increase by 36 per cent compared to the pre-war 1940 level.

This means that at the end of the post-war Five-Year Plan, industrial output in the U.S.S.R. will register a 50 per cent increase over the pre-war 1940 level, and in certain branches will be considerably more. For example, in 1950, double the number of machines and equipment will be produced compared with before the war, the number of machine tools will be increased to 1,300,000, approximately 30 per cent more than the number produced in the United States in 1940; the output of electric power will increase by 70 per cent, coal output by more than 50 per cent.

During the first three years of the Plan, agriculture made great strides forward, and reached the pre-war level in grain yields. By the end of the Plan the gross output of agriculture is scheduled at 30 per cent over the 1940 figure, with an annual grain crop amounting to 130 million tons.

During the Five-Year Plan period, agriculture will receive some 350,000 tractors and considerable quantities of other highly productive agricultural machinery to the value of 4,500

million rubles. Some 950 new machine and tractor depots will be built in the countryside during this period.

The following figures give an idea of the scale and rate at which personnel is being trained during this Five-Year Plan period. By 1950 there will be 2,000,000 students attending higher educational institutions and technical colleges, while approximately another 2,000,000, having completed their studies, will be leaving by then. A total of 4,500,000 young workers will be trained in the State vocational schools. Moreover, about 19,0190,000 workers of varying qualifications will be trained directly at the bench. Another fact to be borne in mind is that in 1950 something like 32,000,000 pupils will be attending elementary and secondary schools in the Soviet Union. Then there is the vast network of various correspondence courses, evening schools, universities and technical colleges, not to mention the independent study practised on a wide scale among the population.

The question may be asked: how much time will the Soviet Union need for the productive forces to reach the level advanced by Comrade Stalin as the necessary condition, from the standpoint of the development of the productive forces, to effect the transition from Socialism to Communism.

This question can be answered quite definitely: another three or four Five-Year Plans will be needed for this. In other words, the U.S.S.R. will need another 15 or 20 years to round off the construction of Socialism and to effect the transition from Socialism to Communism.

Socialism and Communism constitute a single social-economic structure. There are no fundamental differences between them as is the case between capitalism and Socialism. The sole difference between Socialism and Communism is the extent of the economic maturity of society.

Under Communism the productive forces will reach their peak, there will be an abundance of articles of consumption

and this will make it fully possible for society to realise the principle: from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs. This means that under Communism each citizen will be able to satisfy all the requirements of a culturally developed person.

Capitalist society achieved vast productive possibilities and technical perfection. But now that capitalism has entered the phase of decay it is becoming more and more an obstacle, acting as a brake on technical progress.

Communism alone removes all obstacles and impediments standing in the way of the development of production, science, technique and culture, and furnishes boundless possibilities for development.

All the achievements of human genius, the benefits of centuries of scientific development, culture and technique are at the service of the people in the U.S.S.R. They will continue to serve the people in a Communist society.

The transition from Socialism to Communism will take place gradually, that is, not in the sense of tempo, but in the sense that it will be a transition without social conflicts or revolutions.

There will, of course, be certain stages in this transition, corresponding to the increased successes achieved in the development of the productive forces, technique, science and culture.

A steady and ever quickening development of the productive forces, and above all, the expansion of those branches of socialist industry producing the instruments and means of production, are an essential condition for the transition from Socialism to Communism.

When, in the course of the next three or four Five Year Plan periods, the main economic task facing the U.S.S.R. will have been accomplished, namely the task of overtaking and outstripping the principal capitalist countries in production per

capita of the population—the land of Socialism will be far ahead of the United States in the total volume of industrial output. It will then be the biggest, most powerful and richest industrial country in the world.

There will be a growing abundance of all articles of consumption as the country approaches Communism. Realisation of the principle: from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs, will not be effected immediately in all spheres of consumption. This principle will be put into practice gradually, accordingly as output grows in the different branches of industry.

The principles of Soviet socialist trade, which will continue to be developed and perfected, will remain the basis for supplying the population during the transition to Communism and when entering the phase of Communism.

Consequently, the idea that with the transition to Communism, money will no longer be required, must be rejected. Money will remain and will continue its function of equivalent exchange.

The bourgeois and petty-bourgeois conception of Communism, as a purely consumer system of society in which people behave like anarchists, in which they will work only when they feel like doing so, and that all they are concerned with is gluttony, is a bourgeois parody of Communism and lacks any serious foundation.

Communism is a society of the highest development of conscious labour discipline. Lenin pointed out that under Communism, work becomes a habit. Man grows so accustomed to voluntary labour that it becomes a necessity for any healthy organism.

Even now in the U.S.S.R. work has become a matter of honour, glory, valour and heroism. The Soviet citizen cannot become reconciled to the idea of parasites living at the expense of the labour of others. Any manifestation of this is regarded as

a survival of capitalism, as a lack of culture and something that discredits man. To an increasing extent, work is becoming a natural requirement of man.

Today it is clear that Communism signifies that all members of society must in equal measure work conscious for the well-being of society.

Communism signifies the complete elimination of class divisions in society. Socialism in the U.S.S.R. has already destroyed the exploiting classes but there remain the friendly classes of workers and peasants. Accordingly as Socialism develops; the differences between workers and peasants will be obliterated gradually, and will completely disappear under Communism.

The fundamental solution of this task—the creation of a classless society, and obliteration of the boundaries between the workers and peasants—will be realised simultaneously with the process of the abolition of the antithesis end difference between town and countryside.

In the U.S.S.R. the main contradiction between town and countryside has been uprooted and eliminated. A single method of production—the Socialist method—has been introduced in town and countryside. Politically, this antithesis has been completely abolished. In the sphere of culture much has been accomplished and the culture of the countryside is now on a high level.

But much remains to be done and it will take time to abolish completely the antithesis and difference between town and countryside. This will be accomplished, in the main by means of the further industrialisation and electrification of socialist agriculture, by transforming agricultural labour into one of the forms of industrial labour.

In this respect a revolution has taken place in the U.S.S.R. where the countryside has changed not only from the standpoint of its social structure but also from the point of view

of technical equipment and the nature of agricultural work.

On the eve of the war, in 1940, Soviet agriculture was equipped with 523,000 tractors, 182,000 combine harvesters and more than 200,000 motor vehicles.

The current Five-Year Plan provides for the mechanisation of agriculture on a vast scale. By 1950 tractors will plough 90 per cent of the land, and will sow 70 per cent of the winter and summer crops, and 55 per cent of the grain crop will be harvested by combines.

Rural electrification has been carried but in a big way. Whereas in 1913 the capacity of the rural power stations was a mere 2,000 kilowatts, in 1932 it was 65,900 kilowatts, in 1937-230,000 kilowatts, in 1940-275,000 kilowatts, by 1950 the rural power stations will reach 2,269,700 kilowatts.

The rate and scale of mechanisation and electrification of agriculture are transforming agricultural labour in the U.S.S.R. into a form of industrial labour.

During the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, the *artel*, collective-farm form of property in the countryside will be preserved, but the collective farms will be further developed. There will be a pronounced increase in technique. The proportion of public, state property in the form of the machine and tractor depots and State farms will be greater. The collective farms, collective-farm subsidiary establishments, and so on, will increase and play a bigger role.

These developments will lead to an abundance of agricultural products and raw materials. At the same time, the outward appearance of the countryside will undergo a radical change.

The antithesis between mental and physical labour constitutes one of the deepest class contradictions in capitalist society. The ruling exploiting classes—the capitalists and landlords—have made education and mental labour their monopoly. The working people of the capitalist countries do

the arduous physical labour.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that the task of doing away with this antithesis, inherent in the capitalist system, must be solved by raising the general cultural and technical level of the Soviet people to the level of engineers and technicians; to educate the whole Soviet people, so that each citizen according to his education, culture and technical knowledge would be on the level of the engineering and technical personnel. Such was the task the Bolshevik Party and Soviet Power set themselves and which they are now carrying out.

The U.S.S.R. has gone a long way towards solving this task. The monopoly of education held by the exploiters was abolished from the very first days of the October Socialist Revolution. This was a great historical gain for the peoples of Russia. All education—elementary, secondary, university—became accessible to the working people.

Whereas in 1924-25 some 10 million pupils were attending elementary and secondary schools in the U.S.S.R., 1938-39 the figure was already 32 million (secondary school pupils alone numbered 10 million in 1939).

At present there is a total of 40 million enrolled in schools and other educational institutions of the U.S.S.R.

Tsarist Russia had but 91 institutes of higher education with a student body of 112,000. In the Soviet Union there were in 1946, 792 institutes attended by 653,000 students. This year, 188,000 freshmen entered Soviet universities and colleges, that is, 16 per cent more than in 1940; 360,000 students were enrolled in technical colleges, which is, 9 per cent more than in 1940. The number of students in the Soviet Union is greater than in all the countries of Europe, Japan and China, taken together.

The Stakhanovites in the U.S.S.R. are people with a high technical culture and general education. The more advanced Stakhanovites are steadily approaching the level of the

engineering-technical personnel.

These processes, in the aggregate, convey an idea of the powerful advance of Soviet Socialist society towards its transformation into a society composed entirely of highly educated people.

Such, in essence, will be the outcome of the elimination of the antithesis between mental and physical labour. Society as a whole will then consist of educated people, and the division of people into categories of mental and physical workers will disappear of its own accord.

It is essential to remember, however, that the removal of the antithesis between mental and physical labour is an extremely difficult task and will require considerable time. It is a task that will be fully solved only in a developed Communist society.

Many difficulties confront us in the matter of building a Communist society in the U.S.S.R. First, world imperialism is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to prevent our forward movement. It is plain for all to see how the Anglo-American imperialists are daily plotting against the Soviet Union, preparing for war against it, how they are indulging in all the provocative methods of warmongers and how they are rallying to their side all the reactionary forces of the world.

We are still faced with a number of economic and technical difficulties of an internal nature. These difficulties have been aggravated by the Great Patriotic War. Then there are the difficulties connected with overcoming the survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people. But the U.S.S.R. was confronted with even greater difficulties in its advance to Socialism. Russia was then economically backward. Now it is a powerful industrial socialist power fully independent of the capitalist states. In the course of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union single handedly smashed the combined forces of

the Hitler bloc. Previous to World War Two the Soviet Union stood alone, a lone rock encircled by a hostile capitalist world. Today the U.S.S.R. is not alone. Half of Europe has taken the Socialist path and the peoples of these countries have rallied around the Soviet Union.

After the First World War the imperialists found themselves without one-sixth of the earth's surface—the U.S.S.R.; after World War Two they found themselves without half of Europe. And in the event of them unleashing a new war they will find they are missing a great deal more.

Irrespective of the difficulties that face the Soviet Union on the way to Communism, and the new democracies on the way to Socialism, they will be overcome by the combined efforts of these countries and with the support of the international proletariat. The enemy will be defeated and Socialism and Communism will be victorious.

Such are the world, historic results of the Great October Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF Y.C.L. OF SOVIET UNION

To The Young Communist League Of The Soviet Union

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) sends its greetings to the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union on the occasion of its 30th Anniversary.

During the thirty years of its existence the Young Communist League has traversed a glorious path of struggle and victory. Even after World War One, the Lenin Young Communist League under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party reared and educated millions of active builders of Socialism, true sons and daughters of the Soviet people.

During the years of peaceful construction, during the Stalin Five Year Plan periods, the Young Communists, fused with Soviet patriotism, won fame by their great work for the progress of our Fatherland.

In the Great Patriotic War, Young Communists at the front and in the rear, in the Army, Navy and Air Forces, set great examples of courage in the struggle for the honour, freedom and independence of our Fatherland. Their names have gone down in the history of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people and their armed forces against the fascist barbarians.

After the war, Soviet Young Communists are taking an active part in the nation-wide struggle for the further development of our country's economy and culture—at factories and plants, on the collective and state farms, at the machine-tractor stations, on building sites, in scientific research institutes and offices, Students at schools, vocational

schools, universities and colleges are working hard to gain the knowledge that will prepare them to join the ranks of the builders of Communism.

By its selfless service to the Fatherland and its devotion to the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Young Communist League has won the respect and love of our people. It has achieved remarkable successes due to the fact that it has always loyally helped the Bolshevik Party and has educated the advanced members of the younger generation in the spirit of Leninism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wishes the Lenin Young Communist League on the day of its 30th Anniversary new successes in the great work of educating the youth in the spirit of devotion and love to our Soviet Fatherland.

The Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) is confident that the Lenin Young Communist League will continue to carry out its duty, to the Fatherland with honour and will inscribe new and glorious pages in the history of the Communist youth movement.

Long live the Lenin Young Communist League!

Long Live our glorious Soviet youth!

Long live our leader and teacher of the youth, Comrade Stalin!

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION (BOLSHEVIKS)**

SUCCESS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLES ON THE EVE OF THE ANNIVERSARY

The working people of the Soviet Union are making enthusiastic preparations for the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the past few months, socialist emulation has been in progress in the factories and on the fields of the collective farms to meet the Anniversary in a worthy manner. Workers at the bench, the technical personnel, and the collective farmers are going all out to reach the 1948 production targets ahead of time by the 31st Anniversary of the Revolution.

The widespread Socialist emulation and the production enthusiasm of the workers secured the successful fulfilment of the state plan for the 3rd quarter of 1948. The plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled 107 per cent; the estimated lowering of production costs was likewise exceeded.

Similar successes were recorded in agriculture. The 1948 crop area was 13.3 million hectares greater than the area sown in 1940, while gross grain yield reached the 1940 level. The harvest was successfully completed. The targets for freight turnover in railway and river transport have been considerably exceeded and trade has been expanded.

The fraternal national republics which comprise the Soviet Union are likewise reporting their achievements. The people of Byelo-Russia, one of the republics which suffered severe damage as a result of the German fascist invasion, are rapidly healing the war wounds and have made big progress in rehabilitating industry and agriculture. The Byelo-Russian Republic fulfilled its industrial targets for the 3rd quarter of 1948 by 103 per cent, and delivered its planned grain quotas ahead of schedule.

The people of the Ukraine have made their contribution to the early fulfilment of the Five Year Plan. Their industrial output for the 3rd quarter of the year was 7 per cent in excess of the plan.

While preparing for this glorious Anniversary, the thoughts of the people of the Soviet Union turn to the brilliant continuer of Lenin's cause—the great Stalin. In numerous letters and reports addressed to Stalin and published in the Soviet press, the people express their boundless love and devotion to the Bolshevik Party and to the Soviet power, and are undertaking new obligations in order to accelerate the completion of Socialist Society.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH

A Polish-Soviet Friendship Month is being held in Poland in connection with the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Friendship Month was opened by mass meetings in all the large towns of the country. Warsaw is decorated for the occasion with Polish-Soviet flags. Streets are festooned with streamers bearing the inscription "Unbreakable alliance with the U.S.S.R. guarantees the security and independence of Poland".

Meetings, lectures and concerts are being held in factories and offices. In Warsaw, Lodz, Kattowice, Wroclaw and other cities the cinemas are showing Soviet films to full houses. Hundreds of mobile cinema units are demonstrating the best Soviet films in the countryside. The film shows are interspersed with talks on life in the Soviet Union. The press features articles devoted to Soviet achievements in political, economic and cultural life, while the radio is broadcasting special programmes devoted to Polish-Soviet friendship. The 5th Anniversary of the battle at Lenino where the Polish Kosciusko Division received its baptism of fire, was observed by a demonstration in which 500,000 people participated, in honour of the glorious victories of the Soviet and Polish armies.

Everywhere, throughout the country, the people of Poland are preparing for the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE PREPARE FOR THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY

The working people of the People's Republic of Rumania are enthusiastically preparing to celebrate the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Under the slogan of the struggle for more and better production, socialist emulation in honour of the anniversary is developing at factories and plants, in the fields and on building sites.

By November 7, the workers of the "Kalan" plant will have started up a new blast-furnace. The "Tractor" plant will have produced their 264th tractor. At the Lemaitre foundry, targets were overfulfilled by 50 per cent after an emulation campaign.

Lectures popularising the great achievements of the Soviet Union are being held throughout the country—in factories, plants, offices, schools and villages.

To celebrate the Anniversary, a nationwide Rumanian-Soviet friendship week is being organised, starting on November 1st.

Several exhibitions devoted to the Anniversary of the Revolution and to Rumanian-Soviet friendship have been opened as well as the Rumanian-Russian museum.

THE SOVIET UNION—LIBERATOR OF PEOPLES. A. Pauker, Secretary, Central Committee Workers' Party of Rumania

A hundred years ago Marx and Engels had already exposed the lie behind the nationalist demagogy of the bourgeoisie. Making a scientific study of the attitude of various classes to the question of the fatherland they showed that in capitalist society the working class possesses no property, is ruthlessly exploited by the capitalists and is actually outlawed by the state of exploiters who wield their power solely against this class and against all working people.

By depriving the working people of all human rights, the bourgeoisie also deprives them of the right to their own fatherland. Before they can become masters of their country and win their fatherland, the working people must overthrow the domination of the oppressors. The struggle for the fatherland, merges with the struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation and national oppression. It becomes part of the great historical mission of the working class as the gravediggers of capitalism. By liberating themselves, the proletarians liberate all working people from the fetters of social and national oppression.

Capitalism of the epoch of imperialism has become a monstrous system for enslaving peoples, a system which enables a small group of international trusts and monopolies in those capitalist countries which are economically the most highly developed, to deprive an ever larger number of nations of the right to a free fatherland.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a historical victory for the advanced detachment of the international proletariat, and opened a new era in the history of mankind. In

the stress of the Great October Revolution, the working class of Russia freed their native land from its imperialist chains and became the masters of their country. This victory of the Russian proletariat greatly enhanced the power and prestige of the proletariat of the revolutionary working-class movement throughout the world. The narrow class-character of the bourgeoisie and its hypocritical attitude to the fatherland were exposed before the working people of the world. Alarmed at the growing might of the revolutionary struggle of the working people for social and national emancipation the bourgeoisie in the various capitalist countries betrayed the national independence of their countries to the German, Japanese, French, Italian, American and British imperialists so that, with the help of alien gendarmes they could still maintain their “right” to exploit the working people, the “right” to accumulate profits at the expense of the masses.

The victory won on one-sixth of the earth’s surface by the working class of the Soviet Union created conditions which enabled the proletariat in other countries to follow the same path, enabled them to head the struggle of all working people for national independence against the predatory imperialists, for emancipation from imperialism, for the overthrow of the treacherous bourgeoisie, for the right of the working people to live in happiness in their fatherland, free from exploitation from alien yoke.

To the working class of all countries the creation and development of the Soviet Union, the first Socialist State of working people, meant that the liberating ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which had been realised over one-sixth of the earth’s surface, **can and must** become a living reality on a world scale, not in the distant future but in **our epoch**.

Where is the veteran revolutionary who does not recall with emotion those historic October days of 1917, when the news of the victory of the Bolsheviks and the masses of the

working people led by them, sounded like **a clarion call** to awaken the conscience of the forward-looking proletariat in all countries, to rally them for revolutionary action!

The Communist Parties at that time were still weak and inexperienced. They lacked sufficiently clear ideology and were not skilled in strategy and tactics. They were not able to lead and guide correctly the great revolutionary wave that then gripped the capitalist world.

Since those years the Communist Parties have travelled a long road. They have been educated and guided by Lenin and Stalin; they have been inspired by the example and experience of the Bolshevik Party—the vanguard detachment and guiding force of the proletarian revolutionary movement throughout the world.

These years were the period when the general crisis of the capitalist system sharpened, and was thus accompanied by a steady disintegration of its forces, and by the growth and consolidation of the working class which struck heavy blows at imperialism.

For the splendid successes they are winning under the leadership of the working class and its Communist vanguard in the anti-imperialist struggle, the freedom-loving peoples are immeasurably indebted to the strength which they draw from the existence of the powerful Socialist State of working people—the Soviet Union—and to the fraternal help which they have received and are receiving from the great Bolshevik Party, the Soviet State and the Soviet people.

This aid is not accidental, neither is it dictated by any special considerations. It follows logically from the existence of the Soviet State where the power is in the hands of the working people, who abolished all national oppression when they did away with capitalist exploitation.

Under the leadership of the great Stalin, the Bolshevik Party, the guiding force in the Soviet State, was and remains

the initiator and organiser of the aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the forces of Socialism and democracy throughout the world. Educated by Lenin and Stalin in the spirit of consistent proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) is educating the millions of Soviet working people in that same spirit. Comrade Stalin teaches us that to counterpose the “national” tasks of the proletariat of any given country to the international tasks would be a profound mistake in policy.

The love of the Soviet people for their Socialist homeland has given birth to a patriotism of unprecedented strength that even the enemies of the Soviet Union cannot ignore.

But the Soviet people never forget their role as the principal and guiding force in the struggle of the peoples for a future, free from exploitation and oppression.

“Soviet patriotism”, said Comrade Molotov, “is by no means a sign of narrow nationalism. Genuine Soviet patriotism is growing among the masses as a concept of the great significance of the successes of Socialist construction for the working people of all countries”.

The vast might of the Soviet Union was demonstrated in the great achievements of the Stalin Five Year Plans. But the world had even clearer proof of this might after the victory of the Soviet people over Hitler imperialism, the storm troops of world imperialism. This might which guard the freedom of peoples proved to be not only stronger than fascist Germany but stronger than all other aggressive power dreaming of world domination.

While Churchill, representative of British imperialism, was sabotaging the liberation programme proclaimed by the anti-Hitler coalition, delaying the opening of the Second Front and trying to form a base for British imperialism to enslave the Balkan peoples, while Dulles, representative of American imperialism, secretly promised to present Hitler with Rumania

and the neighbouring countries in exchange for a separate peace, all freedom-loving mankind saw. with increasing clarity the profound truth of Comrade Stalin's words of July 3, 1941, when he said:

“... the aim... of the people's war against fascist oppressors is not only to eliminate the danger hanging over our country but also to help all the peoples of Europe groaning under the yoke of German fascism... Our war for the liberation of our country will merge with the struggle of peoples of Europe and America for their independence and democratic liberties.

The forces battling for freedom and democracy grew strong and consolidated their ranks in the course of the war against Hitler. These forces are stronger than the imperialist forces. The Soviet Union, land of victorious Socialism, is the guiding force in the anti-imperialist democratic front.

Resorting to dollar blackmail and to direct military intervention in such countries as Greece, China and Indonesia, threatening with the atom bomb and an atomic war, the new pretenders to world domination—the American imperialists are trying to weaken the anti-imperialist front, trying to break the will of the people to struggle for freedom and independence. Their entire policy is permeated with ideas of racial superiority which pursue the aim of dividing the world, into higher and lower races, into ruling and enslaved nations. With the help of their agents—the Right Social Democrats—they are preaching an ideology that rejects national sovereignty and are building up aggressive blocs in preparation for a new world war.

But the realisation of these imperialist plans is powerfully barred by the Soviet Union's foreign policy which is winning increasingly active support from the peoples of the world; it is barred by the Lenin-Stalin policy of the equality of races and nations, of mutual respect for nations, by the policy of democracy; peace and world cooperation.

In the United Nations Organisations and at international conferences the Soviet representatives staunchly and consistently defend the peace and security of all freedom-loving peoples menaced by the imperialist aggressor. The economic and military might of the Soviet Union, its firm peace-loving policy, the brilliant speeches of Soviet diplomats are upsetting the plans of the American imperialists.

The peoples of the world enthusiastically support the Soviet proposal to ban atomic weapons, and to cut the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third in the course of a year. In these proposals they see a way to bar the path of the warmongers.

The working people, of all countries are beginning to realise more and more that only a Socialist state of working people can pursue such a foreign policy. This policy unites the peoples and inspires them to struggle against imperialism. The patriotic movement of the people is sweeping forward in all countries under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Parties. This is a patriotic movement of a new type which, like the patriotism of the Soviet people, is linking the struggle for the peoples' social and national emancipation with the international solidarity of the working people and all freedom loving peoples.

It should not be forgotten that the peoples liberated from the chains of imperialism—the peoples of the Soviet Union, the new democracies, democratic China, the People's Republic of Korea and others—now comprise more than a quarter of the total population of the world; that the Communist Party of France recently led a general strike of six million people; that the Communist Party of Italy guided a strike of eight million; that the patriotic forces of Greece, led by the Communist Party, are waging a resolute struggle against the monarcho-fascists and the American interventionists.

This strengthening of the front of democracy and Socialism

was only possible under the banner of proletarian internationalism. It is under this battle-tested banner that the forces of progress and peace are winning their victories.

Only die-hard bourgeois nationalists, like Tito and his clique in Yugoslavia, are unable to understand that the resistance movements which developed in Yugoslavia, France, Greece, China, Indonesia and other countries during the war were not separate islands of resistance, but were conditioned and inspired by the heroic liberation struggle of the Soviet Army and Soviet people; that the very birth of the new democracies, the fact that they won their national sovereignty and are advancing to Socialism was only possible because of the friendly support of the Soviet Union, true to the idea of internationalism and solidarity among the working people; that the formation of the people's democratic order in the countries of East and South Eastern Europe is a direct continuation of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Events in Yugoslavia show that the peoples of that country understand this and that they are increasingly determined to frustrate the plans of the Tito faction which menaces the national independence and socialist future of Yugoslavia.

Our country in the past enslaved by Western imperialism, has today, for the first time in its history, real independence and national sovereignty. While the Marshall countries of the West are being thrown into deepening economic chaos, the People's Republic of Rumania is advancing alone the path of building a planned socialist economy.

What was the decisive factor which secured the successes of our people?

It was the liberation of our country by the victorious Soviet Army, and the economic, political and cultural assistance that our people have continually received from the Soviet people.

Without this help, our successes would have been impossible and, like Greece, our country would be facing the armed intervention of the American and British imperialists.

The achievements of the Rumanian working class are due to the fact that even when it was working underground our Party regarded the Bolshevik Party and its splendid experience as an example that had to be followed by our working class and by all working people. Now the leading force in the state, our Party has always considered that to prevent mistakes and quickly put them right we should never forget Lenin's words: "the Russian model reveals to **all** countries something that is very essential in their near and inevitable future."

Lenin said: "such an application of the **fundamental** principles of Communism... as will **correctly modify** these principles in **certain particulars**, as will correctly adapt and apply them to the national and national state differences."

The nationalists in the Tito faction and other nationalist deviations in the working class movement do not understand that the peculiarity of the development of the new democracies is that in advancing towards Socialism they have the advantage of the years of experience of Socialist victories in the Soviet Union and that they rely on the might of the Soviet Union and on its support and assistance.

As a result of the struggle our Part has waged against nationalist trends, we have now defeated these trends so that they no longer have any organisational form in our country. However, it would be incorrect and dangerous not to recognise certain signs of such tendencies among certain members of the Party who either have, come to us from the petty-bourgeoisie or who are under bourgeois influence. Because of their short sightedness, these elements do not understand the essential historical role of the Socialist fatherland and regard it, rather, in the light of the experience they have drawn from relations between capitalist states.

These people do not realise that the ever-growing might of the U.S.S.R is the decisive factor in the superiority of the forces of Socialism and democracy over those of the imperialist camp.

The Romanian Workers Party will relentlessly combat such tendencies and will educate its members and all the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, of staunch loyalty to the Soviet Union, the Bolshevik Party and the brilliant teacher of the working people of the world, Comrade Stalin.

On this 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the working people of the world are drawing still closer to the Soviet Union. They look with love and gratitude to Comrade Stalin who led the victorious struggle of the peoples against Hitler imperialism and who is now brilliantly directing the struggle of the forces of Socialism, democracy and peace along the path to great new victories.

FORCES OF DEMOCRACY GROW IN NUMBERS AND STRENGTH. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Executive Committee, Communist Party of Great Britain

The first act of foreign affairs performed by Lenin as head of the Soviet Government on November 8, 1917, was to broadcast his appeal for peace. On the eve of the 31st Anniversary of the October Revolution, Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, made his famous proposals for immediate reduction in armaments by the great powers by one-third, and the outlawing of the atom bomb. These proposals, advanced in the interests not only of the Soviet people, but humanity the world over; are an object lesson in consistency. The fundamental basis of Soviet foreign policy is and always has been, the fight for peace.

Bevin, who headed the British delegation, took a diametrically opposite stand. He rejected the Soviet proposals. Here, too, there is consistency but consistency of an altogether different kind. The Right Social Democrats have always been the servants of capitalism, traitors to the working class and to the people. And these consistent defenders of capitalism stand out today as the accomplices of aggressive American imperialism preparing the third world war.

The thirty-one years of Soviet rule is a history of the struggle for peace and against imperialist war. This is no accident and therein lies the fundamental difference between the socialist and capitalist systems. The land of Socialism has, as the basis of its foreign policy, friendly and equal co-operation between nations.

Imperialism breeds war and is based on the forcible subjection of entire nations by the handful of capitalist states. This is the essence of so-called Western civilisation. Today the

dominant imperialism is the United States and its desire for world domination is at the root of every problem.

But the forces of peace, if united, are incomparably stronger than the forces of war. Leading these forces is the mighty and invincible Socialist Soviet Union—inspiration of the common people in all lands and in their common battle to smash the warmongers.

“We live in the age when all roads lead to Communism”, said V. M. Molotov. In this brilliant generalisation he showed the nature of the profound historical period in which we live. That historical period only became possible when the Russian working class stormed the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg in October 1917 to inaugurate the first Socialist Revolution. That historical period is only possible because of the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. A big role in accelerating mankind’s advance to Communism was played by the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., by the world historical victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler imperialists as a result of which the forces of democracy and Socialism have been considerably strengthened. The strength and organisation of the U.S.S.R. is the guarantee of the ultimate triumph of Communism all over the world. Organiser of the victory of Socialism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by J. V. Stalin, represents the example to the world’s working class of strength, confidence and political and theoretical clarity in the struggle against capitalism.

The Anniversary of the Great October Revolution is of special significance for Britain. In Britain, the oldest capitalist nation in the world, is concentrated every aspect of the general crisis of imperialism. At the same time Britain today is the classic exposure of the role of Right Social Democracy. The policy of the Labour Government has not led to Socialism as hundreds of thousands of rank and file labour supporters thought, the way of the British Labour Government has led to

outright protection of monopoly capitalism, attacks upon the real wages of the working class alongside record profits for capitalism, continued crisis and sacrifices for the common people. The sacrifices made by the people in the war against fascism have been betrayed. Preparations for a third world war are now being made under cover of a Labour Government, for war against the Soviet Union and the new democracies.

On the occasion of this anniversary, the British working class will contrast their country with its bosses, landlords and profiteers, with its continued and deepening crisis, to the Socialist Soviet Union where the factories and the land belong to the workers, where crisis is a thing of the past, and social conditions continually advance.

Increasingly the class-conscious workers are drawing the historical conclusion. The only solution is Socialism; bankrupt Social Democracy must be fought and defeated. The way to Socialism is the way shown by the Communist Party.

The final treachery of Right Social Democracy is preparation for war against the U.S.S.R. and the new democracies.

Just as Henderson supported Kerensky in 1917 as an ally of West European imperialism and as McDonald fought against Bolshevism so Bevin and the other Right Social Democrats of today are in the vanguard of the anti-Soviet fight. For Britain the keynote of the anniversary celebrations will be the resolution that the British workers will never fight against the Soviet Union.

From 1917, solidarity with the Soviet Union by the workers of the world has been a cardinal principle of the workers' movement. It is today. The Soviet Union is the powerful shield of the workers of the world.

Those who disregard the peace policy of the Soviet Union and who utilise the threat of the atomic bomb to terrorise the common people would do well to recall that the dynamic idea

of Communism is stronger than any atom bomb.

30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

The people of Czechoslovakia celebrated the 30th Anniversary of their Republic on October 28. The Czechoslovak Republic was founded in 1918 as a result of the national-liberation movement which had grown up, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Thanks to the Soviet Union which liberated Czechoslovakia from the Hitler yoke, formed a fraternal alliance with her and is giving her unconditional aid, the people of Czechoslovakia; led by the Communist Party, were able to build a peoples democracy and are now advancing to Socialism.

At numerous anniversary meetings organised by the Action Committees of the National Front, the people of Czechoslovakia enthusiastically greeted the fraternal Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Communist Party which led the struggle for the liberation of the country, for the setting up of the people's democratic Republic, against reaction in February, and, is now leading them to the victory of Socialism. They saluted their tested leader, President Gottwald.

During the celebrations, the people noted the successes of their new State; for instance, the great democratic gains, considerably increased production compared with pre-war, and the realisation of the Two Year Plan in many basic industries. Many factories had fulfilled their counter-plans by October 28. Peasants marked the celebrations with grain deliveries which surpassed the targets. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia also made its contribution to the celebrations. Its members considerably over-fulfilled their obligations to work 30 million extra hours for the Republic.

At mass meetings in Prague's Wenceslas Square, Prime

Minister Zapatotsky announced the Five Year Economic Plan which had been unanimously passed by Parliament and ratified by the President.

A parade was held in the capital in which army units, police and workers' militia took part. Mass festivities took place in Prague and throughout the country. The Central Action Committee of the National Front issued slogans calling on the working people to intensify their constructive work. The main slogan was: For the successes of the Republic on its way to Socialism.

The working people of Czechoslovakia enthusiastically celebrated the 30th Anniversary of their Republic and are now working with even greater energy to secure the further prosperity of their State.

**THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND
THE INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND. A.
Zawadzki, Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Workers' Party of
Poland**

*At different times, different classes appear on the scene of struggle, and each class understands the "national question" in its own way. Consequently at different times, the "national question" serves **different interests**, takes different shades according to **what** class puts forward this question and **when** it does so.*

J. V. Stalin

The freedom-loving Polish people lost their national independence on two occasions: the first was because of the anti-popular governments of the corrupt, arrogant feudal Poland of the Eighteenth Century; the second was because of the bourgeois-landlord and anti-Soviet rulers who governed the country before September 1930.

Poland perished twice, because her "national question" was placed at the service of the exploiting, dying classes who interpreted it in their own way and used it for their own narrow nationalist interests.

Both in 1918 and in 1944-45 the Polish people won their freedom and their country's independent existence as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the existence of the powerful Soviet Union, where the national question had acquired a new content and found a new solution in

proletarian internationalism, in the revolutionary right to self-determination, in the Soviet fraternity of peoples.

Most important of all is the fact that since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution won under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Polish people have found in the Soviet Union a loyal friend and the basis of their independence and national sovereignty; the Polish working class has found in the Soviet Union its guiding, star and staunch aid in its class struggle for Socialism in Poland.

Today in the period when American imperialism menaces the independence and sovereignty of the peoples of Europe, an understanding of these facts is profoundly important for the Polish people not only theoretically but also practically. This understanding is, essential to the life of our State and nation today, to the political strengthening of People's Poland and for giving our struggle against the class enemy a clear direction. Finally, this understanding must help to educate in a new spirit the whole people, particularly the younger generation.

Lack of understanding of the role of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the Soviet Union on the question of Poland's independence was the main reason and determining element in the incorrect views taken by a group of comrades in the Central Committee of our Party who fell into a Right and nationalist deviation. This deviation also reflected an underestimation of the forces of the working class and an overestimation of the forces of the class enemy. At the same time it showed that some comrades had retreated before the pressure of certain sections of the Polish petty-bourgeoisie who are continually vacillating and are poisoned with mistrust of the Soviet Union.

Neither did these comrades understand sufficiently clearly that, as pointed out in the resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party, "the Polish Workers' Party has grown and strengthened in the struggle for national

liberation which was inseparably linked with the social liberation of the mass of the working class, with the victory of international solidarity, with the forces of Socialism and progress embodied in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet Army which brought liberation to Poland.”

Internationalism and Nationalism in the Polish Working Class Movement

The entire history of the split in the Polish working class movement is the history of the struggle between two trends: on the one hand the revolutionary Marxist internationalist trend represented by the predecessor of the Polish Worker’ Party (the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania and the Communist Party of Poland) and on the other the opportunist, social-nationalist, anti-Marxist trend represented by the right-wing in the Polish Socialist Party.

When speaking of the independence of Poland, history has twice proved that in this struggle the supporters of the first trend took a correct stand. Before the October Revolution they advanced the idea of common struggle with the proletariat of Russia and other countries concerned with the partition of Poland. After the October Revolution, and until 1944-45 when the Soviet Army liberated our country, they also defended the idea that Poland had an ideology, aims and interests in common with the Soviet Union.

These two historical periods, both turning points for the Polish people, strikingly revealed the bankruptcy of the entire nationalist policy of the Polish Socialist Party which linked the question of Poland’s independence with a war between the countries that had participated in her partition.

As far back as 1874, Engels prophetically pointed out that the independence of Poland and revolution in Russia

conditioned each other.

A few years later, Marx and Engels in a letter to an international meeting on the Polish question held in Geneva in 1880 wrote: Now, when the struggle is developing inside Poland itself, it should merge with the aspirations of our Russian brothers:

The opportunist, social-chauvinistic Pilsudski wing of the Polish Socialist Party had a different attitude to this problem.

In his article, "The National Question in Our Programme", Lenin described the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) and the disastrous role it played in the liberation struggle of the working class, in the following words: "it is the fact that they forget the class point of view, obscure it by chauvinism and disrupt the unity of the contemporary political struggle, that prevents us from regarding the P.P.S. as a genuine Social Democratic Labour Party. This, for instance, is the way the P.P.S. usually formulates the question "We can only weaken tsarism by wresting, Poland from it, the Russian comrades must overthrow it.

"See", wrote Lenin, "to what monstrous conclusions this monstrous logic leads, even from the point of view of the restoration of Poland".

And further: "The disintegration of Russia, which the P.P.S. desires **in contrast with** our aim of overthrowing tsarism, is and will remain a hollow phrase... But the dispersion of the forces of the proletariat which is now suffering under the yoke of tsarism, is the sad reality, the direct consequence of the error of the P.P.S., the-direct result of its admiration for bourgeois-democratic formulae."

The entire history of the activity of the P.P.S. until the German occupation, when a new P.P.S. was formed known as the W.P.P.S. (Workers Polish Socialist Party) is a history of servility to the bourgeoisie which had a thoroughly

nationalist and anti-Soviet approach to the “national problem” on the question of Poland’s independence.

During World War One which resulted in the Russian Revolution and in the subsequent revolutionary upheavals in Germany and Austro-Hungary making possible the regeneration of a united independent Poland, the Pilsudski P.P.S. staked on Austro-Hungary and Germany and on the Pilsudski legions. After the October Revolution it staked on the war against the young Soviet Republic.

During World War Two and the Hitler oppression, the right wing at the P.P.S. together with the reactionaries and the fascist Stronnictwo Narodowe Party, reckoned on the exhaustion of “both enemies” of PolandM—that is, Hitler Germany and the Soviet Union.

The right-wing of the P.P.S. maintained this attitude even after Stalin’s broadcast of July 3rd 1941, when he said that the aim of the Soviet people was “not only to eliminate the danger hanging over our country, but also to aid all the European peoples groaning under the yoke of German fascism.”

What comparison can there be between Comrade Stalin’s great words which express a deep love for the liberty of peoples, words which were followed by the immortal deeds of the valiant Soviet Army, and between the words and deeds of the Polish bourgeoisie and of the right-wing of the Polish Socialist Party and their attitude to the Polish national question?

However, the Polish Socialist Party’s “tradition of struggle for independence” not only muddled the thoughts of a section of the Polish working class, but even those of certain figures of the revolutionary proletarian trend in the working-class movement and of certain leading members of our Party.

It is difficult to say which was more predominant in the views of these comrades: opportunism and capitulation to the Polish Socialist Party—especially dangerous on the eve of the

fusion of the workers' parties—or a certain kind of neo-nationalism.

At the root of this lay “the Party’s insufficient knowledge of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and its vanguard role in the international working-class movement and of all the gains of Marxist-Leninist science.” (Resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers’ Party).

One of the main reasons for such a Right and nationalist deviation was the failure to understand the role of the Soviet Union, the separation of the history of the Polish Workers’ Party from its revolutionary, predecessors (the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania and the Communist Party of Poland) and the incorrect conception of the socialised “Polish path to Socialism”, which is closely linked in our day with the incorrect conception of the national problem in Poland.

The historical decisions of the July and September Plenums of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers’ Party and the intensified ideological work which is being carried out at the same time as the Party ranks are being purged of hostile class elements, are helping us to completely overcome the Right and nationalist deviation.

Influenced by the decision of the July and September Plenums of our Party, the new Polish Socialist Party is similarly overcoming the mistaken traditions of its predecessor (the Pilsudski wing of the Polish Socialist Party), traditions which in their essence amounted to a bourgeois-nationalist conception of the question of Poland’s independence and to an anti-Soviet position on the part of the Polish Socialist Party up to 1939.

The fusion of the Polish Workers’ Party and Polish Socialist Party into one party of the working class can therefore be made only on a firm basis of Marxism-Leninism.

The principal criterion which determines recognition of the principles of Marxism-Leninism in the ranks of the Polish working-class movement, is the attitude to the Soviet Union, to the land of the Great October Socialist Revolution and victorious Socialism, to the country to which Poland is doubly indebted for her independence, for the restoration of the lands on the Oder and Nisa, for her strengthened foreign policy, which made it possible for the Polish working class to win power and lay the foundation of a Socialist order in their country by relying on the experience of the U.S.S.R. and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

Alliance with Soviet Union—Guarantee of Poland's Independence

From the very, first days, the significance of the victorious October Socialist Revolution spread far beyond the boundaries of Russia.

This revolution fundamentally changed the relation of forces in Europe which had resulted in the partition of Poland and the age-old bondage of the Polish people.

The Act of August 29th, 1918, signed by Lenin, stated that all treaties and acts signed by the government of the former Russian Empire and the governments of the Prussian and Austro-Hungarian Empires concerning the partition of Poland, were irrevocably annulled by the new Act because they ran counter to the principles of self-determination of nations, and the Russian people recognised the inalienable right of the Polish people to independence and unity.

On February 21st, 1920, when Pilsudski was attacking the young Soviet Republic, the Soviet Government addressed the following call to the Polish people: "The Russian workers and peasants have recognised the independence of Poland...

unconditionally, once and for all. And they have done this in the knowledge that the independence of Poland not only corresponds to your interests but also to ours.”

The Soviet Government has consistently upheld these words which confirm that the independence of Poland is not only in the interests of the Polish people but in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union as well. It has remained true to the Lenin-Stalin conception of the national question, which was most strikingly borne out during the years of Hitler occupation, those tragic and terrible years for the Polish people.

In his letter to the Presidium of the Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots in the Soviet Union, a letter which raised the spirits and confidence of the Polish people, Stalin wrote: “You may rest assured that the Soviet Union will do, everything possible to hasten the defeat of our common enemy Hitler Germany, and to help in every way to build up a strong and independent Poland.”

Comrade Stalin repeatedly expressed himself in favour of creating a strong and independent Poland, in particular during the period when Poland, as a result of the activities of the criminal Beck-Rydz Smygli governments was being bled white under the jackboot of the Hitler’s invaders and was being ruthlessly annihilated.

Comrade Stalin’s words were followed by deeds.

The First Army, embryo of the Polish Army which later advanced together with the valiant Soviet Army from Lenino to Berlin, was formed in the Soviet Union.

This showed the remarkable foresight of Comrade Stalin who understood that the Polish people, the Polish masses, must make their own maximum contribution to their national liberation, and that this would be the most effective way of abolishing the accursed legacy of the criminal anti-Soviet pre-September 1939 governments which were responsible for

Poland's fall and enslavement.

We remember the words of the brilliant statesman Stalin, in his interview with representatives of Poland after her liberation in June 1945.

Stalin said: We do not expect you to take us at our word. You cannot go by words alone. Judge us by our deeds and by our attitude to the Polish people.

This was said in 1945, at a period, when the Polish people had, for the second time, won their independence because of the victory of the October Revolution and the victory of the Soviet Army over Hitlerism, because of the struggle of the Polish working class which headed the national liberation struggle of the Polish people. It was aid after countless proofs of friendship and assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Poland.

These words of Stalin were followed by new deeds, new proof of the friendship and help in the economic rehabilitation and industrialisation of Poland as well as on the international scene in the defence of Poland's sovereignty and the sovereign right of the Polish people to their united lands.

Bring the Truth about the October Revolution to the Masses

After eliminating the Right and national deviation in its ranks, the Polish Workers' Party is now carrying out intensified educational work among the people. The Party is making it clear to the masses that the Polish people are indebted to the Great October Socialist Revolution not only for their twofold liberation but also for their present independent existence, for their national sovereignty and for the great possibilities of development that lie before them. The Party is pointing out that our people are indebted to the great Soviet Union which

conquered Hitler Germany and is the bulwark of world peace, the bulwark of the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The Soviet Union is the only great power which consistently applies the Lenin-Stalin principle of the self-determination of nations and fully recognises the sovereign equality of great and small nations.

On April 7, 1948, at a dinner in honour of the Finnish delegation Comrade Stalin said:

“There are many who believe that there cannot be equal relations between a great and small nation. But we Soviet people believe that such relations can and should exist. Soviet people are of the opinion that every nation, whether great or small, has its own specific, qualitative peculiarities which belong to it alone. These peculiarities are the contribution made by every nation to the common treasure house of world culture, thus adding to it and enriching it. In this sense all nations, both small and great, are in the same position and every nation is the equal of another nation.”

The task of our Party is to make known to every citizen of People's Poland these words of Stalin which express profound internationalism and Marxist humanism.

The victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerism proved that the Socialist system is superior to the capitalist order.

However, it should be remembered at the same time, that the victory of the Soviet Union was only made, possible by the preceding years of heroic and selfless work of the Russian working class and the whole of Soviet society in building their Socialist State.

In 1931, Comrade Stalin said to the Soviet people:

“To slacken the tempo would mean falling behind. And those who fall behind get beaten. But we do not want to be beaten, No, we refuse to be beaten! We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years. Either we do it or they crush us:”

These words by Comrade Stalin should be known to every Polish worker who is selflessly building up his country from the ruins, to every Polish patron, every citizen of Peoples Poland who is closely following events in the West, who stigma uses the robber activities of American imperialism and who understands why, it is, necessary to get rid of our age-old backwardness as quickly as possible, why it is necessary to advance at a speeder tempo from a People's Poland to a Socialist Poland.

The biggest crime committed by the Polish bourgeoisie and its agents in the working class against the people between 1918 and 1939 was their anti-Soviet policy.

This policy cost the Polish people the shame of their country's downfall for the second time (1939). It cost them the lives of millions of their finest sons and daughters.

This is understood today by the working class of Poland and by the overwhelming majority of the Polish people.

And that is why People's Poland, led by its working class and its party, learning from the tragic history of its peoples, acting in defence of its peaceful work, in defence of its independence and national sovereignty, sees that its fate is inseparably linked with the fate of the Soviet Union and the new democracies which are battling for progress. That is why it sees that the best guarantee of its full development lies in strengthening its ties of friendship with the great land of victorious Socialism.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Italy

Nearly a third of a century has passed since Soviet Power was established. Since November 1917, 31 years have gone by in the course of which mankind and the peoples of capitalist Europe in particular, have passed through a period of acute economic and political crises, through bitter battles between the forces of democracy and peace and the forces of reaction and war.

They were caught in the maelstrom of a terrible international conflict. They emerged from it filled with hope. But today they find themselves once again at the cross-roads in history when the actions of Governments and peoples will determine whether there will be peace or war, whether there will be a future of progress, freedom and prosperity, or whether there will be a new heavier yoke of oppression and exploitation—again the path to devastation and death.

This period was, without a doubt, one of the stormiest periods in the history of mankind; but at the same time it was one of those periods when people and nations acquired valuable experience of decisive importance for their orientation and for their future. We, who lived through this historical period in daily struggle: fully appreciate the value of this experience, and, most important, we realise that the existence of Soviet Power was a decisive factor from the very beginning of the great October Socialist Revolution, decisive for all people; for all nations, for all mankind. The course of world history was changed on that day when the Russian workers and peasants, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, brought about the downfall of tsarism, smashed the miserable

attempts of the Social Democrats to save the regime of capitalist exploitation by betraying the working people and, in the name Socialism, seized power and began to build a Socialist society.

Capitalism and imperialism lost their monopoly of domination and found themselves face to face with a new power. And this new power grew and gained strength from the daily life of 200 million free builders of a new society, and from the consciousness of millions upon millions of working people throughout the world. From that day onward there was not a vital question affecting men and women who live by labour, not a militant manifestation of the workers, and the peoples, not a decisive historical crisis in which the new Socialist State—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—was not in the vanguard of the struggle for political and social progress in which, it did not play the role of leader of all forces who had honestly joined the struggle for freedom, peace and the emancipation of labour.

We all remember those early years of the October Revolution. The fact that the working class was able to take over and maintain power in a great country, thrilled millions and millions of people. This was a decisive moment in the lives of all working people and of all honest friends of progress, determining their political, ideological and moral attitudes. It had been proved at last that a new class could come to power and replace the old exploiting class. It had been proved at last that the chain of imperialism could be broken. It had been proved at last that mankind had a new path which can lead to victory on condition that the working class is conscious of its tasks, on condition that the working class is headed by a Party capable of leading it to the realisation of these tasks. For our class enemies, for capitalism, for imperialism, the victory of October sounded as their death knell.

That is why during those early years after October 1917,

there surged forward a mighty movement of indignation against the old bourgeois order, against imperialism; a movement which gripped all the capitalist and colonial countries and which although it did not lead at the time to the final victory of the working class was, nevertheless, the starting point for a new, movement which steadily grew, gained strength; cleansed its ranks and developed into a broad front of struggle for peace and freedom.

During those years, the best elements of the working people of all countries really acquired something new and decisive. This was none other than the experience of Bolshevism which we began to grasp and drew from it confidence. in our inevitable victory; this experience showed us the path leading to victory. That is why the October Revolution is not only the birthday of Soviet Power but also the birthday of the contemporary international Communist movement, the conscious movement of people to smash the chains of imperialism.

Our enemies also realised this and started a bitter struggle on all sectors; armed intervention against the young Soviet Republic, brutal reprisals against the working-class movement in the capitalist countries and against the uprisings of the colonial peoples, treachery of Social Democracy which sought to crush the working class and then to disintegrate and corrupt it.

The peoples of Russia, lead by the two titans of revolutionary thought and struggle—Lenin and Stalin—were victorious. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics defeated all internal and foreign enemies, so that when the countries where the bourgeoisie held sway again found themselves in the grip of economic crisis—which was inevitable—and the exploiting classes, to preserve their power, established regime of open violence and gave birth to fascism, the Soviet Union towered like a beacon lighting the way for all free-thinking and

progressive people.

The U.S.S.R. affords decisive historical proof of the ability of the working people to build, under the leadership of the working class and the Bolshevik Party; a new economy, large-scale industry, socialist agriculture and a democratic socialist state in which the working people are free and happy, and in which there is no place for traitors, for enemies of the people, for fascism and its agents. In the years preceding World War Two, this state inspired the people's in their resistance to fascism, it headed the struggle against the warmongers, was the initiator and organiser of the united front of peoples battling for freedom and peace.

In the course of World War Two the Soviet Union saved mankind from annihilation, slavery and poverty. It saved mankind by its valiant armies and at the cost of its best sons and daughters. It saved mankind by its great achievements in industry and by the vitality of its socialist economy. It saved mankind by the unity and consolidation of its people which smashed the insolent arrogance of the Hitlerites and other fascists. It saved mankind by its wise policy of unity of the democratic forces against fascist barbarity, setting an example of resistance to the invaders and stimulating the struggle of the best elements of the working people and nations of Europe and the world.

And if after the victory of October, after the triumphant economic socialist construction, further evidence was required that Socialism meant salvation and the future of civilisation, that evidence was supplied by the Soviet Union during World War Two. That is why there is once again mobilised around the Soviet Union and the democratic and progressive forces of the world—a mobilisation on a scale surpassing that of the first years of the revolution. We have advanced a long way since then. The imperialist chain has snapped in a number of other countries, countries which have now become people's

democracies and which are on the high road to Socialism.

And in those countries that have not yet achieved this, the working class and democratic advanced units have grown into mass armies, capable of fighting for the people and of keeping contact with their people in all circumstances. In China and India, the peoples enslaved by imperialism are sundering and shedding the chains of slavery. Mankind has made a new leap forward towards its real aim, that is, towards ending capitalism; imperialism. And this was made possible because of the guidance which the very existence of the Soviet Union represents, because of the decisive cooperation of the peoples of the land of Socialism.

Our enemies are again grouping their forces. Enraged by our onward march, they plan restoring once more to the vile weapons of reaction and war. On that portion of the earth's surface where, as yet, they retain power, there is disorder, strife, poverty for the working people and repression. The brazen clique of warmongers, the imperialists and the lackeys of imperialism, nurture the criminal design of repeating the adventure of Hitler and Mussolini. The struggle for peace remains on the order of the day a prime necessity for all peoples, who are anxious to preserve civilisation and their lives. But in this struggle we feel ourselves a hundred, a thousand times stronger than in the past, while in the hysterical outbursts of the imperialists, of their rulers, and the Social Democratic leaders who serve them, we see the signs of their growing weakness. And they, too, are conscious that with every passing day control over states and peoples is sleeping from their hands, their last hour approaching. We know that in order to ring in this last hour a new and all-out battle of the peoples for their freedom is necessary.

We also know that we possess the leader who will guarantee our victory. This leader is the country in which Socialism has triumphed, which is now advancing to

Communism, and which stands as the decisive guardian of peace and of the liberty and independence of all peoples. This leader is the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, lighting up the path of the Party and people who were victorious in October 1917, and were able afterwards to overcome all obstacles and to smash all enemies.

Therein lies the decisive international significance of the October Revolution and its commemoration, which year by year is celebrated with ever greater inspiration. Therein lies the source of our confidence in victory.

REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF THE WORLD RALLY TO COMBAT IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION. Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China

Today, on the 31st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which all conscious working class and honest revolutionary figures in the world are celebrating with feelings of triumph and satisfaction, I recall Comrade Stalin's words written in 1918 during the first anniversary celebrations. In his famous article "The October Revolution and the National Question", Comrade Stalin wrote:

"The great international significance of the October Revolution chiefly consists in the fact that:

1. It has widened the scope of the national question and converted it from the particular question of combating national oppression into the general question of emancipating the oppressed nations, colonies and semi-colonies from imperialism;

2. It has opened up vast possibilities and revealed the proper way of achieving, emancipation, and thereby greatly helped the cause of emancipation of the oppressed nations of the West and the East, having drawn them into the common channel of the victorious struggle against imperialism.

3. **It has thereby erected a bridge between the socialist West and the enslaved East**, having created a new front of revolutions against world imperialism, extending from the proletarians of the West, through the Russian revolution, to the oppressed nations of the East".

Historically developing along the route mapped out by Lenin and Stalin, the October Socialist Revolution opened up vast possibilities and showed the correct way to the emancipation of the peoples of the world.

The October Revolution resulted in a front of revolutions against world imperialism embracing the proletariat of the West by way of the Russian Revolution through to the oppressed peoples of the East against world imperialism.

This front of revolutions was formed under the brilliant leadership of Lenin and Stalin, and after the death of Lenin it was developed to a world scale under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Stalin.

Is there any other revolutionary front apart from this? Has not the history of the past thirty-one years of Soviet power proved how completely false and bankrupt is the so-called “middle way”, the so-called “third path” which, to deceive the working people, is so loudly proclaimed by all those who do not like Marxism and who hate the Soviet Union—the Socialist fatherland of the working people of the world—by all those who are trying to maintain some kind of intermediate position between the counter-revolutionary front of the imperialists and the revolutionary front against imperialism and its lackeys in all countries

To carry out a revolution there must be a revolutionary party, a party of the new type on the model of the Party of Lenin and Stalin. The working class and the people as a whole cannot be successfully led in their struggle against imperialism and its lackeys without such a revolutionary party, without a revolutionary party based on the ideological, organisational and theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism and guided by the all-powerful ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

More than a hundred years have passed since Marxism first appeared. Revolutionary parties of the new type were formed and developed throughout the world under the impact of the October Socialist Revolution which, won under the leadership of the Russian Bolsheviks, enormously influenced the revolutionary development of mankind. The further development of these parties of the new type was greatly

influenced by the impact of the victorious socialist construction in the Soviet Union on the historical destiny of mankind, by the world historic victory won by the Soviet Union over fascist Germany—a victory which was made possible by the wise leadership of the Bolsheviks.

After the appearance of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties, the character of the world revolutionary movement changed. It was a change which resounded around the world—a change far beyond the dreams of our forefathers.

The Communist Party of China is a Party built on the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and is developing along the same lines. Since the formation of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese revolution has acquired new features.

The revolutionary united front of the world, headed by the Soviet Union, was victorious over fascist Germany, Italy and Japan. This was the result of the October Revolution. Had there been no October Revolution, no Soviet Union, no united anti-imperialist front of West and East guided by the Soviet Union, then victory over the German, Italian and Japanese fascists and their lackeys would have been unthinkable.

While the October Revolution opened up wide possibilities and showed the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world the true path to their liberation, the victory over fascism in World War Two provided even greater possibilities for reaching this goal.

It would be a serious mistake to underestimate the significance of the victories won in World War Two. Instead of fascist Germany, Italy and Japan, it is now American imperialism and its servants. In the various countries who are feverishly preparing a new world war and who are menacing the whole world. This is a reflection of the extreme decay that has set in throughout the capitalist world, its fear of impending doom. Imperialism, however, the enemy of the working people

of all countries, is still strong. That is why the revolutionary forces in every country must be united and consolidated, why they must daily strengthen the united anti-imperialist front headed by the Soviet Union, why they must pursue a correct internationalist policy, for otherwise they can never be victorious.

The enemy's basis in his own camp is unstable; it is a camp divided. The enemy is isolated from the people. He is faced with an economic crisis which imperialism is incapable of averting. That is why the imperialist camp can and will be vanquished. It would be an equally serious mistake to overestimate the forces of the enemy and to underestimate the forces of revolution, the forces of democracy and Socialism.

The great people's democratic revolution in China which is being carried out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is an integral part of the international anti-imperialist camp. The working people of China have won great victories in their selfless struggle against the vicious aggression of American imperialism against the reactionary Kuomintang Government which has betrayed the fatherland and the interests of the people.

In the course of the past two years, from July 1946 to June 1948, the People's Liberation Army of China, led by the Communist Party, has repulsed the offensive of the 4,300,000 Kuomintang troops and passed over from the defensive to the offensive. In the two years of war, (excluding the period since June 1948) the People's Liberation Army killed and took prisoner a total of 2,640,000 officers and men of the enemy.

The territory of the liberated areas now covers 2,350,000 square kilometres, that is that is, 24.5 per cent of China's whole territory of 9,950,000 square kilometres. The liberated areas now have a population of 168,009,000 which comprises 35.3 per cent of the country's total population of 475,000,000. Five hundred and eighty-six of China's 2,009 towns have been

liberated, which is 29 per cent of the total.

Because our Government is pursuing a correct policy in the interests of the peasants, guiding them in effecting the land reform, the land problem has now been democratically settled over an area with a population of 100,000,000.

The land of the landlords and kulaks has been divided between the rural population, giving priority to poor peasants and agricultural labourers.

The membership of the Communist Party of China today has increased from 1,210,000 in 1945 to 3,000,000. The tasks of the Communist Party are to consolidate all the revolutionary forces of the country, to expel the aggressive forces of American imperialism, to overthrow the domination of the reactionary Kuomintang, to create and build up a democratic people's republic.

We know that many difficulties still lie ahead, but we do not fear them. We realise that they are difficulties that must be overcome and this we will do.

Our path is lighted by the October Revolution. The oppressed people of China must be freed and they are confident that they can win their liberation. The struggle of the Chinese Revolution, isolated in the past, is now, after the victory of the October Revolution isolated no longer. We have the support of the Communist Parties and of the working class throughout the world. The great Chinese Republican, Sun Yat-sen realised this and worked out a policy of alliance with the Soviet Union in the struggle against imperialism. Before his death, Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to the Soviet Union which he left behind him as his last testament.

The Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique in the Kuomintang betrayed Sun Yat-sen's policy and took the side of imperialist counter-revolution against their own country, against the peaceful democratic movement.

But it will not be long before an the reactionary

Kuomintang forces are finally smashed by the Chinese people. The Chinese people are a brave and courageous people and the Chinese Communist Party is a brave and courageous Party. They will, without any doubt liberate China from the fetters of imperialism.

RIGHT-WING SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN THE SERVICE OF IMPERIALISM IN THE SERVICE OF IMPERIALISM*

**II. R. Palme Dutt, Member, Political Bureau,
Executive Committee Communist Party of Great
Britain**

The unity of Mosley fascism, Toryism and the Labour Government in advocating and promoting the schemes for the Western European imperialist bloc and for the attempted recovery of imperialism on the basis of large scale exploitation of Africa illustrates the role of right-wing Social Democracy in the present phase as the main propagandist and executor of the colonial policies of imperialism.

Just as the roots of opportunism were long ago shown by Marx and Engels in the nineteenth century with special reference to the English labour movement, and by Lenin and Stalin in the twentieth century under the conditions of imperialism with reference to the degeneration of the leadership of Social Democracy in the majority of the parties of the old Second International, to be in the alliance of the privileged upper section and leading official representatives of the labour movement with the colonial policy of imperialism, so the true face of Social Democracy today is most clearly seen in the sphere of colonial policy. Attlee and Bevin shooting down the Gold Coast ex-servicemen, or dispatching Hussars

* *Conclusion, See preceding number for October 15th*

and Dyak head-hunters to spread massacre in Malaya; the Right Socialist leaders crippling the French budget in order to turn fire and sword against the freedom struggle of the Viet Nam Republic – here is revealed the true picture of “democratic socialism” and “socialist humanism.”

The first Labour Government of 1924 conducted the air bombing of the Iraq villages and the Cawnpore conspiracy trial of the Indian working class leaders. The second Labour Government of 1929-31 imprisoned sixty thousand Indian national fighters, and carried through the bloody suppression of the Burmese armed revolt. The third Labour Government is engaged in the barbarous colonial war in Malaya, under the appropriate auspices of the son of MacDonald (former Prime Minister of the first and second Labour Governments), alongside the indirect wars conducted through King Abdullah, with British arms, officers and subsidies, in the Middle East, or through the puppet Nu Government in Burma, while the policy in India has let loose communal massacres and the heaviest offensive against the working: class.

To cover up the real policy which they are pursuing, and to disarm the criticism of the workers at home, the Labour Ministers in their speeches in Britain proclaim in glowing terms the “end of imperialism” and the dawn of a new era of the “voluntary renunciation of power” and the granting of “freedom” to the colonial peoples.

Thus Mr. Attlee declared at the Lord Mayor’s banquet in November, 1947.

“It is surely strange that in face of these facts Russian statesmen and journals still accuse Britain of imperialism. If there is imperialism in the world today, by which I mean the subjection of other peoples to the political and economic domination of a powerful nation, it is certainly not to be found in the British Commonwealth.”

It is worth noting that Mr. Attlee delivered this pearl of wisdom in the historic Mansion House to an audience of City magnates, whose wealth is built on colonial plunder, where even the traditional gold plate of the classic banquet is drawn from the agony of African slavery.

Other Labour Ministers are no less concerned to proclaim aloud their devotion to the Empire, and their determination to maintain it. Thus Herbert Morrison announced in January, 1946:

“We are great friends of the jolly old Empire and are going to stick to it.”

The statements of the Labour leaders show the two sides of present imperialist policy. On the one hand, as we have seen, in many of the more developed colonial countries, where the movement of national revolt has reached a high level, and where the available forces are inadequate to continue direct rule, imperialism has been compelled to devise new political methods, giving the colonies formal independence and entering a partnership with the colonial bourgeoisie. These examples are held up as demonstrating the “end of imperialism” and the “new era of freedom”. On the other hand, as we have also seen, in other territories, as in South East Asia and Africa, imperialism uses every method of violent suppression or colonial warfare to maintain its rule and seeks to extend and intensify its colonial exploitation. It is for these that the flag is waved, the sacred duty of maintaining the empire proclaimed, and the workers called on to rally to the task of upholding “law and order” and “civilisation” against “bandits and terrorists” in distant backward countries. This is the twofold character of the politics of imperialism in decline.

Troops may be withdrawn from Palestine – to be concentrated in Iraq or Transjordan. They may be removed from Alexandria – to be concentrated in the Canal Zone. New bases are prepared in East Africa. Ceylon is granted a species

of limited and spurious “self-government” – but the naval base at Trincomalee is further reinforced. Burma is granted “independence” under a puppet government; but the big imperialist monopolies continue to control the resources of the country and draw their profits, a British Military Mission guides the warfare against the national liberation struggle.

Similarly, the aggressive schemes for intensified colonial exploitation in Africa, devised by the great imperialist monopolies like Unilevers, and conducted through their agents, are triumphantly proclaimed as a new departure representing a “break with imperialism” and a “socialist colonial policy”—at the same time as they are acclaimed and applauded by the Tory “Opposition” in Parliament. The organisation of huge plantations with plantation labour at colonial rates of wages is declared to be “socialism”.

Even here, however, the transparent aims of economic exploitation constantly protrude in Labour Ministers’ speeches, and are most openly brought out in the declarations of such an outspoken Labour Imperialist as Ernest Bevin. The most brutal declarations of the traditional classic outlook of Labour Imperialism, directly identifying the economic interests of the working class in the metropolitan imperialist country with the maintenance of colonial exploitation, are to be found in the speeches of Bevin.

In his speech to Parliament on May 16, 1947, with reference to British interests in the Middle East, Bevin said:

“His Majesty’s Government must maintain a continuing interest in that area if only because our economic and financial interest in the Middle East were of vast importance to us... If these interests were lost to us, the effect on the life of this country would be a considerable reduction in the standard of living...”

Such is the classic outlook of Labour Imperialism, as long ago analysed and exposed by Marx and by Lenin.

But reality is today powerfully exposing the bankruptcy of the illusions which this outlook tries to sustain in the working class. So far from “contributing substantially to the wage packets of the workpeople of this country”, Mr. Bevin’s imperialist policy is responsible for lowering the value of real wages, inflicting crushing burdens on the people and carrying the country along a path leading to economic catastrophe. The cost of the overseas armed forces and military expenditure, totalling £593 million in the two years 1946-47 was the main factor in the deficit of the balance of payments. Similarly, the war in Viet Nam has played a major part in the financial deficit of the French Budget, and the war in Indonesia in relation to the financial difficulties of Holland. The same imperialist policy, is crippling home reconstruction, and has entailed dependence on the superior economic and strategic strength of United States imperialism. The colonial wars compel the maintenance of excessive armed forces and the lengthening of the period of service, and take their toll of lives, not only of the colonial peoples but also of the soldiers sent overseas to fight against the cause of freedom.

As experience thus drives home for the peoples in the European imperialist countries the heavy consequences of the colonial policies of imperialism which are maintained by their Governments and by right wing Social Democracy, the conditions are strengthened for the destruction of old illusions and for the recognition of their identity of interests with the struggle of the colonial peoples for liberation.

The Path of Colonial Liberation

This survey of the present stage of the colonial peoples’ struggle and of the colonial policy of imperialism indicates the following general conclusions.

The crisis of the colonial system of imperialism is increasing. Three years after the war the advance of the liberation struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples is continuing to increase in strength and range. The wars of independence of Viet Nam and Indonesia are now reinforced by the liberation wars of the Malayan and Burmese peoples. In India the regime of the colonial big bourgeoisie in the service of imperialism is not able to control the deepening economic crisis or stem the rising tide of mass discontent, industrial strikes, peasants' risings and States peoples' revolts. In the Middle East, there is mass unrest in Iraq, Egypt and other Arabian States. In Africa the advance of strike movements and popular demonstrations, working class trade union organisation linked with the World Federation of Trade Unions, and beginnings of political organisation and national consciousness, mark the opening of a new stage.

Above all, the victorious advance of Chinese Democracy is exercising a powerful Influence throughout the dependent countries of Asia and the colonial world.

The colonial peoples are revealing themselves an increasingly important and dynamic section of the world democratic front. South East Asia has now become a main battlefront of the world democratic camp, against the forces of reaction and imperialism.

The new tactics of imperialism and the new conditions of the national liberation struggle in a series of leading colonial countries require corresponding new forms and methods of the national liberation struggle and a new alignment of forces. This applies especially in those countries where dominant sections of the colonial bourgeoisie have moved from a previously vacillating partial opposition role to a full counter-revolutionary role and bloc with imperialism.

Twenty-three years ago Comrade Stalin, in his Address to the University of the Toilers of the East in 1925, gave the

warning with regard to the role of the colonial big bourgeoisie in colonial countries with developed capitalist relations, such as India:

“... As the revolutionary movement progresses, the national bourgeoisie in such countries divides into two sections, a revolutionary section (the petty bourgeoisie) and a compromising section (the big bourgeoisie). The former continues the revolutionary struggle: the latter enters into a bloc with imperialism”.

From his analysis of the colonial problem at that stage, Comrade Stalin drew these three deductions:

1) The liberation of colonies and dependencies from the yoke of imperialism is not possible save by a victorious revolution. Independence does not come as a gift!

2) The revolution cannot be advanced and the complete independence of capitalistically developed colonies and dependencies cannot be achieved unless the compromising section of the national bourgeoisie is isolated, unless the petty bourgeois revolutionary masses are freed from the influence of the bourgeoisie, unless the hegemony of the proletariat is established, unless the advanced elements of the working class are organised in an independent Communist Party.

3) No lasting victory is possible in colonial and dependent countries unless a real link is established between the movement for their liberation and the proletarian movement of the more advanced countries of the West.

All three deductions are more than ever important today.

The national liberation movement in countries such as India, having been thrown into temporary confusion by the betrayal of the big bourgeoisie entering into a full counter-revolutionary alliance with imperialism, can only go forward under the hegemony of the industrial working class, expressed in the leadership of the Communist Party, uniting the widest sections of the people in a broad democratic anti-imperialist

front. This general line has found expression in the decisions of the recent Second Congress of the Communist Party of India. In Burma, Malaya, and Viet Nam the Communist Party already leads the national liberation front. In a number of other less developed colonial countries, where class differentiation is rapidly going forward and the beginnings of working class organisation have appeared, the conditions are ripening for the formation of Communist Parties, notably in some of the more advanced African colonies and in the West Indies.

The extremely acute character of the colonial liberation struggle today, reaching to armed warfare in a series of countries, throws the greatest responsibility on the working class and on all democratic forces in the imperialist countries to give active assistance to this vital sector of the world democratic anti-imperialist front. It is essential to expose the hypocritical propaganda of imperialism and its Social Democratic supporters, to destroy the illusions which the right wing Labour and Social Democratic leadership seek to spread in order to range the workers behind imperialist policy and induce them to place their hopes of economic recovery in colonial exploitation as its supposed indispensable basis: the Communist Parties must awaken understanding of the identity of interests of the workers in the imperialist countries in their struggle against the big monopolies, reaction and war, with the colonial peoples in their struggle for freedom against imperialism. Above all, it is essential to develop practical activity in this common struggle: to oppose by every means the repressive measures and military actions of imperialism: to prevent the dispatch of munitions and troops for colonial war; and to develop the closest living bonds of solidarity with the working class movement and national liberation movements of the colonial peoples.

The actions of the Dutch dockers and of the Amsterdam workers in relation to the war in Indonesia, and of the

Australian seamen and waterfront workers in relation to the wars in Indonesia and Malaya, have set an example of solidarity and practical assistance. The rising movement of protest among British working class organisations against the colonial war in Malaya has shown the beginning of awakening in the slower moving conditions in Britain.

But it must be said that the measure of achievement falls far below what the situation requires.

Hence it is urgent to intensify the campaign in the imperialist countries, especially in Britain, in order to strengthen solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the colonial peoples, which is reaching such a high point today and playing so important a part in the world democratic front.

As early as 1924, Comrade Stalin, criticizing the position of the Second International on the international question wrote: "pronouncements about the 'equality of nations' which are not backed by the direct support of the proletarian parties for the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations are meaningless and false". In his work Comrade Stalin showed that without a determined struggle against the imperialist chauvinism of the "Socialists" who do not want to support the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the colonies for emancipation from the imperialist yoke, the education of the working class of the ruling nations in the spirit of true internationalism, in the spirit of unity with the toiling masses of the dependent countries and colonies is inconceivable.

The Soviet Union is a striking example of the great role played by the international solidarity of the peoples of various countries. Today the progressive forces all over the world are celebrating the 31st Anniversary of the: Great October Socialist Revolution One of the chief reasons for this victory was that the Russian proletariat enjoyed the sympathy and support of the oppressed people of the former Russian empire, and of the working people of the world. This consolidation of the working

people of all nationalities in Russia, who rallied around the proletariat in a united revolutionary camp, was the result of the Lenin-Stalin national policy of the Bolshevik Party, the policy of the equality and friendship of peoples. This wise policy in great measure contributed to the creation of the Soviet multinational state and to the growth of the strength of the Soviet Union.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics united the free and equal peoples to whom the October Socialist Revolution had given the rights of an independent existence. The peoples of the Soviet Union, led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin and closely united in one family were able to smash the Hitler hordes and to save mankind from fascist enslavement. The land of victorious Socialism, which has in reality secured equal rights for its peoples, a high standard of living and an unprecedented flowering of national culture, is a living example to all peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

THE FRENCH MINERS WILL FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY. Pierre Hentgés

Since October 4th, more than 300,000 French miners have been waging a stubborn struggle. The Government of. Queuille and Moch has used all kinds of manoeuvres against them and has let loose the most ferocious violence. But the strikers have not retreated a single step.

Backed by the growing solidarity of the whole French working class they are determined to win and are confident of victory.

Since the liberation, French capitalism, servile partner of the American monopolists, has, obstinately pursued one aim: it wants to place on the shoulders of the working people, all the burdens of rehabilitation and now the expenditure connected with the preparation of an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the new democracies.

Figures for October show that prices are more than 19 times those of 1938, while wages are only ten times the 1938 figure. Thus, the purchasing power of the working class has dropped by half. Here it should be remembered that the devaluation of the franc, recently announced in connection with the bi-lateral Franco-American agreement of July 3, will certainly bring a further rise in prices.

All this is intensifying the impoverishment of the French working class and piling up capitalist profits. It forced the French miners to go into action and they are waging an organised and consolidated struggle.

Clerical workers and foremen also came out with underground workers after a secret ballot for strike action in which the overwhelming majority were in favour of it.

In an attempt not to lose their last contact with the masses, the Force Ouvrière splitters ordered their followers to stage

only a 48 hour token strike. They thought that this would restrict the movement and make it abortive. But going against the orders of their leaders, the rank and file of the Force Ouvrière are turning out on the picket lines and are returning to the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) in increasing numbers.

The miners are fighting for a wage increase on the basis of the subsistence minimum. of 14,300 francs a month. To retain their purchasing power they are demanding the introduction of a sliding wage scale and increased pensions. They also demand an amnesty for workers who have been dismissed or prosecuted for strike action. To avoid a repetition of the recent disasters in Petite Rosselle, Courrières and Liévin they are demanding more powers for workers' delegates and the introduction of safety regulations. They are opposing the recent decrees of the Minister of Industry, the Right Socialist Lacoste, and which wipe out the social gains of the working people. These decrees allow for the unjust dismissal of workers and restrict the miners' rights in the social insurance societies. They are a direct violation of the miners' statutes and the nationalisation law which the Government is trying to annul so that the State, as employer, can once again enact the terrorist methods of the former companies.

Were the Government to satisfy these legitimate demands of the workers, it could avoid the strikes which are costing France 160 thousand tons of coal and 620 million francs a day. But Queuille, Moch, Lacoste are not interested in this.

Their tactics were to disrupt the food supplies of the miners, to evoke the discontent of the population against them, dislocate the services of the railways, gas and electricity.

After demoralising the strikers and turning public opinion against them, they planned to take brutal reprisals.

French and international reaction expected decisive results from this war of attrition. They thought the strike would

stagnate and disintegrate. But their hopes were smashed by the unity and militancy of the strikers.

At the beginning of the strike, the Miner's Federation announced that safety men would remain in the pits to protect equipment. But the Federation also warned that if there was unjustified police activity in the vicinity of the strike centres, the question of safety men would be reconsidered.

But despite this warning, the Government on October 11th began to send Republican Security Departments of the Tarn and Loire Departments. These units were flown up and were supported in the mining areas by tanks.

By adopting this policy, the French rulers and their dictators, the American millionaires imagined that they could intimidate the French people and break their will to fight. But they made a big mistake.

In Clermont-Ferrand last June, the workers showed that they could victoriously resist police armed with tear-gas and could mobilise their forces in a big industrial centre to come to the aid of a plant which had been attacked.

On October 8, the steel workers and iron miners of Longwy in Micheville followed the same example. They surrounded the Republican Security Detachments and forced them to retreat. Later the miners of the Pas-de-Calais, Nord, Tarn and Loire departments, where martial law had been declared, guarding or re-occupying the mines, coke plants and power stations, proved that they, too, could give the enemy the same unrelenting resistance as their comrades in the iron and steel industry. The Firminy murder did not intimidate the miners.

On the contrary, a great wave of anger swept the country. There was an hour's general strike in the Loire department; stoppages and demonstrations in Paris, strikes of metal, gas, electricity shipyard and dock workers in the provinces. Miners called to the spot by the pickers bogles and pit-head sirens

resisted the attacks of the Republican Security Detachments with a fierce doggedness. Violence has not in the least affected their determination.

Moch's armed police were only able to seize single pits, but not one miner has returned to work, not an ounce of coal has been mined.

Thus the miners' struggle is the sharpest phase of a conflict in which all the working people of France are taking part. The strike of the metal workers of the eastern districts was victorious after a 22-day struggle, the "Comité des Forges" was forced to grant a 26 per cent wage increase, numerous strikes in the textile industry were successful. These, with the strikes of the taxi drivers, seamen, dockers, gas, electricity, municipal and rail workers, prove that the French workers are determined to fight to the finish to defend their vital interests, to defend their country's liberty and national independence.

The extending strike movement is accompanied by a growing inability of the reactionary forces to manoeuvre. An indication of this is the defeat of the splitters in the working-class movement, the instability of the Governments the vacillations seen not only inside the reactionary parties of the Parliamentary majority, but among de Gaulle's followers who are beginning to realise that they have backed the wrong horse.

As distinct from the disintegration which is setting in, the reactionary camp, due to the collapse of its plans, the unity of all sections of, the working-class is strengthening.

For example, to express their solidarity with the striking miners, tradesmen are donating a proportion of their incomes to the strike fund and peasants are giving the miners food. In Mozelle the peasants are handing over the profits made through increased milk prices, while priests in the same Department are taking village collections for the strikers.

The working class, rallying around itself all the democratic forces of the country is beginning to realise that the defence of

its rights and interests demands a fundamental change in the country's policy.

The Communist party of France has shown the people the path to their country's regeneration by putting forward the slogan for a government of democratic unity in which working class representatives would hold their rightful place and would determine France's policy in accordance with her national interests.

It is reaction itself which is giving a political character to the economic struggle of the French workers. It is openly revealing its war like intentions and is making no secret of the fact, as "**Le Monde**" stated on October 12, that Moch's police reprisals against the strikers are only "a stage in the cold war" which the imperialist camp is waging against the democratic camp.

Their magnificent struggle has brought even more widespread international solidarity behind the French miners. Arthur Horner brought them greetings from the British miners. The threat of the British right-wing union bosses against the General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers was made ridiculous by the action of the Scottish District of the Union who decided to send £1000 to the strike fund of their French comrades.

In Belgium, Holland, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy, unions have also demonstrated their support for the French strikers.

This material and moral support will help them to redouble their determination.

Their unshakable militancy, their unbroken unity, and the intensified struggle of the entire working class of France will help the miners to win victory.

VIET NAM PEOPLE DEFEND THEIR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE. Van Bo

The unjust, inhuman war of the French imperialist aggressors against the young democratic Republic of Viet Nam has already been in progress for three years.

A regular army of thousands of former Hitler soldiers and of Moroccan and Senegalese mercenaries has been concentrated in Indo-China to suppress our people who during World War Two battled shoulder to shoulder with the Allies against the Japanese imperialists and proved their love for liberty and democracy.

Strengthening Unity of Viet Nam People

In August 1945, after five years of armed struggle against the yoke of Japan and of France, the people of Viet Nam created their democratic Republic. On January 6, 1946, ninety per cent of the population went to the polls—men and women over 18—to elect the first National Assembly. This Assembly formed a government of broad national unity headed by President Ha Chi Minh. In October of that year the Republic proclaimed its first Constitution. A number of democratic reforms were introduced to raise the living standards of the working people. Labour legislation was passed (1946), communal land re-distributed, land rents cut, usury forbidden and unjust taxes abolished.

The revolution of August 1945 was a very important step toward the national unity of the Viet Nam people, a unity which had been forged during the anti-fascist war and which had found expression in the formation in 1941 of the National

Front for Viet Nam Independence (Viet Minh). On their return to Indo-China in 1945, the French imperialists found themselves faced with a united people who, having won their freedom from the Japanese, were prepared to defend it to the last drop of blood.

At first, the colonisers occupied the south of the country and set up the Autonomous Republic of Cochin-China (June 1946). This divided Viet Nam into two parts contrary to all ethnological and historical facts which show that the 20 million Viet Nam people in the north and south of the country are one people with one language and a history dating back more than two thousand years.

But this political manoeuvre of the French colonisers to divide the people failed completely. The population of Nam Bo (South Viet Nam) retaliated not only by organised demonstrations in defence of unity in the French occupied towns, but also by taking an active part in the resistance movement. The Government of the Viet Nam Republic, represented by the Resistance Committee of Nam-bo is today in control of all the rural areas in the south.

Meanwhile the imperialist forces holding the towns feel far from secure.

Neither have the attempts of the imperialists to incite among the people class hatred or religious hatred been successful. In waging their aggressive war against the Viet Nam people the French coloniser's have declared that they have no quarrel with the Catholics, hoping in this way to split them away from the national resistance movement. But these plans of the imperialists failed. In fact the entire population and a great number of Catholic priests are actively helping the resistance movement. The few traitors in cassocks who worked against the resistance movement have been punished as enemies of the people with the full approval of the population.

At first the imperialists' efforts to sow race hatred among

the people brought them some results. In the early part of the resistance movement they were able to occupy without much difficulty. Cambodia, Laos, the Mois plateau, the Sonta, Laicheng and other mountainous regions inhabited by national minorities. Here the imperialists planned to establish autonomous republics and to incite these peoples against those of the plain. However, the national minorities in the mountainous regions refused to fight against the people of Viet Nam. Today they are fighting at their side against the imperialists. Entire battalions of the liberation army fighting in the mountains, are drawn from the local inhabitants (the Thai, Tho and Moj battalions in the first sixth and tenth ones of military operations in Viet Nam).

In the regions of Laos and Cambodia the resistance movement is also developing rapidly. After three years of renewed imperialist exploitation, the peoples there see that the only way to liberation is through struggle against the imperialists. French military convoys and supply trains are being attacked more and more frequently by partisan detachments in these regions.

This is how the unity of the Viet Nam people has been broadened and forged in the past three years of bitter resistance to the French imperialists. The government of the resistance movement, headed by President Ho Chi Minh is a government of broad national unity. Besides representatives of the working people there are in the government representatives of the intellectuals, the Catholics and the national minorities. To strengthen the resistance movement, and democracy, all vacillating pro-imperialist and bureaucratic elements have been removed from the government. State power has been decentralised to a considerable degree. The country is now divided into ten military zones. At the head of each is a Resistance and Administrative Committee. The people take an active part in the administration of their region. The national

minorities in the hills are governed by their own elected representatives. The local press is developing rapidly. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom. A truly democratic Viet Nam; a people's democratic Viet Nam, is being forged in the fire of resistance against the imperialists.

The policy of defending unity and democracy has rallied the people of Viet Nam around the Government of Ho Chi Minh. Today the people are united in one solid bloc against which all the splitting designs of the imperialists must fail. The latest imperialist manoeuvre was to form the puppet "Central Government" of Viet Nam last May which the French imperialists decked out with a semblance of independence and unity. Nguyen-Van-Xuan, a French army general who has served the imperialists for so long that he has even forgotten his native language was placed at the head of the government. The people immediately exposed this government for what it was. Demonstrations against the imperialist puppets swept the country. Matters were not made easier for the French by the fact that they were supported by ex-Emperor Bao Dai who had betrayed his country. Events showed that the royal traitor enjoyed no influence whatsoever among the people.

Armed Struggle Against The Invaders

In 1945, in its early days, the resistance army was disorganised, poorly trained and equipped. But it was an army determined to fight for the country's liberation.

To smash the professional army of the imperialists, with its 200,000 well-trained soldiers and up-to-date American equipment, it was decided to wage a long drawn-out struggle, for, with the active support of the population, the Viet Nam forces would be able to train and then go over to a general offensive.

Inspired by the experience of the heroic and victorious struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union against the German fascist invaders, by the national liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries and by their own traditions or the liberation movement, the people of Viet Nam started their victorious struggle against the French occupation.

The plan of the imperialists was to occupy the towns and strategic positions throughout the country as quickly as possible and then spread their domination to all parts of it. But the stiff resistance offered by the army by the youth in the large towns, frustrated this plan. Such cities as Saigon, Nhatrang, Hanoi, Haiphong and Namdinh resisted the invaders for several months. This heroic struggle in the towns, not only strengthened the confidence of the Viet Nam people in their own forces but made it possible for them to prepare for long drawn-out resistance throughout the country—destroying communications, transferring transports to safe districts, organising and training partisan groups and so on

In March 1947, the French launched a large-scale offensive with paratroops. Their aim was to occupy new strategic positions, and to destroy the armed forces of Viet Nam, But the young Republican Army, though it was still weak and poorly armed, was able to inflict heavy losses on the imperialists by applying mobile tactics. Only after great efforts did the French succeed in occupying the principal towns of Viet Nam, which were immediately encircled and isolated from the rest of the country.

The following October, the imperialists mobilised all their forces for a large-scale offensive in the first military zone of Viet Nam, with the intention of wiping out this resistance base. More than 50,000 soldiers were put into the field, all their planes in Indo-China were used and hundreds of armoured vehicles were put into action. This large-scale offensive was

smashed by the Viet Nam army and partisans who inflicted considerable losses on the enemy; 6,000 men and officers killed; 11 planes brought down and 5 damaged; 5 gunboats burnt and 21 armed vessels sunk; 54 guns destroyed, and large quantities of arms and munitions captured.

The offensive launched by the French colonisers last January in the principal military zone in the South, likewise ended in catastrophe for them.

After the failure of these two big offensives, the war in Viet Nam entered a new phase.

The regular Viet Nam army was already well trained and armed, especially with captured enemy equipment. And so it was able to repulse the French offensive in the northern valley in May last and the offensive in the south last July.

The beginning of the new phase was characterised by increasing attacks by Viet Nam units on advance posts of the French army. In the south nearly all the outposts located beyond the boundaries of the towns were destroyed. As a result of the development of a broad partisan movement, all the rural areas of Viet Nam have once again come under control of the Republican Government. At present the enemy holds only a small number of towns and isolated points.

Partisan warfare was made possible and has yielded such fine results only because the broad masses of the Viet Nam people have taken part in the resistance movement. A "scorched earth" policy has been applied. The people themselves when retreating have destroyed towns that had remained for some time in their hands so that the imperialists should not occupy them and use them as bases. All communications, bridges and railroads have been destroyed for hundreds of miles there is not a single track. When the enemy was approaching the people razed their homes before they left them. To fight the enemy, the people of the plains—especially those of the great northern plain—have turned their

villages into what they call “resistance villages”. Cellars and secret trenches have been dug in each village and bamboo stockades built round them.

At present the Viet Nam people are directing their main efforts to building up their armed forces. Schools for training officers have been opened in all military zones. Intensified training is being conducted in the regular army.

Apart from the regular army there are partisan and self-defence detachments. The Republic has taken measures to build up its own war industry so as to equip the regular army and the partisans.

A number of small plants are making munitions in the military zones. Everywhere grenades, mines and rifles are being produced for the partisans, as well as a certain quantity of modern arms such as anti-tank grenades, mortars, tommy guns.

Economic Situation Of The Republic

In their struggle against the Viet Nam people the French imperialists hoped to use the economy of the occupied regions in their own interests. These hopes, however, were not justified. The coal mines in the north are only producing 5 per cent of their pre-war output. The export of rice has practically stopped;

that of rubber is only 10 per cent of the 1938 figure. The Viet Nam people are successfully sabotaging the economic measures of the occupiers. Factories in occupied towns are frequently blown upward stocks of rice, rubber and fuel fired. Three-quarters of the rubber plantations have been destroyed by the partisans.

At the same time the Viet Nam people on the liberated territory are making heroic efforts to surmount the difficulties

caused by the war and to create an economy capable of supplying the needs of the population.

The peasants are working hard to increase agricultural output. New land is being cultivated in the hills, while in areas threatened by the enemy, field work is done at night under partisan protection.

The production of essential goods—textiles, paper, etc.,—is being developed in every region. These economic achievements are reflected in the stability of the Republican currency which completely replaces the currency of the imperialist banks. Last July the Viet Nam Government created a gold backing for its currency.

The resistance movement has likewise made considerable headway in developing the culture of the people.. Illiteracy is rapidly being done away with. In some villages it has been completely eliminated. It has dropped from an average of 80 per. cent (at the time of French domination) to 20 per cent. Education has been reorganised in the military zones. The number of schools has been considerably increased compared with pre-war times. The restoration of the Viet Nam University was a triumph for the Republic. As for the French imperialists, they could not opened the universities in Hanoi and Saigon because there were no students.

Such is the situation in Viet Nam after three years of the national liberation struggle against the French imperialists. Responding to the call of President Ho Chi Minh in April 1948 the whole country enthusiastically joined the “patriotic emulation” movement. Short-term production programmes of from 1 to 3 months are being drawn up in all regions of the resistance movement, in every district and every organisation, and competitions organised to carry them out.

The Viet Nam people have made great sacrifices, but every one of them is deeply conscious of the fact that the enemy will not succeed in crushing the resistance. They have full confidence in the Government of the resistance movement, led by President Ho Chi Minh and are convinced of their ultimate victory over the enemy.

**WESTERN OCCUPATION POWERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SPLIT IN BERLIN. Otto
Grotewhol, Chairman, Socialist Unity
Party of Germany**

The attempts of the Western Powers to make use of the United Nations General Assembly over the Berlin issue, which they had raided in the Security Council, have failed.

The Berlin Question is closely linked with the problem of Germany as a whole. It is essential that the Powers that signed the Potsdam Agreement should discuss the issue in a manner which would enable a democratic peace treaty with Germany to be signed quickly. With this object in view the Council of Foreign Ministers should unquestionably be recalled. It is evident from the statement of Marshal Sokolovsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet occupation zone, that the agreement reached during the Moscow talks could serve as a basis for measures to end the present situation in Berlin. The Soviet Governments directive of August 30, to the Commander-in-Chief of the occupation troops in Berlin provides a similar possibility.

It is also provided by the government reached by representatives of the Four Powers at a meeting in Paris under the chairmanship of Bremuglia.

The Western, Powers do not want to take this opportunity. With false excuses they cut short the talks between the commanders-in-chief of the four Zones. It is clear from their behaviour that influential circles of the Western Powers are not interested in settling the German problem in the spirit of Potsdam.

Acceptance of the proposals advanced by the Soviet representatives would shatter the myth about the "Berlin blockade" and "coercion" which it is calmed, compelled the

Western Powers to institute the “air lift”. These proposals were that communications with Berlin should be resumed immediately, that German marks issued by the German Emission Bank should be recognised as the only valid currency in Berlin and that trade with the Western occupation zones should be conducted along channels which are easily controllable and in keeping with all demands. Such would have been the results had the agreements reached by the representatives of the four governments at Moscow been kept. But evidently certain circles of the Western Powers are not concerned with solving the “Berlin question”—question which they themselves have exaggerated. Indeed, they are doing everything to prolong and sharpen the “Berlin crisis”.

After breaking off the talks of the commanders-in-chief in Berlin, the Western Powers decided to bypass the Council of Foreign Ministers, the only body competent to decide the German question. To cover up this manoeuvre they are spreading all kinds of fantastic stories about the population of the Western sectors of Berlin being subjected to a hunger blockade. In actual fact this blockade is a sheer invention of the Western Powers. As is known, the Soviet Union has supplied Berlin with 100,000 tons of grain and more than 10,000 tons of fats; fuel and other necessities while meat, fish, eggs and potatoes have been imported from the new democracies. The Berlin population is provided with supplies. Western Berlin has every possibility of carrying on a smooth-running economy in co-operation with the German Economic Commission—the leading economic organ in the Soviet occupation zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin.

But these opportunities are not used chiefly because of the hostile political campaign being conducted by the Anglo-American reaction. The occupation authorities of the Western sectors of Berlin are preventing the population from using the provisions supplied by the Soviet sector. Equally criminal is

the behaviour of the Berlin City Council which is doing everything to aggravate the situation still further. The opposition of the Berlin magistrates, which is subservient to the Western occupation powers, has made it impossible for the people in the Western sectors to buy in their shops the provisions and other necessities provided by the Soviet Union. The Western occupation authorities have invented their “air lift”, a completely superfluous measure used purely for demagogic aims.

This “air lift” cannot supply Berlin. What is more, it is costing the German people a heavy price.

The imperialist policy, of the Western Powers in relation to Germany and her post-war organisations the main reason for their policy’s on the “Berlin question”. The point is that the Western Powers have long since refused to honour the agreements reached at Yalta and Potsdam. Unlike the Soviet Union, instead of introducing agrarian or educational reforms in” their zones; instead of punish. rug war criminals end expropriating the enterprises—belonging to them and, through denazification and demilitarisation, providing the foundations for building a democratic state and thus ensuring that Germany would pursue a peaceful policy in the future, the Western Powers have taken another path—the path of rejecting the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam and of restoring German imperialism and militarism. This is confirmed by each measure taken by the Western Powers.

On October 9, 1948 “The Times” of London wrote that the occupation powers had done very little to change the foundations of the social order in Western Germany or to seriously weaken the ruling groups who welcomed Hitler from the first who served him and only at the last moment turned against him. “The Times” went on to say that the coal mines and steel industry had not been handed over to the State, that in many instances the administration had remained the same as

under Hitler.

The imperialist forces of the Western Powers have concluded an alliance with German reaction which is again rearing its head. They are setting the Germans against the Soviet Union, they are fanning a desire for war and revenge, and are continuing a smear campaign unparalleled in scope and falsehood.

The big German bourgeoisie who have betrayed the interests of the nation are siding with Anglo-American imperialism. They are supporting the policy of the Western Powers whose intention is to divide Germany. The bourgeois powers of the Western zones, and the Right Social Democrats headed by Schumacher are betraying the state interests of Germany. Acting as saviours of the big bourgeoisie, they consider their main task is to prevent the German people getting a true picture of the real state of affairs in the country. These circles did not voice a single protest at the numerous measures taken by the Western Powers to hinder German unity. On the contrary, they are only too eager to combat the movement for a German Peoples Congress, which is being led by the Socialist Unity Party. In this way these treacherous circles are weakening the struggle of the working people for a united Germany and a just peace. They support the plans for Bizona and Trizonia and, finally, they accepted without the lightest protest the recommendations of the six-power London Conference which, when put into effect, will make the division of Germany an accomplished fact.

The big German bourgeoisie and their agents welcomed and supported the separate monetary reform of the Western Powers, which represented a decisive step toward the division of Germany, running counter to the Potsdam Agreement which called for the country's economic unity.

In their own selfish interests these magnates are helping to turn the Ruhr into a military-economic base for American

imperialist aggression. Supporting this policy of the Western Powers, the big bourgeoisie and their Social Democratic lackeys are, as always, placing the interests of the monopolists above the national interests of the German people.

The reactionary forces are displacing their greatest activity in Berlin. The press, licensed by the Western occupation powers, is pouring out lies which out-do the Goebbels slander campaigns. This corrupt press greedily laps up any statement directed against the Soviet Union and the Socialist Unity Party. It stops at nothing to slander the Soviet Union and the Socialist Unity Party, Reactionary circles are trying to shift the blame for the two currencies and all the difficulties that arise therefrom onto the shoulders of the Soviet occupation authorities. They are trying to deny the well-known fact that the special B-mark was introduced into Berlin by the Western Powers to undermine and discredit the currency of the Soviet occupation zone and to destroy the zone's economy.

The unilateral action of the Western Powers in introducing a separate monetary reform in the Western zones, forced the Soviet occupation authorities to take measures to prevent the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin from being flooded with old marks. Economists acknowledge that the measures taken by the Soviet occupation authorities were natural and necessary and are fully justified as measures of protection.

The working people of Berlin are beginning to understand more and more clearly the meaning of the splitting plans of the Anglo-American imperialists and their German accomplices. They are beginning to realise that the Western Powers are using the German capital as an outpost of reaction and are vainly trying to disrupt democratic construction in the Soviet zone and in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

The Western Powers forbade Berlin Social Democrats and Communists to unite into a single workers' party. But at the same time, they recognised the amalgamation of manufacturers

in their sectors. They are splitting the municipal council, political parties, trade unions, cultural organisations, the organisations of the women and youth and even the Berlin police force. There is no doubt whatsoever that steps are being taken to form a Western Berlin magistrat. And in this the Berlin Right Social Democrat leaders are particularly active.

They have transferred sessions of the Berlin City Council from the Soviet sector to one of the Western sectors. They adopt “unanimous” decisions without the participation of progressive deputies and send delegations to splitting conferences in Frankfurt and Bonn. These people who call themselves deputies ignore the fact that Berlin is situated in the heart of the Soviet zone, and hope that by using hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union they will be able to influence public opinion and include Berlin, or at least its Western part, in the West German state. They do not want to see or hear of the growing needs of the people in the Western sectors of the city. They are doing everything to hinder the development of Berlin's economic relations with the Soviet occupation zone and with the new democracies. They are conducting rabid chauvinist propaganda, and are vilifying the Socialist Unity Party.

Their campaign takes the form of terror, arrests and violation of the law. Under the slogan “Berlin is worth a war”, the enemies of the working people are carrying on open war propaganda and instigating provocation against the police and Soviet occupation authorities. Driven by their blind and malignant hatred of the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement and betraying the vital interests of the Berlin people, they sport the dismemberment of Germany and of Berlin. Their immediate object is to turn Berlin into a military base against the Soviet Union and the new democracies.

The Socialist Unity Party is vigorously combating the

aggressive policy of the imperialists and their lackeys. Only by intensifying this struggle will the German working class be able to unite all the progressive democratic forces in the country and lead them into the offensive for a democratic Germany and for her democratic development.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY AND INTELLIGENTSIA. L. Casanova, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of France

The French Communist Party has in its ranks a number of outstanding representatives of the intelligentsia. The names of Communist intellectuals like Jolio-Curie, Picasso, Aragon and Eluard are known far and wide.

Besides them, many gifted young intellectuals are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party in defence of its national policy which they support, convinced of its correctness from their own experience.

The Communist world outlook has a high prestige among students as well as among university professors. This is instanced by the popularity of the lectures organised in the Sorbonne by the association of “Les Amis de la Pensée” (organisation of progressive intellectuals concerned with science, art and philosophy). These lectures criticise profoundly the existing educational system and deal with questions of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Their success is chiefly due to the policy of the French Communist Party, a policy which is correct in all its fundamental aspects. Thus, the work of the Communist Party among the intellectuals is, above all, of an ideological nature. However, it has also a strongly marked social character. The Party regards intellectuals not only as “specialists” in the sphere of ideology, but also from the class viewpoint, for the intelligentsia constitutes a considerable section of the middle classes.

We emphasise the material interests of this category in order to defend them and in order to include intellectuals in the

common struggle for economic demands. However, our attention should not be centred on this alone.

In its work among intellectuals as in all its activities, the French Communist Party is guided by the teachings of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, by the great ideals of Lenin and Stalin. At the same time, the Party bases itself on the progressive traditions in the political and cultural life of France, for every turning point in our national life has always been marked by the direct participation of outstanding representatives of our intelligentsia in the political struggle.

The Party has dealt heavy blows at the ideology of the enemy, at the latest trends or bourgeois thought which have adapted themselves to the new conditions of French capitalism—trends like existentialism, or the stubborn attempt to revive surrealism.

In his report to the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party in Strasbourg all June 25, 1947, Comrade Thorez described the various trends of bourgeois thought in France as defeatism in the spheres of economy and culture, moral corruption and neglect of civic duty.

Comrade Thorez defined in the following terms the practical aims of the bourgeoisie which they seek to achieve through ideological struggle.

“Finance oligarchy can preserve its domination only by corrupting the mind and reducing it to impotence through the cult of individualism and spiritual anarchy”.

True enough, reactionary ideas of bourgeois ideologists are propagandised in literature, press, cinema and theatre.

As is known, the various groups of intellectuals in bourgeois countries are closely associated with the ruling class. By their social nature these groups are the guardians and exponents of the ideology of the ruling class. It is precisely this ideology that creates and nurtures all prejudices levelled against the struggle of the masses, all kinds of slander against

the working class, and its party. It is sufficient only to consider the specific psychology and prejudices aimed against the working class which continually hamper the free development of the movement among the middle classes for their demands; it is sufficient only to consider the social influence of the teacher, professor, lawyer or doctor, to understand the urgency of the tasks facing the party of the working class among these social categories.

The Party endeavoured, above all, to guide the activities of Communist intellectuals along the proper channels. Here the Party, had to fight a dual danger. First it was necessary to avoid the danger of intellectuals who had joined the Party lapsing into so-called “ouvrierism”, that is, confining themselves to questions, of practical struggle and disdaining their comrades whom they considered were “playing with ideas”.

On the other hand, it was necessary to combat the tendency of certain representatives of the intelligentsia to establish themselves in the Party as a specific group enjoying special rights.

For instance, after the liberation of France, Communist intellectuals were organised in “societies” according to profession: doctors; lawyers, writers and so on. This was in fact a transference of the organisational structure of the underground struggle into the new legal conditions. The shortcomings, and dangers of this situation soon became apparent. These “societies” tended to develop into independent bodies, which took upon themselves the right to pass decisions without applying to the usual Party organisations—the branch, section and federation. The Communist intellectuals did not live the life of the Party. They were preoccupied with their own affairs and kept aloof from the general mass movement.

The “societies” were subsequently abolished and their members brought into the lower Party bodies.

The Party tried to organise the representatives of the

intelligentsia in the struggle. It insisted that they should play an active part in the common struggle and in the organisations formed to defend the professional interests of the intellectuals.

Communist intellectuals are active in the National Union of intellectuals, in the trade unions and societies of artists, writers, scientists, doctors. and lawyers, where they often hold leading positions.

In the unions of educational workers, Communist intellectuals have successfully defended the schools against reactionary intrigue and have upheld the interests of secular and republican education. They are also developing the struggle of the Committee for Defence of the French Cinema and the Committee for Defence of French Literature.

Communist intellectuals are contributing to the Party's periodicals on subjects of interest to intellectuals as well as on certain fundamental ideological questions. There are also a number of publications on which they co-operate together with non-Communist democratic and progressive cultural figures. Some of these intellectuals do not wish to join the Communist Party, but intend to continue discussion with the Communists, acting together with them in defence of common ideas. These publications include such journals as "La Pen-see", "Europa", "Arts de France", and the weeklies, "Lettres Francaises" and "Action".

These journals also organise lectures and study circles which enable them to become the pivot of the ideological movement they are guiding.

All this was only made possible through the activity of the Party in this sphere as well as in others, to its correct political-leadership which took into account the existing conditions.

This task is carried out by the Central Commission on Work Among Intellectuals, under the guidance of the Central Committees department for ideological work. Similar commissions function within the Party committees of the big

federations.

Direct contact between intellectuals of different spheres of culture is established through National Profession Conferences. Three such conferences will be convened this year—of Communist students, doctors and lawyers.

Finally, the Communist Party is trying to organise in Paris—seat of French culture—circles of Communist philosophers, scientists, critics and artists, where all problems are freely discussed. These circles aim to develop co-operation among intellectuals, and Communist criticism and self-criticism.

The question of correct political guidance is still the fundamental one. Lately, in the spheres which affect us, we have been able to see the consequences of the sharpening class struggle clearly coming to the fore. A self-critical examination of our work in connection with the discussion on the Information Bureau's Resolution on the situation in the Yugoslav Communist Party has helped us to expose the existence of dangerous political tendencies which might have developed. As Comrade Thorez said, these tendencies are expressed by the disagreement of certain Communist intellectuals with the Party's position in the ideological struggle, in a supercilious attitude to the working class and in attempts to show that the role of the intelligentsia is greater than that of the working class.

Unquestionably, this was the root of the difficulties the French Communist Party met in explaining the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) on ideological work, decisions which are a means of broadening the views of Communists and are an important weapon in the political struggle. These decisions, together with the respective material, were published in our Party Press, along with numerous commentaries. Comrade Zhdanov's speech at the philosophical discussion was reprinted in non-Communist journals—for

instance, in “Europe”. However, the above-mentioned trends among our Communist intellectuals undoubtedly hindered the correct interpretation of these important documents.

In this connection, Comrade Thorez stressed that there are a number of young intellectuals in the Party who came to us in the days of the underground struggle. These people are undoubtedly sincere but sometimes they are inspired only by a vague revolutionary romanticism and no more. They strive to master our teachings but as yet have not succeeded in doing so.

At the same time, Comrade Thorez put new tasks before the Party: to give effective and comradely assistance to these young intellectuals, to help them come over to the ideological-political class positions of the revolutionary proletariat. Our explanatory work will be continued along this line. The French Communist Party will spare no effort to carry out its tasks with honour.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The 17th Congress of the Hungarian trade unions held in Budapest on October 17-20. was attended by nearly 400 delegates. Delegates from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece and China were present as well as Louis Saillant, representing the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In his report on the work of the unions, Antal Apro, General Secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council said that after the people's democratic government had been formed in the country and the ideological and organisational Right Social Democratic trend in the traditions had been defeated, the Hungarian unions consolidated their position and increased the influence of the working class on State power. Workers are now running hundreds of nationalised enterprises and many have been given responsible posts in the Ministries and other State institutions.

After noting the country's successes in increasing output and improving the work of the enterprises, the speaker emphasised how important was the task to be tackled by the trade unions in this sphere. He stressed that they must fight for higher productivity of labour, reorganisation of the trade unions on the industrial principle and for the all-round development of inner trade union democracy. He called upon the trade unions to strengthen the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union, to help their Government and the Hungarian Workers' Party to lay the foundation of Socialism in the country and to mobilise the people for this.

Congress unanimously adopted a resolution registering the successes in the work of the Hungarian trade unions and outlining new tasks for the coming period. It approved the

initiative of the Workers Party in creating a new front of national independence in the country which would consolidate all the democratic forces.

On the proposal of Janos Zderka, Congress decided to send 100,000 forints to the French mineral strike fund.

A new Trade Union Council was elected.

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GREEK PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE TO THE MONARCHO-FASCISTS GROWS

The newspaper "Szabad Nep", organ of the Hungarian Workers Party, recently published an interview with Apostolos Grozos, Greek trade union leader. The paper says:

Trade unions have not been officially banned in the American occupation areas in Greece but, in fact, there are no free trade unions in that area. The so-called trade union "leaders" have been appointed by the monarcho-fascist Government and are working to turn the Greek workers into the slaves of imperialism. But the organised workers of Greece are resisting this on a widening scale.

In September 400,000 workers struck work Athens, Volos, Patras and the Piraeus. Mines, tramways and telephones were paralysed. Apart from industrial workers, those of the Civil Service, banks and post office stopped work. The organised workers of Greece are taking every opportunity to sabotage production because they do not want the Greek people to be strangled to death. As a result of the struggle of the popular masses, the monarcho-fascist Government is in a state of perpetual crisis. It supports itself only on American bayonets.

The hardships of the Greek people in the monarcho-fascist forces get worse every day. At present there are 350,000 unemployed workers in industry. One factory after another is shutting down. The goods now for sale in Greece have been supplied under "the Marshall Plan, which is leading to the ruin of the country's own industry.

Wages are dropping steadily and discontent among the working people is growing. This also explains the fact that mutinies in the monarcho-fascist forces have become a frequent occurrence.

The Greek Democratic Army has never been in such a favourable position as it is today. The Tsaldaris Government boasted that by the end of this year it would have destroyed the Democratic Army. But today this boast merely makes one smile. The heroic troops of the Democratic Army have struck hard at the enemy and have weakened his morale.

During the nine month battle at Grammos the monarcho-fascists lost 77,000 men. More and more enemy officers are refusing to carry out the orders of their commanders. Recently 17 officers were executed for insubordination in Kozani and 11 in Larissa.

The failure of their anti-popular plans forced the monarcho-fascists to appeal to the United Nations for help. Marshall came to Athens to see the situation for himself. This is an indication of the weakness of the monarcho-fascists and of the strength of the democratic movement in Greece.

YUGOSLAV UNIVERSITIES BEING PURGED OF PATRIOTIC STUDENTS

A wholesale purge of students regarded by the Tito government as being unreliable is being carried out in universities and other institutes of higher education in Yugoslavia.

Rankovic's henchmen are scouring all institutes of higher education ferreting out the "discontented" and slanderously charging the students with "espionage" "immoral behaviour" and other "serious sins." In reality this activity of the secret police pursues another purpose. The student youth, like the whole Yugoslav people, are beginning to realise more and more that the Tito clique no longer represents the Yugoslav Communist Party and does not defend the interests of the working people. They realise that this clique has become a band of assassins, and has taken the path of betraying the national interests of the country, the path of turning the Republic into a colony of imperialism.

The majority of the students fought with the partisans against the German invaders and thus won the right to study. But they are being expelled from the universities on Tito's instructions because they love their native land and do not want these traitors to see it into bondage.

Two hundred and thirty-three students have been expelled from Belgrade University alone. The lists of "unreliable" students is not only posted up on the walls of universities but also in the city squares and other public places. These lists are not a discredit to the young men and women of Yugoslavia. They are another exposure of the Tito clique, and its treachery.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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