

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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## **SOCIALIST EMULATION IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES**

The profound revolutionary changes which have taken place in the People's Democracies since the war have transformed the outlook of the working class, the leading force in these countries, Liberated from the yoke of capitalism after decades of forced, slavish labour for the exploiters, the working class has now, for the first time, begun to work for itself and for the wellbeing of the people.

The great aim of building a Socialist society is inspiring the working people, now the masters of their countries, to labour exploits. The new social relations create all the conditions "for actually drawing the majority of the population into an arena of labour in which they can display their abilities, develop their capacities, reveal their talents, which are an untapped spring among the people, and which capitalism crushed, suppressed and strangled in thousands and millions" (Lenin).

Lenin pointed out more than once that the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the guarantee of its vitality and its success, is that the proletariat represents and carries out a higher type of social organisation of labour compared with capitalism.

The land of Socialism, the U.S.S.R., has shown the world a new socialist attitude to labour unknown to capitalism. The powerful mass movement of Socialist emulation which was started twenty years ago has now reached an unprecedented scale, embracing 90 per cent of the workers, technical personnel and the overwhelming majority of the peasants of the collective farms in the U.S.S.R.

The most remarkable thing in the emulation, says Comrade Stalin, is that it brings about a radical change in people's

attitude to labour, for it turns labour from the shameful and heavy burden it formerly was into a matter of **honour, glory, valour** and **heroism**.

The inspiring example of the working people of the U.S.S.R., their new, socialist methods of work, are taking root in the People's Democracies which have set out on the road to Socialism. By their selfless labour, the working people of these countries, are contributing to the development and strengthening of a genuinely democratic system. They are confident of the success of socialist construction. Industrial output and labour productivity in these countries have already surpassed the pre-war level. A broad programme of industrialisation is being realised. The process of preparing for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture is underway. One of the sources of these successes the fraternal, disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union, on the basis of which the indissoluble friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies is growing in strength.

The first sign of a new Communist attitude toward labour and toward social duty are being manifest in the People's Democracies in a more striking and more tangible form. When the workers discussed the first State plans for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, and later when carrying out these skills, the initiative and creative energy of the working class and of all the working people was displayed on a wide scale. In response to the call by the Communist and Workers' Parties, labour emulation developed at enterprises, mines and construction sites for overfulfilment of the economic plans, for increased productivity of labour and better quality production. The emulation is widespread in work-shops and plants; it is developing in all branches of the national economy, embracing all sectors of production. The struggle is being waged for lower production costs and strict economy, for mobilisation of all productive forces, for profitable enterprises

and for accumulations in excess of plan.

At the beginning of October, the workers of many enterprises in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, inspired by the Communists, began work on the 1950 targets. Polish iron and steel workers completed their Three-Year Plan in October in the course of 2 years and 9 months they produced more steel than in six or seven pre-war years. The productivity of labour reached 167 per cent compared with 1946. Eighty-four per cent of all the iron and steel workers are taking part in emulation.

In Czechoslovakia, the rationalisation suggestions made by workers during the emulation campaign saved over 258 million crowns in the course of one quarter of 1949 alone. In Bulgaria, 450,000 factory and office workers are taking part in emulation to carry out the first year of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. In Hungary, the workers, engineers and technicians of the blast furnaces in the Czepeľ plant reached their three-year plan targets 97 days ahead of schedule.

The working people of the People's Democracies greet the thirty-second anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with the more production achievements. In Rumania, workers in many factories have pledged to complete the year's production plan by November 7, so that by Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday, they will have succeeded in fulfilling a considerable part of the production targets for the first quarter of 1950.

The advanced workers of the People's Democracies are making wide use of the experience of the Soviet innovators, the advanced workers in socialist labour.

In the People's Democracies, socialist economy is now the leading but not the only sector in the economy. Much remains to be done by the working people to ensure complete victory on all sectors. Only highly organised labour, imbued with socialist consciousness, can provide the firm basis for further

successes in the struggle for Socialism.

Socialist emulation is the outcome of daily, painstaking organising work. The trade unions—the school of Communism have the job of organising the emulation of the working people and of inculcating a new attitude to labour. The class enemy, putting up a fierce resistance, is trying to strike, above all, at the production front. To expose the machinations of the imperialist agency, and to take up boldly every suggestion for innovation, to support in every way the initiative of the working people, resolutely to cast out inertia and routine—this is the only way for the trade unions, youth and other public organisations to carry out their duty to the working class.

Under the leadership of the Communist Parties, the working class in the People's Democracies is enthusing the working people of town and countryside with its example of selfless labour. The duty of all Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies is to guide the socialist emulation of the working people tirelessly and from day to day, developing among the people a new attitude to labour, spreading the emulation experience of the advanced workers, raising the cultural and technical level of the working class. In the new attitude toward labour there is, as Lenin said, "the beginning of a revolution that is much more difficult, more material, more radical and more decisive than the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for it is a victory over individual conservativeness, indiscipline, petty-bourgeois egoism, a victory over the habits that accursed capitalism left as a heritage to the worker and peasant".

While in the capitalist countries workers are becoming **absolutely** impoverished, being forced to eat less and to live worse, cooped up in slums; while in 1948, in the United States, living standards of the working class touched the lowest level ever known in the country's history; while 260,000 families in New York are homeless and another 500,000 live in basements

or attics—at the same time in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and in the other People’s Democracies living standards are steadily improving, real wages have risen far above the pre-war level, thousand of workers’ homes are being built, rest homes, sanatoria, clubs and cultural centres are being opened.

The every-day reality—the growing labour activity of the working class, the elimination of unemployment, the steady increase in the living standards of the working people in the People’s Democracies—all this is shattering the slanderous inventions of the imperialists and their Right Socialist lackeys about “forced labour” in these countries. With their slanders and insinuations, the imperialists are trying to conceal the slavish nature of labour in the capitalist countries, the growth of unemployment, hunger and the impoverishment of millions of working people.

In the peaceful, creative labour of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, in the powerful socialist emulation movement based to the maximum activity of the masses, in the invincible advance of a new, higher social system, in the successes of Socialism—in these lies the doom of capitalism.

The best guarantee of peace throughout the world is the inspired creative labour in the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies; the best weapon in the struggle for peace throughout the world is the further strengthening of the might of the camp of democracy and Socialism.

## PEACE CONGRESS IN BRITAIN

A Peace Congress, held in London October 22-23, was attended by 1,090 delegates representing 540 organisations and over a million people.

Among the speakers at the Congress were Professor Bernal, J. D. Crowther, P. Blackman, and the independent Members of Parliament, Solley and Pritt. Foreign visitors also addressed the Congress.

The Congress adopted a resolution outlining the main tasks of the supporters of peace in Britain: friendship with the peoples of all lands, reduction in armaments, prohibition of the atom bomb, freedom for all colonial peoples, support for German and Japanese democrats, higher living standards for the people, development of science, and culture for the well-being of mankind, and so on.

After the congress, two big meetings were held in London.

## **PRODUCTION GAINS IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

The Ministry of Planning in the German Democratic Republic has announced that the plan for the third quarter of the year was fulfilled. In basic industry, the plan was fulfilled 109 per cent; steel-melting 122 per cent; electric power, 114 per cent; cement, 111 per cent; artificial fibre, 121 per cent. The output of rolled steel was 137 per cent more than the 1948 output.

The trading programme for the third quarter in commercial stores and shops was fulfilled 113 per cent.

As pointed out by the Ministry, the successful fulfilment of the plan during the third quarter will facilitate the further development of the economy and improve supplies for the population.

## **EMULATION AMONG BULGARIAN YOUTH**

In Bulgaria, youth brigades, mustering 2,500 youths and girls, are working on many construction sites of national importance. The Vasile Kolarov brigade, which is working on the construction of the Rositsa reservoir, was scheduled to excavate 212,000 cubic metres of earth and lay 3,240 cubic metres of concrete.

In the course of 45 days, the brigade exceeded the excavation assignment by 27,194 cubic metres, and also exceeded the concrete-laying assignment.

## **ITALIAN WORKERS DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS**

The working people of Italy continue their fight for higher wages for the resumption of labour agreements and against dismissals at the employers' will.

By threatening to strike, the city transport workers won their demand a monthly additional payment of 3,500 lire.

The print workers held a successful two-day strike during which not a single newspaper was published in the country. There were no cases of strikebreaking, and even the Christian Workers Confederation was forced to join the strike at the last minute. In view of the fact that the employer rejected an agreement, the print workers are continuing their struggle, this time by calling alternate strikes in various towns.

In Genoa, Naples, Bari and Venice, dockers stopped work to demand a revision in the wage system, a 10 per cent increase in wages, higher family allowance and so on. Factory and office workers of state enterprises are opposing the de Gasperi Government's intention to ban their participation in strikes. In this struggle for rights laid down in the Constitution they are supported by the solidarity of all Italian working people.

## **EVE OF 32<sup>nd</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER IN SOVIET UNION**

The working people of the Soviet Union, with great enthusiasm, are preparing for the 32<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It has become traditional for the Soviet people to celebrate the anniversary with new labour achievements. Socialist emulation has developed on a wide scale throughout the country in honour of October.

Metal-workers, miners, textile and transport workers, collective farmers and scientists—all are taking part in the emulation, preparing their gifts for the glorious event. Due to the selfless labour of the people and to the widespread emulation, the plan for the third quarter of 1949 was completed successfully.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, large numbers of automobiles, electric motors, tractors and combines were produced in excess of plan. Each of the Union Republics also completed the third quarter plan successfully.

The Ukraine, for example, fulfilled the plan 102 per cent, Byelorussia, 100.2 per cent.

In honour of October, many enterprises have reached their Five-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule.

The Stalin metallurgical combinat in Kuznetsk, the biggest in the country, completed its postwar Five-Year Plan of steel output in three years, and for cast iron, in three and a half years. During three years and nine months the combinat achieved an economy of 100 million rubles through lower production costs in excess of the planned figure.

Hundreds of enterprises have completed their 1949 production programmes and are now working on 1950 schedules. Thousands of individual workers have completed

their Five Year Plan assignments.

In the countryside, the collective farmers gathered more grain than in 1940 and in 1948.

Millions of centners of grain in excess of plan have been delivered to the State.

The people will celebrate the 32nd Anniversary of the Revolution with feelings of warm love, for their leader, Comrade Stalin.

## **WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD PREPARE FOR 32<sup>nd</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION**

The working people of the New Democracies, following the example of the Soviet people, are engaged in socialist emulation in honour of November 7. In Poland, the workers of the Wroclaw car-building plant have entered into competition with the Zeegel works in Poznan.

Electrical workers in Warsaw are also competing with each other. Thousand of workers in Rumania are also taking part in the November 7 emulation. On October 20, miners in the Bola-Mare ore workings completed work on the current year's targets and are now working on 1950 schedules.

Similar emulation enthusiasm is observed in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

In many countries the Anniversary is being preceded by Friendship Weeks and Friendship Months with the Soviet Union.

A Rumanian-Soviet Friendship Week will be inaugurated on November 1. In all towns and villages there will be lectures, literary evenings and talks on the world significance of the October Revolution, on the great economic and cultural achievements of the U.S.S.R. and on the leading role of the U.S.S.R. in the struggle for peace.

A feature of the "week" will be an exhibition: "The USSR Heads the Struggle for peace".

The Rumanian-Soviet Society (Arlus) has prepared 2000 copies of a mobile exhibition: "The Kolkhoz has led the Soviet Peasant Along the Road to Plenty". Since the opening of a

Polish-Soviet Friendship Month on October 7, thousands of people have attended meetings and lectures devoted to the October Revolution and the successes of the Soviet Union.

More and more people are joining the Polish-Soviet Society. In the course of preparing for the October Anniversary, the working people of Czechoslovakia sent a Peasant delegation to the Soviet Union. 600,000 people have joined the Czechoslovak-Soviet Society during recent months.

In Bulgaria, more and more people are studying the successes of the U.S.S.R. and the Russian language is being studied in a growing number of circles.

Preparations are under way for the celebration of the Anniversary in the People's Democratic Republic of China.

Meetings and lectures, arranged by the China-Soviet Society, are acquainting the workers and peasants of China with the achievements of the U.S.S.R. The working people of China are dedicating their first labour successes to the glorious October anniversary.

On the initiative of the Italy-Soviet Society, jointly with other democratic organisations, a Friendship Month with the Soviet Union is being held in Italy. Festivals and gatherings are being arranged in the towns and villages. Soviet films are being screened and exhibitions depicting amateur art organised.

In Britain, France, Denmark, the United States, Canada and other countries, the working people are celebrating the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with mass demonstrations, meetings and rallies. They say: "November 7 is the holiday of all peoples", and they are preparing to celebrate it under the slogans of strengthening friendship with the great Soviet Union, and mobilising their forces to defend peace, and to fight for bread and freedom.

## **TOWARDS COMRADE STALIN'S 70th BIRTHDAY**

### **WARSAW (From Our Own Correspondent)**

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Workers Party of Poland has announced measures for the celebration of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday.

"On December 21," says the decision, "the 70<sup>th</sup> birthday of J. V. Stalin, the Polish working class, together with the Soviet people and the working people of the world, will demonstrate their profound devotion to the great leader of the international working class, to the builder of the first socialist State in the history of socialism, to the continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin and his ideas, to the leader of the world camp of peace, democracy and socialism".

The Political Bureau has decided:

1. To observe Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday by acquainting all our Party and the working class with the life and struggle of the great leader and teacher of the international working class, with his contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

2. To set up, under the chairmanship of President Beirut, a National Committee for the celebration of the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin, tireless fighter for eternal friendship between the people's of the U.S.S.R. and Poland, the standard bearer of the world camp of peace, freedom and national independence."

## **CALL OF "RED GRIVITA" WORKERS**

The personnel of the Red Grivita railway shop in Bucharest, who completed their plan for the year on October 20, thus fulfilling ahead of schedule their pledge made in honour of November 7, have addressed a call to all workers in the country to enter into competition in honour of Comrade Stalin's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

By December 21, the workers and technical personnel of the Red Grivita works undertake to complete capital repairs on 50 locomotives, and partial repairs on 20 locomotives, to ensure full use of production equipment, increase labour productivity by 2 per cent and lower production costs by 2.5 per cent.

## **XI. CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL**

The eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of Israel was held recently in Tel-Aviv. Comrade Mikunis, general secretary of the Party, delivered the main report. Messages of greetings were received from Communist and Workers Parties in many countries.

the greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, wishing the Congress every success in the struggle for the unity of the world socialist front, for peace and against the instigators of war, were warmly applauded.

## VOLUME XII OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS

**Volume Twelve** of J. V. Stalin's works, prepared for publication by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), has been issued in Moscow. It includes works written by Stalin between April 1929 and June 1930.

During this period the Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, launched a Socialist offensive along the entire front, mobilising the working class and the masses of working peasantry for the socialist reconstruction of the national economy, for the realisation of the Five-Year Plan. The Party was then carrying through a decisive change in policy—the transition from the policy of restricting the exploiting tendencies of the kulaks to the policy of eliminating the kulaks as a class, on the basis of complete collectivisation. The Party was resolving a task which, after the seizure of power, was the most difficult historical task of the proletarian revolution—the transfer of millions of individual peasant households onto the path of collective, socialist farming.

The present volume contains the complete text, published in full for the first time, of Comrade Stalin's speech to the Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the CPSU(B) held in April 1929, on the "The Right Deviation in the CPSU(B)". In this speech, Stalin analysed the class changes that had taken place in the U.S.S.R. and in the capitalist countries. He pointed to the weakening of the partial stabilisation of capitalism, the growing elements of a revolutionary upsurge in the capitalist countries, and demonstrated the need for intensifying the struggle against Right elements in the Communist Parties.

Referring to the intensified Socialist offensive against the capitalist elements in town and countryside in the U.S.S.R., Comrade Stalin developed Lenin's thesis about the abolition of the exploiting classes by means of bitter class struggle.

"There have been no cases in history", says Comrade Stalin, "where dying classes have voluntarily departed from the scene. There have been no cases in history where the dying bourgeoisie has not exerted all its remaining strength to preserve its existence".

Comrade Stalin stressed that, in this period, the Right deviation and a conciliatory attitude towards it constitute the main danger, reveal the Right capitulators as the enemies of Leninism, as an agency of the kulaks, and expose the liberal-bourgeois, anti-revolutionary essence of the Right opportunist "theory" of the peaceful growing of the kulaks into Socialism.

The main evil of Right opportunism, said Comrade Stalin in the political report to the Sixteenth Congress of the CPSU(B) which is published in this volume, is that it **breaks** with the Leninist conception of class struggle and slides to the viewpoint of **petty-bourgeois liberalism**.

There can be no doubt, continued Comrade Stalin, that the triumph of the Right deviation in our Party would have meant the complete disarming of the working class, the arming of the capitalist elements in the countryside, and increased chances for the restoration of capitalism in the U.S.S.R..

In this report, Comrade Stalin disclosed the law of the development of imperialism in the epoch of the general crisis of capitalism, gave a profound analysis of the world economic crisis, and the international situation of the Soviet Union between the Fifteenth and the Sixteenth Congresses of the Party. Comrade Stalin pointed out in 1930 that the bourgeoisie would seek a way out of the situation in further fascisation in the sphere of home policy, utilising for this purpose all reactionary forces, including Social Democracy, and that in the

sphere of foreign policy, it would seek a way out in a new imperialist war.

Dwelling on the steady deterioration in working class conditions, the growth of unemployment and reductions in wages, Comrade Stalin pointed out that the economic crisis had delivered another blow to the Social-Democratic illusions among workers. After the experience of Social Democrats being in power, their strikebreaking, lockouts and shooting of workers, the false promises about “industrial democracy”, “peace in industry” and “non-violent methods” of struggle sound like wicked mockery in the ears of workers, says Comrade Stalin. How many workers are there now capable of believing the false preaching of the ‘Social-fascists? Stressing that the abandonment of Social Democracy by masses of workers means their turning toward Communism, Comrade Stalin pointed out that this departure is the guarantee of the development of the fraternal Communist Parties into powerful mass parties of the working class. All that is needed, said Comrade Stalin, is that the Communists should be able to estimate the situation and utilise it accordingly. Developing irreconcilable struggle against Social Democracy which represents the agency of capital in the working class movement, and completely smashing each and every deviation from Leninism which brings grist to the mill of Social Democracy, the Communist Parties have demonstrated that they are on the right road. It is necessary that they should firmly consolidate themselves on this road.

Characterising relations between the U.S.S.R. and capitalist countries, Comrade Stalin defined the foreign policy of the Soviet State as a consistent peace policy that enjoys the unswerving support of all peoples throughout the world. We shall pursue this peace policy also in future, with all our strength and with all our resources, said Comrade Stalin. We do not want a single inch of foreign territory; but we will not

surrender a single inch of our territory to anyone.

This volume also contains the famous article “The Year of Great Change” in which Comrade Stalin described 1929 as a year of outstanding achievement on all fronts of socialist construction. Comrade Stalin pointed out that the main mass of the Peasantry—the medium peasants—had taken to collective farming, that the switching of the individual peasant economy on to the path of Socialism signified the destruction of the last hopes of restoring capitalism in the country.

Here too, is Stalin’s address at a conference of Marxist students of the agrarian question—“Problems of Agrarian Policy in the U.S.S.R.”—which is a classical example of creative Marxism. Stalin profoundly analysed the nature of collective farming as a socialist form of economy, exposed the bourgeois and Right opportunist theories of “equilibrium” and “spontaneity” in socialist economy, and gave grounds for launching the policy of complete collectivisation, and, on this basis, the liquidation of the kulaks as a class.

Also in this volume the articles “Dizzy with Success” and “Reply to Collective Farm Comrades” articles which at the time played an important role in consolidating the collective farm movement and in eliminating distortions of the Party line in the sphere of collectivisation.

In the article “Emulation and the Labour Enthusiasm of the Masses” Comrade Stalin defined emulation as **a Communist method of building Socialism** based on the maximum **activity** of millions of working people.

Volume XII contains for the first time Stalin’s letters to Felix Kon, Maxim Gorky, and Comrade Bezymjanski and Rafail.

The works published in this volume equipped and continue to equip the Bolshevik Party in the struggle to build Communism; they provide Communists throughout the world, all active fighters for democracy and Socialism with the

knowledge of the laws and means of struggle for Socialism,  
against imperialism.

## **BIRTH OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Otto Grotewohl, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany**

In 1945, as a result of the defeat of the Hitler war-machine by the Soviet Army, the people of Germany were liberated from the yoke of fascism. The people welcomed the decisions reached at Potsdam in the summer of 1945. According to these decisions, Germany was to be regarded as a single economic and political unit. After democratisation, demilitarisation and the signing of the peace treaty, Germany was to be accepted into the family of the peace-loving peoples. But, whereas the Soviet Government ever since 1945 has been endeavouring to carry out the Potsdam Agreement, the Western powers, led by the Anglo-American imperialists, have been systematically pursuing a policy aimed at the complete dismemberment of Germany.

The setting-up of the separate Bonn Government on September 20, was the culminating point in the dismemberment of Germany. The Western powers violated not only the Potsdam Agreement, but also the decisions of the Paris Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (June 1949) whereby the Governments of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union undertook to do all in their power to restore the political and economic unity of Germany.

A handful of West German reactionary politicians, linked to the international financial oligarchy and dependent on it, became the tool for the dismemberment of Germany as is clearly borne out by the separate Constitution and the separate Government. All this is contrary to the interests of the German people. The formation of the federal Bonn State in no way corresponds to the will of the majority of the people. The national referendum on the question of German unity, urged by

all German patriots, was rejected by the Western powers.

The separate Bonn Constitution leaves intact junkers, monopolies, militarists and fascists. Being the mainstay and active champions of aggression, these elements enjoy freedom of action in Western Germany, and are already resorting to anti-democratic activity.

Article 24 of the Bonn Constitution declares that the separate State may “relinquish sovereign rights to Inter-State organs” and “consent to restriction of its sovereign rights”. Thus, the Government of the separate State is reduced to a tool in the hands of the Western powers.

The Bonn Constitution is a supplement to the Occupation Statute imposed on West Germany by the Western powers.

The more important functions of State administration remain a monopoly of the occupation authorities. In effect, the separate Government is deprived of the possibility of pursuing an independent policy. This became particularly evident during the signing of a trade agreement between East and West Germany when, before signing the document, the representatives of Western Germany, in this Inter-German transaction, were forced to submit the document to the Military Governors. The fact of dismemberment is as obvious as the intention to turn Germany into a colony.

The economic measures undertaken in Western Germany are aimed at destroying contact between West and East Germany. It is a fact that direct orders have been issued to disrupt economic relations between East and West. In view of this, economic life of Western Germany, is face to face with a serious threat. The working people, many manufacturers, artisans and intelligentsia are all the victims of the disastrous economic policy pursued by the Western occupation authorities.

But it is not simply a matter of a threat in economic existence, it is also a matter of a threat to the national existence

of our people whom the U.S. imperialists intend using for another war. Military pacts aimed at kindling a conflagration against Eastern Germany, against the People's Democracies and against the Soviet Union have been imposed by them on the peoples. The foul campaign, started to this end, is designed, according to the plans of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, to prepare the German people for the role of cannon fodder in a new war.

The separate Bonn Government was designed for the purpose of distracting the attention of the German people from their disastrous condition and the policy of violence carried out by the Western powers.

The dismemberment of the German State and the colonial enslavement of Western Germany have worsened the conditions of all the German people. The outcome of National oppression in Western Germany is **national disaster** for all the German people. In this hour of danger of the destruction of the Nation, the people of Germany are united by the common aim—**Salvation of the German Nation**. The German people had to find the ways and means of carrying out their task of restoring the unity of Germany and of building a democratic peace-loving state which will take upon itself fulfilment of the obligations laid down in the Potsdam decisions. That is why in its resolution of October 4, the Board of the Socialist Unity Party called for the formation of a **National Front of Democratic Germany**.

The demands of the Party can be summarised as follows: **restoration of the unity of Germany, signing of the peace treaty, the restoration of sovereignty, struggle against the warmongers and splitters, Berlin to be the capital of Germany, planned rehabilitation, equality of all German citizens, the development of culture.**

The demands put forward by the Socialist Unity Party were supported by the German People's Council, which, on October

7, unanimously adopted the Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany, the main points of which coincide with the resolution of the Socialist Unity Party.

The German People's Council has, in recent years, been the real voice of Germany. In November 1947, the People's Congress united those determined to make their voices heard by the whole world so that in London during the discussion of the peace treaty with Germany, the German people should be given a hearing. A delegation to the London Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers was elected. The representatives of the U.S.S.R. expressed themselves in favour of receiving this delegation. However, the Western powers rejected this proposal. Was the People's Council discouraged by this? No, the voice of Germany resounded louder and louder in all parts of the dismembered country.

The People's Council decided to hold a referendum on the question of signing the peace treaty and the unity of Germany. But once again the authorities in Western Germany waged a struggle against the vital interests of the nation. And, despite the slanders and persecution of patriots in Western Germany, the referendum developed into a powerful movement for the unity of Germany.

By rejecting the all-German referendum, the enemies of Germany demonstrated their idea of "democracy". The People's Council submitted for general discussion its draft Constitution for the German Democratic Republic. Thousands of men and women in all parts of Germany took part in the discussion. Their suggestions and amendments were taken into account in preparing the final text of the draft Constitution. The People's Council, confidently and purposefully, continued to go forward along its path: it protested against the enslaving of Western Germany, against the Marshall Plan, the Ruhr Statute and the formation of the Bonn Government, against the seizure of power by the monopolies and war-mongers. It supported all

strivings to consolidate friendship between the peoples, for the Two-Year Plan, for the cooperation of all Parties in the struggle for a United Germany. The splitting of Germany by the Western powers and their German lackeys has led to national disaster. To combat this disaster, the German people resorted to national self-assistance.

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On October 7, a session of the People's Council, elected on May 30, 1949 at the Third German People's Congress by a majority vote through the medium of secret ballot, was called in Berlin. At this session all the groups unanimously decided to proclaim the German People's Council as a Provisional People's Chamber. Legislation establishing a Provisional Chamber of Laender was also adopted unanimously.

Comrade Pieck, opening the historic first meeting of the Provisional People's Chamber, briefly outlined its functions. "To carry out its functions, the People's Council should be dissolved and reorganised into the Provisional People's Chamber and go over to higher forms of struggle for unity and a just peace. The People's Chamber is faced with a lofty, national task—the formation of a Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic. The legality of this action is based on the fact that the present People's Council came into existence as a result of the election held on May 30, 1949 by the Third German People's Congress, which in its turn was elected by the German people during the general election held on May 15-16, 1949."

The decision to reorganise the German People's Council into a Provisional Chamber of the German Democratic Republic arises logically from the unprecedentedly disastrous conditions of the German people. Germany needs exactly this kind of government which is capable, freely and independently,

of doing everything to restore the unity of the German nation and the freedom of the German people.

The delegates to the session of the People's Council warmly applauded the declaration of the People's Council heartily welcoming the support accorded it by the Soviet Government. Since the end of the war, the Soviet Government has done everything in its power to meet the demands of all peace-loving people throughout the world—demands which proceed from the interests of securing peace in Europe, and from the national and economic interests of the German people. The German people are becoming more and more aware that the idea of attaining a unified Germany and securing peace, which is being taken up by ever greater circles all over the world, redounds to the credit of the Soviet Union.

In recent years all the democratic forces in the Soviet zone provided an excellent example of cooperation. Despite differences in political views and world outlook, the Socialist Unity Party, the Christian-Democratic Union, the Liberal Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, the Democratic Peasant Party all displayed good will for cooperation in the People's Council. The Parties, trade union and other mass organisations, by their unanimity, displayed great strength in the work of the post-war rehabilitation and in developing the progressive movement in Eastern Germany.

In clear contrast to this are the squabbling and Parliamentary wrangling taking place in the so-called Bundesrat in Bonn. The job of the People's Chamber is to enhance this unanimity to secure national action in the interests of the German people. The People's Chamber must ensure that its policy is not carried out without Western Germany or without its knowledge but jointly, together with all the progressive forces in Western Germany.

On the basis of the joint suggestion by all the groups, the People's Chamber passed a law which provide that the

“Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, drawn up with the participation of all German people, adopted by the People’s Council on March 19, 1949 and ratified by the Third German People’s Congress on May 30, 1949 is now in force”.

The negotiations between the Socialist Unity Party and the other parties, concerning the formation of a government, were distinguished by the determination of all the Parties to create, at an early date, organs of the German Democratic Republic to secure a unified Germany, a just peace treaty, the withdrawal of the occupation troops. and the democratic up-building of Germany.

In his speech to the two Chambers Wilhelm Pieck, elected President of the Republic, stressed the significance of this great turning point in German history. His statement about being deeply conscious of the responsibility before the nation was an expression of a firm will for peace and contained a passionate call to all German men and women to fight for the unity of their country, for a better future, for justice and peace.

The election of Wilhelm Pieck to the post of President was celebrated by the working people of Berlin with a powerful demonstration. In massive columns the people marched across Humboldt University Square. Hundreds of thousands from all parts of the city participated in the demonstration, carrying the black, red and gold banners of the Republic, the red banners of the organised working class and the blue banners of the free German Youth Union.

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On October 12, the composition of the Government of the German Democratic Republic was submitted to the session of the Provisional People’s Chamber.

The Government’s statement outlined the developments, which as a result of the policy pursued by the Western

occupation authorities, had led to the separate Bonn State and thereby to the dismemberment of Germany. The imperialist powers put every obstacle in the way of demilitarisation and democratisation in Western Germany; they prevented the breaking-up of the big capitalist monopolies, and once more restored to power the very same forces that established fascist rule in Germany and inspired the Hitler war. The foundations of German imperialism have been restored in the Western zones. Western Germany has become a sphere of activity for foreign and German imperialists and militarists. Today these elements have again restored, in the form of the separate Bonn State, the domination of reactionaries, and, for the third time, they are diverting the German people on to the disastrous path of capitalist economic crises and imperialist military adventures. The separate West German State was created in London, not in Bonn.

This is the road to destruction, a false path which twice has led the German people to fearful national catastrophes. The new road is the road of democracy, peace and friendship with all peoples. Taking this road, the Government can and will rely on the Potsdam decisions. The Potsdam decisions provide the legal basis for the vital demands of the German people—the unification of all Germany into a single democratic republic. The Government is of the opinion that not a single German can reject this lawful basis. The action of the Government are determined by the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic. The Government is the outcome of the first independent German people's movement, hence, it is the first independent people's government.

We are confident of our historical success also in Western Germany, for our aims fully coincide with the vital life interests of our people. The separate West German State, right from its birth, displayed all the signs of political deformity. It will never stand the test of history.

The path of peace which the Government of the German Democratic Republic has taken, presupposes also recognition of the reparation obligations placed upon us, struggle against the spirit of fascism and militarism and against their organisational revival, the creation of democratic State forms and the establishment of peaceful friendly relations with all peoples of the world.

The Potsdam decisions foresee only a temporary occupation of Germany. But the Western occupation authorities elaborated an Occupation Statute aimed at turning the just, temporary occupation of Germany following the destruction of German fascism into an unjust armed intervention in Western Germany for an indefinite period. Thus, the right of the German people to self-determination is trampled underfoot.

The Government also opposes the dismantling of enterprises and entire branches of peaceful industry undertaken recently by the imperialist powers with the aim of eliminating competition. According to the Potsdam decisions, the dismantling should have been completed long ago. The Government will never become reconciled to the fact that in the Western zones an Occupation Statute devoid of legal basis is utilised to turn one part of our country into a colony. The Government will take the path of creating a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. The German people will not be alone on this path. Friendship with the Soviet Union gives the Government the strength to carry out the great national task which it has set itself. The Government will pursue a policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, and above all with the new Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic, the neighbours of the German Democratic Republic, and also with other peace-loving peoples. The Oder-Neisse frontier is the frontier of peace, which facilitates friendly relations with the people of Poland.

The most important source of our strength is the National Front of Democratic Germany which seeks to unite all honest Germans in the struggle for common national aims.

Every honest German, irrespective of party affiliation, can subscribe to the demand contained in the manifesto of the National Front.

The great tasks undertaken by the Government for the salvation of the German nation do not allow the German people to indulge in such luxuries as the dissipation and breaking up of their forces in internecine strife. **The National Front creates real pre-conditions for averting national disaster.** In the person of the new Government the National Front has a firm and considerable leading force. Only in this way will it be possible to go over from making good the war damage to an all-out development of peaceful economy. Higher labour productivity will lead to better conditions and to the development of cultural life.

The Government calls upon all Germans of good will to take part in the solution of the gigantic tasks ahead of us. This German Government is the government of labour, democracy and peace. Its programme is the programme of the German people. This Government derives its power from the people, and in all its actions will feel itself responsible before the people.

Laying the foundations for a united democratic and peace-loving Germany, as Comrade J. V. Stalin stressed in his message of greeting on October 13, the German people are at the same time performing a great deed for all Europe, securing for it a lasting peace.

In the light of this message, we clearly see the grandeur of the historical tasks facing democratic Germany and all the German people. We regard Comrade Stalin's message as a powerful support for our cause and an expression of great friendship and confidence on the part of the Soviet Union.

## VETERANS INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE EXPOSE TITO SPIES

In a letter to the Hungarian Association of former International Brigade fighters, the French Association of Volunteers for Republican Spain fully approve the resolution passed by the Association concerning Rajk (see “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”, September, 23, 1949).

“It is absolutely true”, write the French volunteers, “that in the midst of battles we had to expose the agents of the Gestapo and the old Yugoslav police, the agents of the fascist States in Central Europe, of the British, French and American imperialists who tried to undermine the International Brigade.

“This is proved by the testimony of Rajk who admitted that in June 1938 he was removed from his post, then deserted and finally contacted Yugoslav trotskyites such as Bebler.

“We hope that our Yugoslav comrades, former members of the International Brigade, will prove in practice that they are still on the side of the working class of the world, on the side of the great Soviet Union, that they oppose the despicable Tito clique at a time when it openly places its country in complete dependence on the imperialists”.

The letter was signed by André Marty and eighteen leaders of the French Association of Volunteers for Republican Spain.

## CONGRESS OF LEAGUE OF ITALIAN WOMEN

Two thousand delegates representing over a million members attended the recent Third Congress of the League of Italian Women. There were also visiting delegations of women from many countries.

Comrade Longo, on behalf of the Communist Party, and Comrade di Vittorio, on behalf of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, brought greetings to the Congress.

The Congress slogan was: "For the future of our children, for freedom and progress we say No, to war!" Delegates from Sicily, Lucania, Veneto and other regions described the appalling poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy of hundreds of thousands of Italian children. They told of the ruthless exploitation to which factory workers, agricultural labourers and other working women of Italy are subjected.

The Manifesto adopted by the Congress is an indictment against the Christian-Democratic Government which has violated all its pledges. The Manifesto outlines the main tasks to protect labour and trade union liberties, and also the problems of schools, social insurance and so on.

The Congress testified to the increased political consciousness of the advanced section of Italian women. It showed that the mass of women in the country represent an enormous reserve for democracy.

## **SUCCESS OF PLANNED ECONOMY IN RUMANIA. Kivu Stoica, Member, Political Bureau, Rumanian Workers' Party**

Having drawn up its first State Plan, the Rumanian People's Republic passed over to planned economy on January 1, 1949.

The essential conditions for a planned economy were furnished in November 1947 when political State power was taken over by the working class under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party. The nationalisation of the key industries, transport, banks and insurance societies on June 11, 1948 made possible the establishment of a powerful socialist sector and provided the economic foundation for the transition to Socialist construction in our country.

As a result of sabotage by the capitalists who in the course of the years avoided making any capital investments, and also as a result of the wear and tear of already out-moded technical equipment, the working class took into its hands industries which were in a serious state of disorganisation. It was necessary to remove the old administrators and managers in the plants and replace them with working class people; it was necessary to reorganise the Ministries in charge of the national economy and to reorganise and concentrate many industries. It was only after these measures had been taken and the tax and credit system completely reorganised that it became possible, six months after nationalisation, to work out the country's first economic plan. The first State plan, a One-Year Plan, served as the starting point for acquiring practical experience and drawing up a long-term plan.

The transition to a planned economy in Rumania would

have been impossible without the political and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. This assistance took the form of facilitating the fulfilment of obligation laid down in the Peace Treaty, of trade and economic cooperation agreements.

When the enterprises were rid of the capitalists and passed over to the workers, the workers were very enthusiastic, increasing production and developing socialist emulation. As early as 1948, during the preparatory period of the first economic plan, industrial output increased on the basis of monthly plans worked out for the different branches of industry. The 1938 level of production was surpassed in cast iron, steel, rolled steel, iron ore, and natural gases.

On December 18, 1948 in the National Assembly, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party, outlined the political and economic aims of the first State Plan. These aims were to strengthen the economic gains of the working class, to restore and develop industry—particularly the iron and steel and metal processing industries, to take steps to mechanise agriculture and lay the foundation for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture to provide the conditions for the gradual and steady improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the working people. Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej stated at the time: “as Lenin and Stalin teach us, as we see from the experience of the Soviet Union, Socialism cannot be built without a powerful industry. But industrialisation means, in the first place, development of heavy industry.”

On this basis, the 1949 State plan envisages a 40 per cent increase in industrial output. This means overcoming the industrial backwardness of the pre-war period and at the same time developing industry as a whole. In the Iron and steel industry the Plan calls for a 35 per cent increase in pig-iron compared with 1948, a 16 per cent increase in steel and a 30 per cent increase in rolled steel. The plan envisages new oil-

boring development, new mines, new factories, hydro-electric stations, blast furnaces, chemical plants and oil refineries; the course of rivers will be changed, while rail, road, river and air transport will be developed.

In the sphere of public education the plan makes provision to build 170 new elementary schools, 190 technical schools, and to increase the number of students' hostels by 73 per cent. There will be a 22 per cent increase in the number of hospital beds, and 24 per cent more beds in maternity homes.

In agriculture the plan also provides for a 40 per cent increase in the cultivation of the main crops, for at least 20 new machine-tractor stations, 1,500 new tractors and 18 per cent more cattle.

The 1949 plan foresees capital investments to the sum of 100 billion lei.

Transition to a planned economy faced our working class and the working people as a whole with tasks calling for very great efforts Comrade Stalin states that the production plan is the living and practical activity of millions of people. The reality of the production plan means that millions of working people are building a new life.

Millions of working people in our country, guided by the Party, realised the greatness of the aims envisaged in the State Plan and began to make this plan a reality. The fight to fulfil and surpass the first State Plan revealed the latent energy of the working people and developed their creative forces. This is proved by results so far achieved in the new Plan. In the first quarter of 1949 the Plan was carried out by 107.3 per cent; in the second quarter by 107.4 per cent, although the target had already been increased; and for the third quarter, by 108.9 per cent; labour productivity increased by 14 per cent and is continuing to go up. Here note should be taken of the results achieved in the iron and steel industry where the plan was fulfilled by 101 per cent in the first quarter, 105 per cent in the

second quarter, and in the third quarter, cast iron was fulfilled 109.6 per cent, steel 107 per cent and rolled steel 111.8 per cent. Considerable headway was also made in improving technical equipment and in lowering the cost of production.

On the initiative of workers and technical personnel at the Sovrom iron and steel works at Resita, the cost of production of the most important articles is calculated on a daily basis. This makes it possible to solve there and then any problem which is hindering economic working. Thanks to this, blast-furnace No. 2 at Resita and the open-hearth furnace No. 6 at Hunedoara have given a high technical standard of work. Our country has now produced for the first time high-grade steel for ball-bearings. For the first time we have produced new types of machine, especially for the all industry and for agriculture.

We are now producing cement for the iron and steel industry and fire-proof bricks, both of which were formerly imported. In the oil industry the rate of boring work has been considerably increased and the waste in oil refining greatly reduced.

In spite of the bad season the sowing plan was fulfilled by 103.3 per cent.

On the fifth anniversary of the national liberation of Rumania, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej said: "We can say that planned economy is on the upgrade. By eliminating capitalist anarchy in production and running the whole economy on a planned basis, our people's democratic State is acquiring a new strength which our country did not, and could not have under capitalism".

The economic assistance rendered by the Soviet Union plays a special role in the fulfilment of our first Plan. This assistance is evident in the direct export to our country of coke, iron ore, pig-iron, copper, cotton and so on, and also in direct cooperation between the two countries in the Soviet-Rumanian societies.

The active help by Soviet experts in developing our industries is an incentive to our workers to increase their skill and thus improve their material and cultural well-being. The timely fulfilment of the Plan means that its daily fulfilment must be controlled in all industries. This control is being carried out by the corresponding Ministries, the State Planning Commission and the recently organised State Control Commission. The Ministries supervise the work of the enterprises subordinate to them. In the course of the check-up, measures are taken to eliminate shortcomings which prevent the Plan being carried out.

The development of socialist industry and the general tasks connected with building Socialism face the working class of Rumania with new tasks. Work is now underway on the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, an exceptionally important undertaking in the development of our transport and economy as a whole; as a result, thousands of hectares of land will be reclaimed for cultivation, new towns and ports will be built.

The results of the 1949 plan have shown the working people the advantages of planned economy, the advantages of socialist economy over capitalist economy and have provided the possibilities for preparing a long-term State Plan.

The targets for 1950 represent part of our Five-Year Plan. This Plan aims at developing heavy industry and mining, laying a basis for machine-building, increasing electric power potential from the 600,000 kwt in the old Rumania to 2,000,000 kwt, and increasing the production of agricultural machines which will provide the necessary material basis for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. By 1955 the iron and steel industry will produce 700,000 tons of coke, 1,000,000 tons of pig-iron, 1,250,000 tons of steel, 800,000 tons of rolled steel.

By working out our first Five-Year Plan we are laying the ground work for building a powerful socialist industry on a high technical level which in turn will considerably increase the cultural and living standards of the working people. By 1955, the national income will have doubled and the living standards of the working people will have registered an 80 per cent increase compared with 1949.

The 1950 targets, approved by the Council of Ministers, envisage capital investments to the sum of more than 140 billion lei. This will mainly be used to develop mining and electric power. The labour enthusiasm of the working class, guided by the Rumanian Workers' Party, the love of the working people for their regenerated native land, the steady growth in the political consciousness of the working people are the sure guarantee that the Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled.

The Rumanian Workers' Party, as the leading political force in the State, ensures the realisation of the State plan and the building of Socialism in our country. But every Communist, every Rumanian worker knows that neither in our country nor in any other can there be any question of building Socialism without the fraternal assistance of the land or Socialism—the U.S.S.R., or without mastering the theory and rich practical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), under whose leadership Socialism has been built on one-sixth of the earth's surface and the transition to Communism is being brought about.

## **MANOEUVRES OF U.S. PUPPETS IN FRANCE. Georges Cogniot, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of France**

The government crisis in France has lasted for over three weeks. Five days after the ignominious failure of the police, Socialist Jules Moch, another pretender for the post of Prime Minister, came on the scene. This time it was Rene Mayer, a direct agent of the Rothschild Bank and of the U.S. trusts, the man who reported to Parliament on the ratification of the Atlantic Pact. But Mayer in his turn was forced to give up the formation of a government, despite his political deftness. After the failure of Socialists and Radicals, Georges Bidault, representative of MRP, was called. From the very outset of his discussions with other political leaders it became clear that he would encounter the same difficulties his predecessors had experienced. “Le Monde”, an authoritative organ of the French bourgeoisie, immediately started to talk—whether with justification or not—about the unfortunate necessity of looking for a substitute for Bidault.

The reason for the prolonged government crisis in France is the ever growing movement of the mass of the people. It is becoming more and more difficult to conceal the contradiction between the will of the French people and the strivings of the U.S. monopolists who, from behind-the-scenes, are directing their puppets from the anti-people’s parties in Parliament. It is worth noting that on October 20 the joint U.S. Congress commission, supervising the Marshall Plan, bitterly complained that workers, trade union members, and thousands

of her French people were fighting successfully against the Marshall Plan and were not even considering the fact that France should be grateful to the U.S. And Paul Reynaud has to admit regretfully that it is no easy thing to form a government!

The victory of a 29-day strike of metal workers at the big Chenard and Walker plant in Paris, the victory of 6,000 textile Workers in Caudry, the successful struggle of the Paris street cleaners against dismissals, the successful actions of workers at many enterprises against victimisation of trade union delegates—all this shows the working people their power and the effectiveness of their organised struggle.

The unity of action movement is steadily growing all over the country, sweeping away all the obstacles. Every day reports come in of successes of united actions in the iron and steel, metal-processing, and building industries, in the ports and docks, among tram workers, insurance society employees, and so on. Office workers of State organisations affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour and the autonomous trade unions, have formed a co-ordinating committee. The CGT calls for complete unity in the struggle. Under the pressure of the masses, the National Committee of the Confederation of Christian Workers, where the question of unity of action caused a lively discussion, found it possible to form “unity of action committees” of various trade union organisations.

The working people of France see more and more clearly that through the haggling now taking place in the National Assembly, the ruling bourgeois circles are trying to find a way of continuing their policy of subordination to U.S. imperialism, that is, a policy of bringing poverty to the masses, of violating their liberties and of preparing for an aggressive war.

At the same time the mass of the people have unequivocally expressed their will. Nearly six million votes were cast for the peace ballot which closed on October 23. People of the most varying trends (including a deputy of the

Catholic Party, a former Radical Minister, and some well-known leaders of the Socialist Party) took part in the ballot. The National Committee of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisation solemnly declared that although the Government had signed the Atlantic Pact, the French people “do not consider themselves bound by this obligation”.

Alarmed at the spread of the Communist slogan calling for a government of democratic unity, the enemies of the people are planning to strike a blow at the rights of the nation. They want to violate the rights of universal suffrage.

De Gaulle and his neo-fascist are demanding that the National Assembly should be dissolved before its term is over and a new National Assembly should be elected after a new electoral law has been passed, according to which Communists would receive only one out of 20 seats even if they got one-third of the total vote. The object of this electoral law is to facilitate the formation of a block of all American parties in every borough, and the formation of a single anti-Communist coalition. The de Gaulle press openly expresses its hope that, as Prime Minister, Bidault will be able to carry this out. In view of the tacit agreement between the most reactionary groups and the Right Socialist leaders, the Socialist press has joined this campaign for the violation of the right of universal suffrage. Addressing a meeting of the leading members of his party in Touraine, de Gaulle warned them to be prepared for an election in the near future, and that this election would be followed by the passing of the authoritarian and bonapartist Constitution for which de Gaulle is hoping.

The question is that of strangling universal suffrage, of preventing the people’s masses from exerting pressure on Parliament.

At the call of the Communists, all Republicans are rallying around the working class to frustrate this anti-democratic manoeuvre. The fascisation of France’s internal political

structure is a part of the programme which the warmongers are using in an attempt, on the example of the U.S. Government, to secure peace in their rear.

But it will not be easy for them to carry out this manoeuvre. It can be confidently said that in the great political struggle which decides the fate of democracy, the forces of freedom, progress and peace in France will prove their growing steadfastness and consolidation which today are the guarantee at the formation of a government of democratic unity which will base itself on the people and defend them.

## **ARBITRARY ACTION OF AUSTRIAN REACTIONARIES**

The situation in Austria is characterised by continuing terror of the ruling circles against the progressive forces. It is reported from the Western part of the country that big groups of Nazis and fascist “displaced persons” have feathered their nests at a number of enterprises there and are terrorising anti-fascists. The Austrian authorities and the leadership of the People’s and the Socialist Parties are encouraging these outrages which are described as “anti-Communism”.

In the Tyrol, several members of the anti-fascist resistance movement were recently tried for the “crime” of shooting two Hitler bandits who, during the war, were caught setting fire to a village when the German fascist troops were retreating. The judges defined the saving of the village from arson and the elimination of the Hitlerite bandits as “criminal actions”.

Progressive newspapers which reported the trial were confiscated.

## **ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. Vaclav Kopecky, Member, Presidium, Central Committee, Communist party of Czechoslovakia**

October 28, a national holiday in Czechoslovakia, will be celebrated this year as the 31<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic. On this day, the people of Czechoslovakia will gratefully acknowledge that without the Soviet October of 1917 there would not have been a Czechoslovak October 28 of 1918, that it was only due to the Soviet Union that, in May 1945, the Czechoslovak Republic was liberated and regenerated, and that it was possible to build the Republic as a republic of people's democracy only because of the Soviet Union.

The year 1949 is the first year of the first Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan, the fruit of the historic victory of the working people in February 1948. The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party, held last May, was a powerful incentive for the development of socialist construction. The industrial power of our Republic is on the increase, particularly in Slovakia where under the Five-Year Plan considerable State funds are being invested in order to bring the economic level of this part of the Republic up to that of the Czech lands.

The working people of Czechoslovakia are filled with boundless enthusiasm in the struggle to carry out our first Five-Year Plan, and to build Socialism in our country. This enthusiasm finds daily expression in the growing movement for higher labour productivity, for better methods of production, for the improvement of technique and production processes. The masses of our people realise more and more clearly that

the working class, the vanguard of the working people, is leading the country's economy, and that the responsibility for successfully building socialism rests with the working class.

“Life became better, life become more joyful”—these words carried on banners on October 28 will show that the people's democratic system has already resulted in raising the living standards of the working people. A great contribution to the improvement of the living conditions of the people was made by the abolition of rationing for bread, flour and flour products which have been on the free market since October 1. In the free-market shops the prices of many commodities were considerably lowered. Gradually some other rationed goods, such as textiles and shoes, are coming on to the free market. Complete abolition of rationing for a number of goods is being prepared.

These improvements in the supply situation were only possible because the national economic plan was fulfilled, because of the honest efforts of the peasants and the development of agriculture, because of close economic cooperation with the other People's Democracies, and above all, because of the invaluable support of the Soviet Union.

The transition to the socialist organisation of distribution is taking place on increasingly large scale. Complete nationalisation of foreign and large-scale home trade, the formation of distribution centres, and big new distribution enterprises facilitated the development of a wide network of State retail trade. A number of new public enterprises have successfully started activity. Consumer cooperatives were set a task—to improve supplies to the working people in the towns and to give particular attention to the needs of the consumers in the countryside.

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At the Ninth Congress of the Party, comrade Gottwald put forward this these: “To build Socialism we must win the countryside which can be done by convincing the poor and medium peasants by practical proof of all the advantages of socialist large-scale production in agriculture”. Our peasants welcomed this important speech which relieved them of the feeling of uncertainty and made clear to them the perspectives of the development of Socialism in the countryside. After the Party Congress, the movement for united agricultural cooperatives started to develop successfully.

The reactionaries tried to scare the peasants by circulating rumours that the State would take away their land and that all peasants would be sent to work as labourers on State plantations. But the peasants saw for themselves that all this was a lie and that the organisation of united agricultural cooperatives corresponded to their vital interests.

By now many agricultural cooperatives have been organised. Their initial successes can be seen in the growing movement of the co-operators to carry out joint sowing plan, joint agricultural work and joint cultivation of land within the framework of the common financial plan.

The peasants are seeing for themselves that the cooperative method of farming improve their condition and gives them the perspective of a better, more prosperous and cultured life.

The scale of the agricultural cooperative movement in the countryside is proof of the failure of reaction attempts to bring the mass of the peasants under its influence so as to hamper the advance towards Socialism in the countryside, relying on the peasant’s jealousy of his private property standing in the way of our people’s democratic system. This concerns first of all the machinations of the reactionary Catholic hierarchy.

It should be stressed that our conflict with the reactionary Catholic hierarchy developed against a background of the struggle to win the support of the rural population and became

the most striking ideological and political manifestation of the sharpening class struggle throughout the Republic.

It can now be said that the attempt of Western imperialism's ally, the Vatican, to mobilise, with the help of the reactionary Catholic hierarchy, the forces of Czechoslovak reaction against the system of people's democracy and against Socialism, was checked in time by decisive measures. The reactionary priests were not able to turn the Catholic believers against the people's democratic State in an organised fashion. On the contrary, the spontaneous movement of the regenerated "Catholic Action" organisation, which united the patriotic elements of the Catholic Church, showed the Vatican that, far from taking the path of discord with the people's democratic system, the Catholic believers and Catholic clergy would remain loyal to this system and would enthusiastically cooperate with all the working people in their efforts to bring about a new life.

The reactionary Catholic hierarchy, led by Archbishop Beran, became an object of the spontaneous wrath of the entire people. The Vatican tried to interfere in the internal affairs of Czechoslovak Catholic circles by declaring that the "Catholic Action" was a splinter organisation, by removing patriotic priests, by bans and anathema and later even by the notorious decree excommunicating Communists and sympathisers. But all this resulted in only one thing—in sharpening the contradictions between the hierarchy and the majority of the Catholics. The only thing the Vatican succeeded in doing was to loosen the bonds linking Catholics in Czechoslovakia with black Catholic Rome which throughout their entire history was the enemy of our people and was responsible for many of their sufferings.

With all its respect for freedom of religion and its desire to reach an agreement with the representatives of the Catholic Church, our people's democratic power unequivocally declared

to the Church hierarchy and its agents that it would not tolerate reactionary saboteurs, even in cassocks. In reply to the address of patriotic priests, against whom the bishops tried to use force, the com~ ponding State authorities brought order into the office of the bishops consistory which always existed on State funds~ Going halfway to meet the desires of the Catholic believers represented by the regenerated "Catholic Action", the State took an historically important step toward regulating its relations with the Church when, on October 14, it ratified two laws concerning the Church: the first concerning the organisation of the State Church Office and the second on the State economic provision to churches and religious societies.

Many clergymen of all churches took part in the approval of these laws in the Czechoslovak National Assembly. They welcomed the opening of a new period in the relations between Church and State.

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Nothing can undermine the firm will of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and their effort to advance with rapid strides along the path to Socialism. The intense interest the Western imperialists are taking in Czechoslovakia is vain. Vain also were their hopes that the machination of the Tito traitors in our country would bring them results. The Czechoslovak working people did away with the traitors and the agents of imperialism in Czechoslovakia in February 1948, when they smashed the reactionary plot. The working people of Czechoslovakia are firmly and unswervingly consolidated behind the Communist Party whose ranks are unshakable and whose vigilance considerably increased after the lessons of the Rajk trial. And when the Czechoslovak Government announced that it had annulled the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation with Yugoslavia, this decision was

unanimously supported by all the Czechoslovak people, indignant at the betrayal of the Tito Judases.

The people of Czechoslovakia branded the Yugoslav traitors and terrorists in the Tito fascist clique as the rabid enemies of freedom and democracy, as instigators of war. And while the Tito renegades, striving to please their American masters, are intensifying their provocations against the Soviet Union, the people of Czechoslovakia are drawing closer to the Soviet Union, and the People's Democracies.

The people of Czechoslovakia have many reasons for strengthening their close relations with the Soviet Union and the New Democracies. The neo-fascist provocateurs in Western Germany, on the orders of their imperialist protectors, have publicly announced their revisionist and revanche plans. They shout that the German Reich must include Czechia and Moravia, as was the case during the Hitlerite protectorate.

The people of Czechoslovakia are profoundly shocked by these ravings of the neo-fascists which are echoed by Adenauer in his provocative insinuations concerning the return of the Sudeten Germans to Czechoslovakia. The Western imperialists who stand before the court of history as criminals responsible for Munich, are once more showing their real face, the face of inveterate enemies of the independence and freedom of Czechoslovakia, the face of instigators preparing war to enslave the Czechoslovak people.

However, the people of Czechoslovakia see that the imperialist instigators of a new war are suffering blow after blow, they see the irresistible growth of the mighty camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

They greeted with enthusiasm the formation of the People's Republic of China, with which Czechoslovakia has already entered into diplomatic relations, and they greeted also the most significant of recent events—the setting up of the German Democratic Republic.

Comrade Stalin's message to Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl was received with profound satisfaction throughout Czechoslovakia and evoked a warm response. Comrade Stalin's message showed the Czechoslovak people the great historical significance of the formation of the German Democratic Republic and, in this connection, the perspective of a new destiny for all Europe, for the cause of peace and friendship between the peoples.

The people of Czechoslovakia pay high regard to the historical significance of the fact that in the person of the German Democratic Republic there is being born a new Germany, not that Germany which in the course of hundred of years of history committed so many act of violence against our country, but a new democratic, peace loving Germany, in which Czechoslovakia will see a good neighbour and friend.

The imperialists, helping the West German neo-fascists, calculate in vain that nationalist prejudices will be able to prevent our country from establishing friendly relations with the German Democratic Republic. Now the people of Czechoslovakia understand perfectly well the significance of the profound changes that have taken place in Eastern Germany and which give to the German Democratic Republic the character of a reliable factor for peace and democracy. Consequently, the people of Czechoslovakia, like the people of Poland, sincerely extend the hand of friendship to the people of the German Democratic Republic and will wittingly build up with them good neighbourly, warm friendly relations.

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People's Democratic Czechoslovakia, celebrating its October jubilee, can look forward to the future with joy and hope. We are marching successfully towards socialism. The creative efforts of the working people of Czechoslovakia are

unfolding. These efforts are directed towards fulfilling at shock tempo the Five Year Plan and to strengthening the economic and social foundations of socialism. The ideological re-education of the people is being carried out, the ideological remnants of the capitalist past are being liquidated, and social upbuilding in the sphere of ideology and culture is in progress. Much has already been accomplished in this direction. Marxist-Leninist study will be considerably facilitated by the publication of the collected works of Comrade Stalin due to come off the press in time for his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Study of the Russian language has been intensified. On the initiative of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Society, hundreds of thousands of people are mastering the language of our mighty ally. The Czechoslovak people, who have a warm love for their country, for their mother tongue, and for their national culture, know that warm feelings of socialist patriotism are indissolubly linked with warm feelings of proletarian internationalism, with feelings of ardent love for the Soviet Union in whose rays the bright future of our country stands out clearly.

The Czechoslovak people will be filled with these ardent feelings when, on Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday, December 21, they will lay the base of a statue of the great leader of the peoples—a statue which will be raised in Prague, on the hill above the Vitava, alongside the Castle, that historic symbol of our people and our State.

## THE TWENTIETH AUTUMN

“The year of great change” was Comrade Stalin’s description of the year nineteen twenty-nine. In the land of Soviets, nineteen twenty-nine was distinguished by a resolute **offensive** against the capitalist elements in town and countryside. It saw the unfolding of creative initiative and sweeping labour enthusiasm on the part of the working class engaged in socialist construction. The workers, responding to the call of the Bolshevik Party, performed miracles in the fight for the general line of the Party to secure the industrialisation of the country. In the rural villages, there was in the autumn of 1929, an irresistible movement among the peasant masses for a radical reorganisation of the economic structure. “The achievement of the Party”, wrote Comrade Stalin in “Pravda” on November 7, 1929, “consists in the fact that we have succeeded **in turning** the bulk of the peasantry in a large number of regions from the old **capitalist** path of development—which benefited only a small group of rich capitalists, while the vast majority of the peasants were compelled to linger in poverty—to the new, **Socialist** path of development, which squeezes out the rich, the capitalists, and arms the middle and poor peasants with modern equipment, with modern implements, with tractors and agricultural machinery, thus enabling them to climb out of poverty and from bondage to the kulaks, on to the high road of cooperative, collective cultivation of the land”.

This twentieth autumn in the collectivised countryside is rich with an abundance of evidence confirming the remarkable vitality of the socialist way of life that has triumphed in the land of Soviets, of the progressive significance of socialist agriculture, and the onward march of the new culture in the

countryside.

Nearly every issue of "Pravda" features reports to Comrade Stalin concerning fulfilment by republics, areas and regions of the State plan for grain quotas. These reports testify to the excellent harvest gathered on the fields of Russia, of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, the Central Asia and Baltic Republics and in Transcaucasia.

From this it is quite clear that the planned grain deliveries for the whole country will be successfully realised, that the collective farmers will with honour, fulfil their patriotic duty to the country.

The report of the Central Statistical Board of the Soviet Council of Ministers shows that this year the gross grain crop is in excess of 1948, and is greater than that of 1940. Yields of cotton, flax, hemp and sunflower are also higher than last year and better than pre-war yields. Sugar beet is likewise in excess of last year. Harvesting work showed an improvement over 1948, and the planting of winter crops, aided by the wide use of agro-technique, was completed earlier.

The example of the Shpoljansk District in the Kiev Region, gives an idea of the splendid results with which the collective-farm countryside celebrates its glorious twentieth anniversary. A yield of 19.2 centners was obtained on each of the 26,000 hectares sown to grain in the district. An impressive figure. But even this was not the limit for the leading collective farmers. Many brigade leaders and work-brigades on the farms in this district harvested 28.8 centners to the hectare and even more. On the Stalin collective farm, in the village of Losovatka, Praskovia Chernenko's brigade secured 33.1 centners of winter wheat on each of the 21 hectares under its care. Lidia Melnichenko's brigade obtained similar results from their 26 hectares, while Maria Popovich's brigade gathered 28.2 centners to the hectare on its area of 20 hectares. Even more striking were the results achieved by Nadezda Shponka's brigade on the Shpoljansk State farm—42.9 centners of wheat

on each of the 12 hectares of land attached to her unit.

In the Soviet countryside, the people no longer compare the present with the past—the collective and State farm harvests with those gathered on the individual peasant trips and on the landlords' estates. With the passing of the years, the past dims and fades into oblivion. In his mind's eye the peasant sees but the pale shadows of the former land magnates and the hard-faced kulaks who lorded it in the countryside. Nevertheless, truth can be established by means of comparison. Comparing the present with the past, making an analogy between socialist economy and capitalist economy, we see more vividly the advantages of the first, and also the road traversed by the countryside during the years of the Revolution, the years of collectivisation.

The author of these lines recently visited the Lenin collective farm in the Tambov Region. Tambov, situated in the very heart of Russia, is renowned for its agriculture. The land now cultivated by the collective farmers was once the property of Princess's Obolenskaja. The princess's estate did not change in any way the typical agricultural scene in the Tambov Region: scraping of the soil by oxen, primitive cultivation, miserable yields—such was the picture there in landlord days. The new masters have left the former princess far behind. They cultivate the land with machines. The crops gathered on the collective farm fields and market gardens are from three to five times greater than those of pre-revolutionary days. Whereas the princess's estate was unprofitable, the Lenin collective farm is what is known as a millionaire collective farm. The noble princess made no positive contribution to agriculture, whereas, Martha Kriger, woman collective farmer, has made a notable contribution to agricultural development. Together with other live-stock farmers, Kriger has developed, during recent years, the- "Krasny Tambov" strain of horned cattle. When the Princess held sway in Tambov, her own mansion and the

surrounding villages were shrouded in darkness during autumn and winter. Nowadays, electric light illumines a vast area, lending gaiety and cheerful colouring to the glorious Russian autumn.

Due to the efforts of Tolstoy, a book by a Siberian peasant, Timofei Bondarev, entitled “Diligence and Parasitism, or the Triumph of a Farmer”—was published abroad. In forthright passionate language this book exposed the ruling class of old Russia and described the hard life of the toiling peasantry. “How many wonderful things there are in this world; machines have been invented for every detail: where a hundred men were needed, one machine now performs work finer than any human hands; yet, peasants are tortured by tilling the soil as in the days of antiquity. Would it be so difficult for an engineer to come along and say: do it like this and thus remove the inhuman burden from the backs of people and animals? No, he has no desire even to approach this ignominious toil or the one who is doing it...”

Machines and mechanics have made their appearance in the collective-farm countryside. Agricultural labour now resembles industrial labour, “the inhuman burden” about which the peasant philosopher justly complained is a thing of the past. From year to year the mechanisation on the collective farms reaches higher levels. The report of the Statistical Board shows that in 1949 machine-tractor depots performed 21 per cent more work on the collective farms than in the corresponding period for 1948. This year combines harvested 29 per cent more grain on the collective farms than in 1948.

Machines and the people who have mastered them have introduced into rural life a tempo and rate of work hitherto unprecedented and even impossible. Agricultural work now has all the features of a highly organised factory. Such factors as climate and unfavorable weather no longer exercise the decisive significance in peasant life as was the case in the

recent past. Modern machine, advanced agro-technique, and skilful organisation of the labour process have deprived the elements of their former power over the peasant.

The collective farmers have learnt how to combat unfavourable weather and drought. They are subordinating nature to their requirements and are abolishing man's dependence on the elements.

In 1946 the drought was much more severe than any experienced in Russia in the past and which produced the tragic scenes of Russian famine known to all Europe. But the former tragedies were not reproduced in the Russian countryside in 1946. The collective and State farms counterposed to the drought their power, knowledge and experience. At present, the great Stalin plan for transforming nature in the drought affected steppe regions is being realised. This plan is not only of national significance. A radical change in climate over a vast area in the South and East of Soviet Russia cannot but favourably influence the whole continent. The Soviet people have got down to solving an immense problem. This problem will be solved, and solved ahead of schedule. For example, the afforestation programme for 1949 has been carried out by 102 per cent. With the autumn work still to be done, the programme for the year will be surpassed considerably. The Soviet man is, in Maxim Gorky's words, "creating a second nature". And he is doing this for the good of the world, for the benefit of mankind.

The twentieth autumn in the collective-farm villages is being celebrated under the slogan of the electrification of the countryside. Autumn and winter are the busy seasons for capital construction in the collective farms. Manpower and machines are switched to the building of dams and power stations. Here too, remarkable tempos and speedy work, and the strength and might of the collective farm system can be observed. In a relatively short period of time, the Sverdlov

Region has become a region of complete electrification. The Moscow region will soon be in a similar position.

The programme of building- Communism envisages the elimination of the age-old contrast between town and countryside. This remarkable process is under way in the Soviet land. Its people have discarded the old concepts defining life in the countryside such as “the power of land” and “the rule of darkness”. Even the concept of province is losing its former meaning. Features of city life and of city culture are appearing in the countryside. S. E. Radomsky, Secretary, Cherkassk District Party Committee, writing in the newspaper “Ukrainian Pravda” describes the radical reconstruction of the Ukrainian villages. For example, the Cherkassk District has its ten-year plan of general reconstruction. And without the slightest doubt this plan too will be carried out ahead of schedule, Radomsky writes:

“In the course of the present year the aspect of many villages in the district changed radically. In Russkaja Poljana, new streets lined with poplar, lime and fruit tree are planned. A main thoroughfare named after the great Stalin, has been built. A House of Culture is under construction, the building of a sports stadium has been completed. The ‘Paris Commune’ collective farm has built its own theatre, the agricultural artel is installing a piped water system. The electrification of the collective-farmer’s homes is nearing an end. In the village of Moshny, a new secondary school is nearing completion. In the village of Khudjaki the collective farm is building a hotel and a restaurant. During the post-war years, over 4,000 collective farmers in the Cherkassk District moved into comfortable new house.

“A district inter-collective farm council, which will direct the reconstruction of the villages, is now functioning. On the basis of the four villages Leski, Taldyki, Khudjaki and Lomovatoe, a socialist, agricultural town is being built to the

design of the best Ukrainian architect. This new town will differ very little from any of the modern towns in our country. Its amenities include a new secondary school, House of Culture, cinema, hospital, department store, hotel, public baths and municipal laundry. A public park and sports stadium will be located in the centre of the town. There will be 12 such 'rural' towns in the Cherkassk District. They will contain a total of 12,000 new dwelling houses for collective farmers".

These remarkable developments are taking place on the banks of the Dnieper. But the developments reported by this Party leader in the villages of the Ukraine are characteristic also for other places. In far-away Siberia the same rapid building of a new life and new culture is under way. The collective farmers of the Molotov agricultural artel, in the Shipunovsk District, Altai area, justly call their village a town. It has a secondary school, club, library and cinema—all these are part of everyday life in this Siberian village.

This twentieth collective-farm autumn is a season of good cheer in the Soviet land.

**I. RJABOV**

## THE VOICE OF THE AMERICAN GOEBBELS. P. Todorov

Day and night the ether is poisoned by the Voice of America, the voice of Wall Street, of the Rockefeller and Dupont monopolies—the voice of the warmongers! The voices of Henry Wallace, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson and Marcantonio—the voice of the diligent and energetic American people who love peace, freedom and democracy—these do not resound over the ether. They were heard at Peekskill, despite the screaming of fascist hoodlums. They rang out loud and clear in the speeches of the accused and the defence counsel in the New York courtroom where Truman and his ignorant lieutenant, Judge Medina, sought to destroy freedom by violence, by prosecuting the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party.

This fact should give food for thought for both the slow-witted Medina and his master, Truman.

One doesn't need to be very clever to understand why the warmongers' voice relayed over dozens of other transmitters, fails to reach the people, while the voice of the real America rings out over the world, despite the thunders of Medina and the ghoulish screaming of fascists in Peekskill. Millions of people listen to this voice, they wait for it, they believe in it and they welcome it as the real voice of the American people, of the champions of peace, of equality among peoples and of international cooperation—as the voice of truth.

Those whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad; the historically doomed capitalist classes of present-day America have succeeded in learning just nothing from recent events. Billions of Wall Street dollars failed to save Chiang Kai-shek's corrupt regime. Billions more failed to bring "prosperity" to Marshallised Europe. The war hysteria turned

out to be a boomerang. Instead of taking in the masses of the people it rebounded and hit the whippers-up of the war psychosis: Forrestal had to be put into a strait-jacket. People are saying that a similar fate is likely to befall some of his colleagues.

Despite the obvious failure of its broadcasts, the U.S. Government is nevertheless planning to increase them. On October 9, the Washington correspondent of the London "Observer" reported that, having considered the diplomatic and military situation, Truman and his advisers have reached the conclusion that ...it is possible to fan, on a sufficiently large scale, a political war in the Russian camp by... intensifying the U.S. broadcasts and reinforcing them with other means. It is not clear what is meant by "other means", but with regard to the increased transmissions it can be said: a lie doesn't become truth or a speech more convincing just because the speaker raises his voice. During the recent war, millions of patriots in the Hitler-occupied territory listened, under penalty of death, to the voice of Moscow, for this was the voice of truth, the voice of the liberator of the peoples from fascist slavery. And at the same time, no matter how much Goebbels strained himself on the other, no matter how he twisted and squirmed in his lies and slander against the Soviet Union, the peoples did not listen to him. This is an historical fact. Are the gentlemen in New York aware that in Europe people refer to the Voice of America as the "Voice of Goebbels"?

Goebbels screamed himself hoarse about a "new secret weapon" which would defeat the Bolsheviks.. The "secret weapon" never appeared, and the unfortunate Goebbels had to bequeath his functions to the Voice of America. The "Voice" also screamed plenty about the "atom bomb", the omnipotent weapon "the secret of which was known only to the U.S.", and therefore the whole world should bend the knee before the United States! Then came the TASS statement on September

25, and the American Goebbels had to change the record. Now it is blaring about “U.S. military aid to fifteen countries in Europe and the Near and Far East”. What noise! “Military aid to Greece, Turkey, Iran, Korea, the Philippines!... American armaments!... More billions of dollars!..”

In an effort to stimulate his French and other West-European satellites, the American Goebbels blared into the ether on October 7: a military committee composed of the chiefs of the General Staff of the twelve North Atlantic Pact countries is being formed... Committee of Defence. Permanent military commission!

However, this bellicose blaring of the Voice of America failed to prop up the Cabinet of Wall Street’s French puppets who were brought down by the growing mass movement of the French people, demanding peace, bread and the restoration of national independence.

What sentiments can the American Goebbels, screaming about war and U.S. war preparations, evoke among the people in China, France, the Soviet Union and other countries fighting for peace? None, other than aversion and the desire to switch immediately to one of the wave-lengths of the democratic radio.

The American Goebbels presents the most barefaced lie in the guise of “objective information”. For example, towards the end of September, the editors of the “Voice” shamelessly broadcast the information that during eight months of the current year the U.S. automobile industry had increased output by 23 per cent compared with 1948. For what simpletons is such information designed? Does the Voice of America know what the newspapers of America are writing? Each week the “New York Herald Tribune” contains “Financial and Economic News and Stock Exchange Reports and Quotations”. During the last three weeks of September, the general index of business was steadily falling: from 133.8 on September 3, to

130 on September 24. Evidently having in mind liars like the Voice of America, "The Nation's Business", organ of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, gave warning in its October issue against the optimism displayed by official circles, and pointed out that a decline in output in the automobile industry could be expected in the near future. Is the American Goebbels aware that at the beginning of October an automobile company in Detroit (Michigan) discharged 8000 workers? Of course he is. But, in Dostoevsky's words: "He lies, he knows he lies and still he lies".

Everybody knows that mass unemployment is growing in the United States. Even official data put the number of unemployed at 6 million. Every literate person knows that the decline in output in the U.S. cannot lead to increased employment. Yet, on September 29, the Voice of America informed the world that between June 15 and August 15 the number employed in U.S. industry increased by 500,000. Not even Gogol's Khlestakov could have coined such a lie!

The "Voice" makes a special point of the "beneficial effects" of the Marshall Plan for the economy of Italy and other West European countries which, it is alleged, have brought about a considerable improvement in living standards. On October 9, the "Voice" mentioned 95 million dollars allocated to Italy for a number of economic schemes. In the process of carrying out this programme, blared the American Goebbels a total of 88,000 dwelling houses, occupied mainly by workers and peasants, will be rehabilitated.

In this connection it should be noted that the Marshallised Italian Government does not agree with the Voice of America. It is of the opinion that these dollars should be used to speed up rearmament in order to meet obligations under the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. Second, for the past two years, Italy has been in receipt of "generous assistance" from the U.S. and if the Voice of America wanted to give really objective

information, it could have reported data issued by the Central Statistics Institute in Rome which show the results of this U.S. “generous assistance” for the Italian working people. According to this data, during 6 months in 1949, the number of births declined by 21,448, while the death rate increased by 19,388. Infantile mortality increased from 70 to 75.6 per thousand. The two and a half million unemployed workers in Italy could also tell, and very convincingly at that, how, due to the U.S. “aid”, they find themselves without a crust of bread.

For France, the Marshall Plan proved so “beneficial” that even the French puppets of the U.S.—the Mayers and Queuilles—began to talk about the “abnormally low rate of wages”. Whom does the American Goebbels want to deceive—the Italian or French worker who every day feels in his stomach the joys of “U.S. assistance”?

But the American Goebbels breaks all records when he gets down to describing the “paradise” of the working people in the United States and the splendours of the “American way of life”. Listen to this: an investigation conducted by Michigan University revealed that nearly 20 million U.S. citizens own homes of their own! Judging the conditions of the working people on the basis of such information, one might come to the conclusion that really the United States was a “paradise” for the workers. But it is pertinent to ask: why doesn’t the “Voice” explain why millions of American workers are on strike? Workers never resort to strike action for the sake of being on strike! The American Goebbels maintains a stubborn silence and never gives a talk about the life of the millions of unemployed and also if they have houses of their own.

We shall fill in this gap in the work of the U.S. radio.

Not so long ago, Y. Kuczynski published a book devoted to the history of labour conditions in the United States between 1789 and 1917. On the basis of data of the Labour Research Association, the book shows that, between 1941 and 1947, the

cost of living index rose from 107 to 180 (1939—100), while real wages in this period fell from 116 to 115.

A comparison between the cost of living and real wages, says the author, reveals the following picture: In February 1917, a weekly cost of living budget was 74.69 dollars and weekly wages 50.43 dollars. This shows a weekly deficit of 24.26 dollars for a working class family.

During 1949, living conditions further deteriorated. This is the explanation for the strikes! But the American Goebbels is silent about it. Let the American radio try to explain how a worker with wages below the subsistence minimum can manage to buy a private house in New York, Kuczynski also points out that net profits of the big corporations increased from 3,900,000,000 dollars in 1937 to 17,400,000,000 dollars in 1947. In the course of 7 years—between 1940 and 1946—the big companies netted 66,500,000,000 dollars in profits! This sum is greater than the total national income for 1938.

The American Goebbels never mentions the astonishing fact that in the U.S. over 6 million children do not attend school, and that 20 million adults, that is, nearly 20 per cent of the population of the United States, are illiterate. Moreover, 8 million people do not get a complete elementary education!

While, as shown above, real wages for the bulk of the workers are away below the subsistence minimum, the wages of schoolteachers in the U.S. are miserable indeed. Benjamin Fine in a book published in the United States in 1947, writes that, in America, school-teachers are the Cinderellas of the community... A comparison between the earnings of a prison cook, an attendant in the Zoo, or a dustman, with those of a young teacher in a public school gives some idea of the conditions of teachers, adds the author.

In Detroit, a prison cook get annually, 700 dollars more, and a dustman 2,000 dollars more than a school teacher with a college education of no less than 4 years.

Here is additional evidence. Fred Mayers in his book “Our Schools—a Disgrace” published in the U.S. in 1948, points out that, in 1948, millions of children had for their school premises dilapidated hen-houses, unheated cattle-sheds, dark, window-less basements, and evil-smelling barracks. Millions of children were taught by inexperienced and illiterate (from a pedagogical point of view) teachers who knew little more than their pupils. We, Americans, continues the author, should be ashamed, bitterly, deeply ashamed. We are a catastrophically illiterate people. Today, in our rich and powerful country, over three million citizens, who have reached voting age, have never attended school.

Such, Messrs editors of the Voice of America, is your famous way of life! You do not shout about it, over the ether, your 2,700 broadcasting stations are silent about it! And yet you have the audacity to slander the land of Socialism where over 33 million children attend school. You dare to lecture a country where the children go from elementary school to compulsory study in higher schools!

The American Goebbels has set out on a crusade against Communism. He has been furnished with a “new weapon”—humour—against progressive ideas. On October 9, the Voice of America defined humour as, first, freedom of the human spirit, and second, boldness and self-confidence (!!). This “exemplary humour” was expressed by Will Rogers who, according to the Voice of America all his life spoke and wrote with grammatical mistakes and engaged in stupid oral prose. And the Voice of America invokes this illiterate as a witness to prove that Communism is one-third practical life and two-thirds explanation. After this the American Goebbels expects people to listen to him.

The job of proving to intelligent people that black is white and that a lie is truth was, as is proved by the entire history of human society, beyond the power of even the most brilliant

minds of the dying classes. What then can be said about the humourless humourists of the Voice of America? Only one thing—an end to buffoonery. Let the world hear the voice of the real America!

## IN BRIEF

\* **The Bureau of the Permanent Committee** of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace has decided to admit to the meeting of the Permanent Committee in Rome October 28-30, only those Yugoslavs who condemn the militarist policy of the Tito Government.

\* **A Peace Conference**, held in the Mongolian People's Republic, elected a Permanent Peace Committee for the Republic and sent greetings to the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace.

\* **Democratic organisations throughout the world** are protesting to UNO, to Bevin and Tsaldaris against the death sentence on Katherine Zevgos, Evangeline Saradzis and other Greek patriots.

\* **Two thousand, five hundred coal-miners** in New South Wales (Australia) truck work in protest against the sentence of three years imprisonment imposed on Lance Sharkey, General Secretary, Communist Party of Australia.

\* **A vigorous protest** against the suggested holding of a plebiscite to determine the return of King Leopold to Belgium has been made by the Belgian Communist Party.

\* **A helicopter** was used to drop teargas bombs on women strike pickets by the Buffalo (New York) authorities.

\* **Despite the bombing** of native villages by British aircraft, the use of 17 infantry battalions, artillery and

armoured car regiments, Malayan partisans are as active as ever.

\* Two hundred thousand people visited the Soviet Industrial Exhibition in Bucharest in the course of a week.

\* **Italian partisans**, who took part in the liberation war in Yugoslavia, scornfully rejected an invitation from the Tito clique to visit Belgrade, free of charge, for celebrations in connection with the 5th anniversary of the city's liberation.

\* **The trades union council** in Tientsin (China) has undertaken to build clubs for the workers of the city and also to build elementary and secondary schools for the workers.

\* **A Conference for friendship** and trade with the U.S.S.R. held in Newcastle (Britain) demanded more trading with the U.S.S.R. and the New Democracies and, on behalf of 30,000 workers, sent a message of greetings to the working people of Rostov.

## PLAN RESULTS IN POLAND

Returns for Plan fulfilment during the third quarter of 1949 have just been issued by the Government Planning Commission in Poland.

In industry the Plan was fulfilled 117 per cent; 81 per cent of the year's target was reached in the first 9 months.

The value of output for the third quarter exceeded that of the third quarter in 1948 by 22 per cent.

By the end of the third quarter, that is, three months ahead of schedule, the three-year targets had been completed in the following branches of industry: steel-smelting, electrical-equipment, oil, salt-mining, wood-working, alcohol and tobacco.

The Plan for heavy industry was fulfilled during the third quarter by 120 per cent; light industry 116 per cent; electric power 102 Per cent; tractors 129 per cent; foot wear 126 per cent; knit-goods 137 per cent.

Output in the coal industry was 98 per cent of the Plan, a 3 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year.

Figures for grain show the following results: Wheat 106 per cent of Plan and 112 per cent compared with the previous year; rye, 121 per cent of Plan and 108 per cent compared with 1948; potatoes 22 per cent more than for 1948. State holdings yielded 31 per cent more grain and 37 per cent more sugar beet compared with last year.

Live-stock figures for State holdings are as follows: horded cattle 142 per cent of Plan and 177 per cent compared with 1948; hogs 131 per cent of Plan and 342 per cent compared with 1948, horses 105 per cent of Plan and 124 per cent compared with 1948.

## SUCSESSES OF ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S ART

At present there are 42 cinemas in Albania—twice as many as before the war. In many regions the people are seeing films for the first time and which are being shown by mobile cinema units.

Formerly, small amateur theatre groups, far from getting any assistance, were even persecuted by the Government. Today there is a State Theatre with the best professional actors and a fine repertoire including national, classical and modern Soviet plays. The People's Theatre was formed during the War in the mountain when music and theatre groups were developed in all Army units. Now there are 224 amateur theatre groups and nearly a many music and dance ensembles. Concerts of national songs and dances are organised. The Ethnography Museum is collecting national songs which differ greatly in region and different villages.

For the first time an Art Institute has been opened to train professional musicians, painters, sculptors, actors and producers.

The Workers' Party and the Albanian Government are devoting great attention to the development of culture. An Art and Culture Committee has been formed under the direction of the Council of Ministers. The Central Committee of the Albanian Worker's Party and the Government have posed a number of decisions to encourage the development of art and culture.

## LEFT OPPOSITION IN SCHUMACHER PARTY

The treacherous anti-popular policy of the reactionary leaders of the Social Democratic Party in Germany is becoming clearer to honest social democrats and is evoking protests on their part. These protests recently found expression in the setting-up, in Frankfurt-on-Maine, of an opposition group known as "Social Democratic Action". Condemning the Schumacher policy of helping the Anglo-American imperialists to plunder and enslave Western Germany, the group has announced its programme, the main points of which are: struggle for the unity of Germany, rejection of the one-sided "orientation on the West", end establishment of good relations with the Soviet Union. The group is insisting that the present leadership of the Party be changed and a new leadership elected which would ensure the carrying out of a real Socialist policy. Another demand is for a thorough inner Party discussion on Party policy and the reinstatement of all members expelled for supporting the slogan of a united Germany and friendship with the Soviet Union. Among the latter is Hans Ziegler who, after his visit to Moscow for the all-Union Peace Conference, was expelled by the Schumachers.

At a recent meeting in Frankfurt-on-Maine, the group sent a message of greetings to Nenni and left Socialist leaders in other countries.

## **MARSHALLISED “DEMOCRACY”**

### **OSLO**

In the final distribution of seats in the Norwegian Parliament, the Communist Party, which won over 100,000 votes at the general election, did not receive a single seat although the right-wing Peasant Party, which polled only 85,000 votes, got 12 seats.

### **ISTANBUL**

Less than 25 per cent of the electorate went to the polls during elections in Turkey on October 16. The “Republican” Party received all 14 seats. The two so-called opposition parties refused to take part in the election since the “election law did not ensure a free election”.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### 1. Medina's Court — Fascist Court

American “justice” has gone over completely to the path of fascist persecution of the democratic forces. Judge Medina of unenviable notoriety has sentenced to five years imprisonment and a ten thousand dollars fine:—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, Benjamin Dennis, Negro leader and member of the New York City Council; John Gates, Editor of the Daily Worker; Gilbert Green, chairman of the Illinois Party organisation; Gus Hall, chairman of the Ohio Party organisation; Irving Potash, vice chairman of the Fur Workers Union; Jack Stachel, education secretary John Williams, trade union secretary; Henry Winston, organising secretary, and Carl Winter, chairman Michigan Party organisation. Robert Thomson, chairman of the New York Party organisation, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and a 10,000 dollars fine.

World democratic opinion and working people in all countries regard this sentence as the actual outlawing of the American Communist Party. And indeed, how otter wise can this monstrous travesty, perpetrated by the American authorities on the eleven leaders of the American Communist Party, be interpreted?

What were the reasons for bringing the Communists to trial? Why were Dennis and his comrades sent to jail? For no other reason than, as working class figures, they defended courageously and with honour, their ideas, the ideas of Communism. Notwithstanding their laborious efforts, the prosecution and the gang of provocateurs, the police agents

failed to prove the Communist Party guilty of “un-American activity”. The entire State machine, and the corrupt police and judicial apparatus, all were mobilised and set in motion against Dennis and his comrades. For the struggle against the ideas of Communism there were mobilised Truman, all his big and little underlings, battalions of imperialist hack-writers, who fanned the monstrous anti-Communist campaign. But this merely laid bare the class nature of the American court. The setting in motion against Communism of the entire State machine testified to the weakness of American imperialism and to the ideological strength of the American Communists. Quite a number of American newspapers are alarmed at this score.

The editor of “Capital Times”, expressed the opinion that the conviction of the Communist leaders might serve as a prelude to a wide offensive against the democratic rights of the American people. The “York Gazette” (Pennsylvania) declared that for years to come the people of the United States will feel shame for the trial and the sentence.

This alarm is perfectly understandable. The peoples of the world, with the experience of pre-war Germany in mind, know that anti-Communist hysteria, Anti-Semitism, and racial discrimination are utilised by the ruling imperialist circles for the purpose of imposing a naked military fascist dictatorship. It is this path that, despite the lesson of history, the ruling imperialist circles in the U.S., have chosen. However, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Harrimans and other masters of America seem to forget that the Hitler’s and Goerings tried, during the Leipzig trial, to outlaw and destroy Communism. But history pronounced its grim sentence on Hitler and his lieutenants.

Communism, on the other hand tended its boundaries immeasurably, the recent years and in all lands, including the United States, millions of new fighters have flocked to the banner of Communism. The entire course of history has shown,

and recent years in particular, that in not a single country can Communism be pressed or destroyed. Because to do so it would be necessary to suppress and destroy the working class. The Communist Party of the United States lives and will go on living.

**John Smith**

## **2. “Borba” Confirms that Rankovic is a Gestapo Spy**

At the trial in Budapest, Rajk and Brankov proved that Rankovic was a hardened spy operating for the intelligence Services of a number of bourgeois states.

At the beginning of the war Rankovic was a Gestapo agent. In 1941, the active members in the Yugoslav Communist Party were astounded when they learned that, of a group of Party members arrested by the Gestapo and murdered in Belgrade, only Rankovic had succeeded in making a miraculous “escape” from the prison hospital. It is an old and tried method of all bourgeois secret police—first to arrest a provocateur along with other and then to create conditions for an “escape” or to liberate him in some other way. The Horthy secret police in its day practised this method with Rajk. The Gestapo practised it with Rankovic.

After the Budapest trial, this fact became known to everybody in Yugoslavia.

The Belgrade newspaper “Borba” decided, after a long delay, to “rehabilitate” Rankovic. On October 18 it published a “refutation”. However, in its “refutation” “Borba” failed to refute the fact that the “very ill” Rankovic left the Gestapo prison hale and hearty. “Borba” invented the crude version that

other patients in the prison hospital recognised Rankovic and, “risking their lives, informed Partisan headquarters. Headquarters despatched an armed detachment which, at the point of the revolver, liberated Rankovic from the prison hospital. Many of the partisans who “liberated” Rankovic, said “Borba”, are still alive. But strangely enough, it failed to mention a single name of the “many people still alive”. In their haste, Rankovic and “Borba” forgot to prepare the “members” of this fantastic raid on the prison hospital. No doubt, they will be “found”, and soon “Borba” will appear with their “personal statements”.

Having undertaken to rehabilitate the Gestapo agent, Rankovic, “Borba”, organ of the Belgrade spies, merely confirmed that Rankovic was really a German spy, that, as a provocateur, he was arrested together with other Communists whom he betrayed, and that after they were murdered, the provocateur made a “miraculous escape...”

In vain. The job which “Borba” undertook to perform is beyond its power. For in addition to being a Gestapo spy, Rankovic is also a British and an American spy. Quite a lot of cock-and-bull stories about “armed groups” “saving” Rankovic will have to be invented...

**Jan MAREK**

## **BOOK NOTES**

### **TELLING FIGURES**

In his booklet “France Questions Herself” (Hemi Claude’ “La France s’interroge”, Paris. Problemes de France. 1949), the progressive French economist, Henri Claude, exposes the economic policy of the government-henchmen of the “two hundred families”. The author shows that, as a result of legislation, taxes on profits increased in 1949 by only 29.1 per cent compared with 1948, while taxes paid by the people soared by 75.6 per cent.

Because of this, the capitalists’ share in the national income rose from 40 to 47 per cent, while the share of wage earners dropped from 41 to 36 per cent.

During 1948, an average of 175 bankruptcies a month were recorded in France. The devaluation of the franc and the restriction of credits are ruining the petty and middle bourgeoisie and benefiting the big capitalists.

Basing himself on statistical data 1947-49, and materials taken from the European and American press, Claude shows that the economic measures of the French government paved the way for the enslaving of France by the American monopolists and the turning of the country into U.S. military base.

### **HOW U.S. RESTORES JAPANESE MILITARISM**

In his book “Japan-Enemy or Ally?” (John Day, 1949, N. Y., the Australian Ball McMahan, former representative of the British Empire in the Allied Council for Japan, unwittingly

exposes the true nature of the U.S. occupation policy in Japan.

He tries to justify this policy by fear of Russia and of Communism. Nevertheless, he has to admit that there can be no justification for changing the bitter enemy—the Japanese militarist-feudal clique—into a friendly ally, since no radical changes have been made, either in the social structure of Japan or in the political outlook of her leaders.

The restoration of Japanese heavy industry as the basis of militarism will be followed by the restoration of Japanese aggressive foreign policy. McMahon admits that the increasing poverty of the mass of the people arising from this policy is resulting in the increased influence of the Communist Party.

## **WHAT IS TAKING PLACE IN THE CONGO**

In a political-economic essay, “Congo Today” (Deniut Desire. *Le Congo d’aujourd’hui*. Bruxelles. Office de Publicité). Denuit Desire gives a vivid picture of conditions in this rich stretch of Africa as a result of imperialist rule.

The author, far from drawing revolutionary conclusions, is forced to admit that the ever-recurring crop failures and famine in the Congo are caused by the steady exhaustion of the soil. He quotes a former colonial governor as saying:—labour productivity of the natives is low because they are weak physically.”

At the same time, the trusts exploiting the Congo are exporting enormous quantities of copper, zinc, uranium and other raw materials. The largest of these trusts, “L’Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga”, netted a profit of over 217 billion francs in 1946.

U.S. capital is increasingly squeezing Belgian capital out of the Congo. U.S. exports to the Congo rose to 6 per cent

whereas Belgium's exports, compared with those of pre-war, declined by 7 per cent.

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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