

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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CONTENTS

SOVIET UNION—MAINSTAY OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM	5
SESSION OF WORLD PEACE PERMANENT COMMITTEE	14
FOR ANNULMENT OF SENTENCE ON U.S. COMMUNISTS!	15
WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD CELEBRATE 32 nd ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN U.S.S.R.	16
FRANCE	16
ITALY	17
HUNGARY	17
BULGARIA	18
RUMANIA	18
POLAND	19
KOREA	20
HOLLAND	21
PAKISTAN	21
WESTERN GERMANY	22
FINLAND	22
THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND THE WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE. André Marty, Secretary, Communist Party of France	23
TOWARD THE CREATION OF A PEACE-LOVING DEMOCRATIC GERMANY. Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany	27
ALLIANCE WITH U.S.S.R.—BASIS OF SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES. A Zawadzki, Secretary, Central Committee, United Workers' Party of Poland	35
THE PARTY—THE VANGUARD OF THE WORKING CLASS. Vasile Luca, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party	42
The Party—Organiser and Leader of the Masses	43
Struggle of Party Against Anti-Popular Regimes	47
Party Strengthens its Ranks	49
TEN YEARS SINCE REUNION OF UKRAINIAN AND BYELORUSSIAN PEOPLES	51
OUTPUT ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUNGARIAN WORKERS	53

IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH IN RUMANIA	54
“NOT A SINGLE ILLITERATE IN ALBANIA”	55
BOOK REVIEW	56
M. THOREZ’ BOOK “SON OF THE PEOPLE”	56
STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE.....	60
CALL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE.....	61
WORKERS INVENTIONS IN POLAND	62
HEAVY DEFEAT FOR AGGRESSOR IN THE COLD WAR. D. Zaslavsky..	63
GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY.....	68
C.G.T. ELECTION VICTORY.....	69
POLITICAL NOTES.....	70
1. PEOPLES OF THE WORLD DEMAND AN END TO FASCIST TERROR IN GREECE	70
2. HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW.....	73
3. BEVIN’S PILATE JUDGEMENT ON BRITISH WORKERS	75
CHANGE OF PRIME MINISTER IN FRANCE. Drawn by Rumanian Artist—Doru (“Scanteia).....	77
TITOITES PLUNDER THE PEASANTS (Letter from Yugoslavia).....	78
SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY BRANDS TREACHERY OF TITO CLIQUE	81
REBUFF FOR JULES MOCH	82

SOVIET UNION—MAINSTAY OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is thirty-two years old.

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. were events of world historical significance. This signified a radical turning point in the universal history of mankind from the old capitalist world to a new socialist world.

For the first time in history, a state of the working people was created—the Soviet State. This is a new type of State, different in principle from the bourgeois State. The creation of the Soviet State meant a firm foundation for the existence of a type of State run by the working people under the leadership of the most revolutionary class in modern society—the working class. In this way an end was put to the old-age contention that a State can be administered only by exploiters and their representatives. Marxism-Leninism, showing the working people the path to liberation, triumphed.

The Soviet State created and guided by the great leaders of the revolution, Lenin and Stalin, united on its vast territory various peoples who formerly were at different levels of historical development and differed in cultural and historical traditions. By uniting all these peoples in a multi-national State and by completely solving the national question in the spirit of true equality, and by creating all the conditions for the economic, political and cultural development of all nationalities, the Soviet State became the most powerful and the most stable of all States.

In all its features, in its entire essence, due to the fact that it is a State of workers and peasants, that it is a liberator from exploitation, from political and national oppression, that it has

eliminated capitalism and built Socialism, the Soviet State has won the love and respect of the working people of the world, irrespective of country or nationality.

The consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Government in its mutual relations with other countries has won the sympathy of all genuine supporters of peace. All honest people know and are confident that the policy of the Soviet State is always directed against imperialist wars, in defence of peace. The Soviet State places the interests and the welfare of the people above all else. It is not interested in wars because it does not pursue the aim of subjugating other peoples; in principle it rejects the policy of grabbing and plundering other territories. The Soviet State also desires peace because it is only in conditions of peace that the Soviet people can fully develop their mighty creative forces in building a Communist society. The Soviet people, the working people of the world, know that the growth and prosperity of socialist society in the U.S.S.R. is the most telling blow to international capitalism.

Before World War Two, the Soviet State did everything to prevent the unleashing of war. But the imperialist governments of U.S., Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Japan opposed it.

Had it not been for the peaceful policy of the Soviet Government which more than once frustrated the conspiracies of the imperialist against peace, World War Two would have broken out much earlier.

By their historical victories in World War Two, the Soviet people made an invaluable contribution to the cause of consolidating universal peace.

Over the past three post-war years, the Anglo-American imperialists have been rattling the sabre, fanning war psychosis, creating military bases in all parts of the world, forming military blocs, increasing their armies and armaments.

The Soviet Union exposes the aggressive plans of the imperialists, contrasting them with its peace-loving policy.

This Soviet policy meets with warm support on the part of all peace-loving peoples. and States, on the part of all working people throughout the world. Had it not been for the might of the Soviet State, had it not been for its policy of exposing the Anglo-American instigators of a new war, had it not been for the powerful movement of the peoples of all countries against these Hitler successors, then the conflagration of a new world war would already be raging, rivers of human blood would again be flowing.

The law of dog eat dog reigns in the world of capitalism: the stronger consumes the weaker. To counterpose the imperialists who are going all out openly preparing a military attack against the U.S.S.R., the Soviet State is obliged to see to its military strength. The political and economic might of the Soviet Union is one of the best ways of preventing the imperialists from embarking on military adventures.

Reckoning on their imaginary atom weapon monopoly, the Anglo-American imperialists attempted to scare the camp of Socialism with the atom weapon. But the TASS report of September 25, confirming that the Soviet Union had been in possession of the atom weapon for a long time, was joyfully welcomed by the working people in all countries, by all partisans of peace. True to its peaceful policy, the Soviet Government again and again demands the prohibition of the atom weapon as a means of mass annihilation of the civil population.

The Soviet Union is the most powerful and the most reliable bulwark of the peace and security of peoples. The U.S.S.R. is the country of the most consistent democracy. Never before in history has there been such a system as the Soviet system where the entire population enjoys political rights, actively participates in running the State and in the entire social life of the country. Soviet democracy is a new, socialist democracy. It is based on the most advanced

constitution—the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., which the people call the Stalin Constitution. Soviet democracy is based on the complete abolition of the exploitation of man by man. All means of production, all material wealth is the property of the nation. This forms the material foundation on which socialist democracy has flourished in every respect. In this way, and only in this way, does the working class understand the essence of democracy. It is impossible to take seriously the talk of the U.S. or British imperialists about the superiority of “Western democracy” when there are 18 million unemployed and short-time workers in the U.S. For the working people, democracy should mean not only the possibility of work but also security against unemployment. Such guarantees can only be provided by a socialist system, and they have been given to the millions of people in the U.S.S.R. The basis for these guarantees has also been laid in the People’s Democracies which have taken the path of building Socialism.

The superiority of the Soviet socialist system, born in the Great October Revolution, was clearly revealed during the Patriotic War when the Soviet people, educated by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, displayed their indomitable spirit, their unbending will for victory. In the post-war years, although it had made immeasurable sacrifices during the war, the U.S.S.R. more rapidly than any other country, rehabilitated its economy and is now producing an abundance of goods. In the third quarter of this year, gross output was 17 per cent above last year’s level. The essence of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R. is precisely that it takes the utmost care of the material well-being and the cultural development of the people. The social system in the U.S.S.R. is bringing science, art and literature to all the working people. Can such conditions be created for the people under the capitalist system?

Soviet socialist democracy is generally recognised by all working people. The working class, the working people all

over the world look with love and hope to the U.S.S.R., seeing in it their morrow, their bright future, since Communism will inevitably triumph throughout the world.

The victory of the October Revolution and the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. is not only the outcome of the efforts of the working people of the Soviet Union. The working class and the peasantry of the U.S.S.R. were able to win victory 32 years ago and to build Socialism only with the active support of the working people of the entire world. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the greatest victory of the entire international proletariat, of the working people of all countries.

The Soviet Union is the greatest international revolutionary factor. Its very existence creates a terrible fear in the hearts of all exploiters and oppressors of the working people. The simple fact of the existence of the U.S.S.R. curbs the black forces of reaction, thus helping the struggle of the oppressed classes for their liberation. To hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world the U.S.S.R. gives confidence in victory over the exploiters. The example of the working people of the U.S.S.R. serves as the greatest revolutionary stimulus for all fighters against capitalism and colonial oppression.

Mankind is boundlessly grateful to the Soviet Union for the really great assistance given to the world by her heroic struggle and by her victory over the dark forces of fascism during World War Two. By taking upon herself the main blow of German-Italian-Japanese imperialism and crushing the joint forces of fascism, the Soviet Union saved humanity from the enslavement and fanaticism which fascism sought to impose on the world.

The crushing of the German fascist hordes by the Soviet Union resulted in a radical change in the balance of forces on the international arena in favour of democracy and Socialism. In this way, conditions were created for the victory of the people over fascism in all European countries. In Central and

South-Eastern Europe, the people consolidated their victory and established the system of people's democracy which carries out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus securing the Victory of Socialism. The Soviet Union gives these countries unselfish assistance in building Socialism.

By destroying the military forces of Japanese imperialism, the Soviet Army radically changed the political situation in the East in favour of the forces of democracy and Socialism, and in this way the U.S.S.R. gave great help to the Chinese people's revolution which has been crowned with a world historic victory.

The Soviet Union was the first to recognise the People's Republic of China and is ready to give it every kind of assistance in the great cause of building Socialism in China.

Seeing that all over the world the sympathies of the working people with the U.S.S.R. are growing, the imperialists are whipping up a rabid campaign against the Soviet Union. In this campaign a special role is assigned the treacherous fascist Gestapo Tito clique which has taken Yugoslavia into the camp of imperialism. Yugoslavia—where unheard of terror is raging, where honest Communists and rank and file working men have once again become object of outrage, plunder and exploitation—strikingly shows the result of breaking with the U.S.S.R.

In its victorious march to Communism, the U.S.S.R. cleared from its path not a few foreign and internal enemies. Hitler and Mussolini slandered and threatened to destroy the U.S.S.R. Tito and his clique are now engaged in the same undertaking, provoking war against the U.S.S.R. on the orders of the U.S. imperialists. However, the Yugoslav fascists, waging a struggle against the U.S.S.R., have no grounds for anticipating a fate other there that which befell their German and Italian predecessors.

The Yugoslav people, loyal to their friendship with the

U.S.S.R., will find the strength to do away with the gang of fascists who have seized power in the country.

During the 32 years of its existence, the Soviet Union has won the greatest love and devotion of the working people of the world.

Communists and revolutionary fighters of all countries see in the Soviet Union and in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) their great teacher and leader. The Soviet Union is always there to help all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. This assistance finds expression in sympathy and political support, in a very real struggle against the forces of international reaction and imperialism.

Communist Parties and the working class of all countries see in the U.S.S.R, in the CPSU(B), in Comrade Stalin who personifies all the grandeur of the land of Socialism, their tried leader, their teacher, the surest guarantee and powerful bulwark in the struggle for the triumph of Communism throughout the world.

Long live the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!





SESSION OF WORLD PEACE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress met in Rome on October 28-31.

The Committee passed a number of decisions and elected a Permanent Secretariat to implement its decisions and to maintain contact with the national peace committees. In addition to the General Secretary, the Secretariat includes representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., Latin-America, Britain and the U.S. The Session recommended that the national committees should devote particular attention to setting up local peace committees at enterprises, in offices, at schools, in streets, villages, and so on.

The Committee also decided to ask peace organisations in all countries to pass resolutions and appeals demanding an end to the present wars and also called for disarmament and prohibition of the atom bomb. The Committee unanimously decided to expel from its ranks the representatives of the Tito clique.

On, October 31, a monster meeting of a hundred thousand peace supporters was held in Rome. The working people of Rome warmly greeted the leaders of the Permanent Committee. The meeting closed with a torchlight procession through the Italian capital.

FOR ANNULMENT OF SENTENCE ON U.S. COMMUNISTS!

Ever wider circles of democratic public opinion throughout the world are joining the movement of protest against the sentence on the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party. A committee has been set up in the United States to fight for the liberation of the Communist leaders. More and more organisations, progressive newspapers, prominent figures in science and culture in the United States and in other countries are demanding their liberation. Contributions to the defence fund are pouring into the Communist Party office from working people throughout the country.

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD CELEBRATE 32nd ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN U.S.S.R.

Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the working people of all countries are actively preparing for the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Progressive mankind marks this holiday by strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union, by intensifying the struggle against the imperialist warmongers, the struggle for peace and for their social and national liberation.

Below we give news of the preparations by the working people of various countries to celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

FRANCE

On November 8 the Communist Party of France is organising a great demonstration in honour of the anniversary of October Revolution in the Veldome d'Hiver, the biggest stadium in Paris, Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and Jacques Duclos will address the meeting. The Communist Party and the "France-U.S.S.R." Society will organise many other meetings and demonstration throughout the country. All the democratic press carries articles dedicated to the great country of Lenin and Stalin, to the land of victorious Socialism.

ITALY

A joint decision by the Communist and Socialist Parties of Italy says that they will cooperate with all democratic organisations in the country in celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution. Meetings and manifestations, which will be addressed by speakers from both parties will be held in all main centres throughout the country.

HUNGARY

The working people of Hungary are preparing to honour the anniversary by fulfilling their obligations to increase labour productivity and to improve the quality of production.

In many Hungarian villages, peasants have pledged themselves to finish the ploughing by November, 7.

Propagandists are acquainting the people with the history and significance of the Great October Revolution, and the press and radio are explaining its significance for the Hungarian people and for the working people of the world.

People are showing a lively interest in books about the October Revolution, particularly in the speeches of Lenin and Stalin about the Revolution and in documents and photos of the Revolution.

The Hungarian Government, jointly with the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, will organise anniversary celebrations in the Budapest Opera House on November 6. Leaders of the Workers' Party and of the Government will speak of the celebrations. On November 7, wreaths will be placed on monuments to the liberators of Hungary—the heroes of the invincible Soviet Army who fell in the fight against fascism. The working people will gather at these monuments to

express their gratitude to the Soviet people. On November 7, celebrations will be organised by the Workers' Party and by the trade unions in towns and villages.

BULGARIA

An Area Committee to prepare for the celebrations of the 32nd Anniversary of the October Revolution has been set up in the town of Tolbukhin, Bulgaria. Stalin work-days were organised at all construction sites in honour of the Revolution. The main slogan of the anniversary will be to strengthen still further the indissoluble friendship with the peoples of the mighty Soviet Union, and of wide gratitude of the great Stalin. Fifteen regional and 80 village meetings are being planned. Similar meetings will be also held at large-scale industrial plants.

The working people of the Stara Zagora area are also preparing to celebrate the anniversary. By November 6, anniversary meetings will be held in all Fatherland Front branches. On November 7, a monument to the Soviet soldiers who died in the battles for the liberation of Bulgaria, will be unveiled in the Lenin park in Stara Zagora.

RUMANIA

The working people of Rumania meet the October celebrations with new labour achievements. Every day the newspapers give examples of pledges fulfilled ahead of schedule. Thirty-three enterprises are already working on the 1950 plan, while 20 more are engaged in business accounting. On November 1, the exhibition, "The U.S.S.R. Heads the

Struggle for Peace” was opened in Bucharest. The exhibition shows the heroic struggle of the Soviet Union for peace and progress during the 32 years of its existence.

In towns and villages, in all collective and state farms, lectures and discussions are being held on the subject: “The Stalin humanism—the guiding principle of the Soviet people in the struggle for peace”, “Soviets—a living example for the people’s councils in the People’s Republic of Rumania”, “Collectivisation in the U.S.S.R. opened the road to plenty for the Soviet peasantry” and so on.

In honour of the anniversary the Publishing House of the Rumanian Workers’ Party will issue Volume Two of the selected works of Lenin, the collection “Lenin and Stalin on the October Revolution”, “J. V. Stalin: The International Character of the October Revolution” in the Hungarian language, “Stalin on Lenin” in the German language, and others.

Soviet plays are being produced and Soviet films screened. Every day concerts of Soviet music given by the best Soviet artists are broadcast in Rumania.

On November 7, meetings and demonstrations will be held throughout the country.

POLAND

In honour of the 32nd Anniversary of the October Revolution, the working people of Poland are achieving remarkable successes in the emulation to complete the national economic plan ahead of schedule.

The Central Council of the Polish Trade Unions reports that nearly 60 per cent of all factory and office workers are taking part in socialist emulation. In some trade unions this figure is even higher. For example, eighty per cent of the

miners and metal workers are involved in emulation.

The Three-Year industrial targets were fulfilled in the iron and steel, electro-technical, oil, wood-working and tobacco industries even before the end of the third quarter and in the last few days targets for the shoe and paper industries have been reached.

Numerous factories and plants in the chemical, engineering and textile industries, and also big electric power stations and railway enterprises have also reported similar successes. Among the enterprises which have completed their Three-Year plans are the "Ursus tractor plant, the Lodz textile machinery plant and the Ludwig Warynski woollen mill in Lodz, 97 per cent of white goods are of first quality. Fine results have also been achieved by the iron and steel workers who, having fulfilled their targets for the Three-Year Plan as far back as July, are now working in excess of plan (Stalowa Wolia and Andrzej). In the emulation among steel founders, splendid successes are being achieved by high-speed workers. At the "Hula Ferrum" iron and steel plant in Katowice the brigade of Wladyslaw Choluszko applied new high-speed methods of smelting.

KOREA

The Korean newspaper "Nodon Sinmun" reports that between November 4 and 8, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front will hold meetings celebrating the 32nd Anniversary of the October Revolution in Pyongyang and provincial centres.

In factories, mines, offices, villages and schools the Korea-U.S.S.R. Cultural Society will also organise lectures and discussions on the international significance of the October Revolution, on the heroic struggle of the Soviet people in the

Great Patriotic War, on the indestructible friendship of the Korean and the Soviet peoples and similar subjects. An exhibition will also be organised showing the achievements of the Soviet Union during the past 32 years. In all cinemas, the best Soviet films, including "Lenin in October" will be demonstrated.

On November 6, an anniversary meeting will be held in Pyongyang.

HOLLAND

Meetings to celebrate the 32nd Anniversary of the October Revolution are being organised in towns in Holland by the "Netherlands-U.S.S.R." Society. On October 30, a meeting was held in the Hague at which speakers, leaders of the "Netherlands-U.S.S.R." Society, spoke of successes of the Soviet Union in the sphere of culture and construction, and about the struggle of the Soviet peoples to consolidate peace throughout the world. A message of greeting was sent from the meeting to J. V. Stalin.

PAKISTAN

At its meeting the Organising Committee of the Pakistan-Soviet Cultural Association in Karachi decided to celebrate the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by calling a meeting on November 7. Invitations have been sent to trade union and other organisations in Karachi.

WESTERN GERMANY

In connection with the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the leadership of the Hamburg Communist Party organisation decided to carry out large-scale activities under the slogan: "For peace and friendship with the Soviet Union!".

FINLAND

On the initiative of the "Finland-U.S.S.R." Society, November will be celebrated as a month of friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union. Meetings, special film shows and exhibitions devoted to strengthening the friendship between the two countries will be organised by the Society throughout the country during November.

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND THE WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE. André Marty, Secretary, Communist Party of France

On the eve of the victory of the October Revolution the working people of France—industrial workers, peasants in military uniforms, women and the youth—had just come out against the imperialist war which had been raging for three years.

There had been large-scale strikes during the winter and spring of 1916-17, a mutiny on the Champagne front (April-May 1917), and demonstrations in the centre of Paris of women workers demanding bread and protesting against the imperialist slaughter.

The October Revolution took place at a time when the French working class and the peasants in military uniforms saw through the lies of the Socialist Party leaders and the “Syndicalists” who had sent them to fight for the interests of the capitalists.

Therefore, it was only natural that the working class and the working people should have seen in the October Socialist Revolution an example of how to end the imperialist war by overthrowing the capitalist system. The French working class, led by the Paris proletariat, sided with the October Revolution. They have always remained faithful to it.

The October Revolution exercised a decisive influence for the regeneration of the French working class movement, helping to break completely with the stagnation of the past.

And indeed, in 1919-20, when the French imperialists

together with the imperialists of Britain, the U.S., Japan and other countries attempted armed intervention to crush the October Revolution, a wave of large-scale strikes of a revolutionary nature swept France. Together with the demand for bread, another main slogan was advanced; **“Stop military intervention against the Soviet Revolution!”**.

As is known, between February and August 1919, French soldiers and sailors put this slogan into practice first by refusing to fight against the power of the Soviets and then by rebelling. In some cases groups actually passed over to the side of the Revolution, and took up a direct struggle against the power of the French capitalists.

Thus, for the first time in France since the Paris Commune, deeds were coordinated with words.

On coming into contact with the Soviet working people the French soldiers and sailors in the Black Sea, who had taken to arms, swept away the opportunism of the United Socialist Party, and the anarchist phrase-mongering of people like Jouhaux. Our working class indebted for this above all to the Bolshevik party, to its persistent explanatory work, to its numerous sacrifices.

But these first actions, drawing their life-breath from the gigantic October Revolution, had yet another consequence. In 1919-20, in connection with the general crisis of the capitalist system, a powerful movement of the working people of France began. Exhausted by the war which had continued for 52 months, the working people of towns and villages raised—true, in somewhat indefinite fashion—the question of power, that is, of overthrowing bourgeois rule.

However, all these actions were defeated, due to the corrupting work of the Socialist Party leaders and the syndicalist phrasemongers.

At that time all working people were posing the question: Why did the Bolsheviks succeed in overthrowing the power

of the capitalists in a revolutionary way in 1917?

Why were the French working people unable to take advantage of the revolutionary situation in 1919-20? Because—and everyone understood this more or less clearly—the working people of Russia were victorious, due to the leadership of the party of a new type, “a militant party, a revolutionary party, one bold enough to lead the proletarians in the struggle for power, sufficiently experienced to find its bearings amidst the complex conditions of a revolutionary situation, and sufficiently flexible to steer clear of all submerged rocks on the way to its goal” (J. Stalin).

But in France we had no such Party!

That is why workers and peasants, the working people of all categories, decided to change the old, corrupt and inactive Socialist Party into a revolutionary party of a new type—the Communist Party. This Communist Party was born in the struggle against imperialist war and anti-Soviet intervention (December 1920), and was moulded during the years of sharp class battles.

The first great action of the party was in January 1923, against the military occupation of the Ruhr. At the same time a fierce struggle had to be waged inside the Party to curb and expel the opportunists of the Frossard type—Social Democrats who had infiltrated into the Party.

The same struggle was waged for more than 20 years. In 1925-26 it was against the colonial wars in Morocco and Syria, and inside the Party against the opportunists who dared to defend the thesis of “inferior peoples”, and against the Left adventurers. And always the characteristic feature of this struggle was **absolute fidelity to the Soviet Union**, the country where the power belongs to the working people building Socialism.

In particular, each time war threatened, Communists and the masses of working people, educated and inspired by them,

expressed their solidarity with the Soviet Union. Such was the case in 1927-29, even more in 1939, 1940 and again in 1940-1945.

Thus, the deep feeling of internationalism, inherent in our Party since the first day of its foundation, has always found expression in the unconditional solidarity with the country where there are no capitalists and no crises—with the land of Socialism where the working people are creating a new world. Events have proved that this is the only position corresponding to the national interests of France. It was the Soviet Union which in single combat rebuffed the terrific onslaught of the German fascists and of all fascists throughout the world, and made possible the liberation of France and of other peoples whom the Hitlerites wanted to colonise and to treat as cattle for ever.

The October Revolution, opening a new era in the history of mankind, showed the French people that, far from being a dream, Socialism was becoming a reality.

It showed the path to its realisation: the road of struggle and sacrifice, the road of the Bolsheviks who followed the teachings of Marx and Engels applied by Lenin and Stalin to the conditions of our epoch, and who steered their course by the trusty compass of Marxist-Leninist theory which teaches not only how to explain the world but also how to change it. Such is the great example given by the Bolsheviks: they showed how to secure success, how to lead the working people into struggle for bread, and, at the same time, always indicating to them the only possible way out—the overthrow of the capitalist system.

TOWARD THE CREATION OF A PEACE- LOVING DEMOCRATIC GERMANY.

Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

On October 12, the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic unanimously ratified the Provisional Government submitted by the Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl.

In the Government's statement the Prime Minister outlined the attitude of the Government to the issue of peace as follows:

"The path of peace taken by the Government of the German Democratic Republic presupposes also the 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 policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union must be extended to our relations with the People's Democracies, especially to our neighbours the new Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic, and to all peace-loving peoples." For us the Oder-Neisse frontier is the frontier of peace which makes possible friendly relations with the people of Poland".

The entire world responded to this firm, unequivocal statement. From the Germany which ten years ago kindled the flames of war in Europe for the second time, the voice of the Prime Minister rang out as the voice of peace, expressing the undoubted striving of Germany to live in peace with all the world. The historical significance of this fact was highly appreciated in the message of greetings from J. V. Stalin to the President and the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic: "The formation of the German democratic, peace-

loving Republic is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany, side by side with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe; puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists”.

This message from Stalin is of world historical significance. The peace-loving forces throughout the world, including those of the German people, welcomed this statement with great enthusiasm. The overwhelming majority of the German people want peace. The horrors of the bombing, the grief for husbands and son killed in war, the feeling of national shame for the outrages of the fascist barbarians are too fresh in our memory to be drowned by the hysterical shrieks of the warmongers. The German Democratic Government and all honest, conscious friends of peace realise that it is not enough to desire peace, it is necessary to **mobilise all the people to fight for peace**, to go ahead with the creation of the necessary conditions for strengthening the positions of the forces fighting for peace, to do everything to ensure that democratic Germany will become the reliable ally of the peace-loving Soviet Union and of the People’s Democracies.

Stalin’s statement demands that we should thoroughly study and seriously review the path of Germany’s development which led to this “turning point”.

Twice in the life-time of one generation the German people have allowed themselves to become involved in war; neither of these wars was waged in the interests of the German people but in the interests of predatory German monopoly capital. Both in 1914 and in 1939 war was provoked by the magnates of the Rhine-Westphalia iron and steel industry, of the coal industry, the electric power concerns, the chemical trusts, the great banks and the big landowners.

The first imperialist war ended in defeat for German imperialism. Under the direct influence of the victorious October Socialist Revolution, the German workers demanded an immediate peace. The front disintegrated. The revolution of November 1918 swept away the corrupt, bloodthirsty monarchy. Kaiser and princes departed, but the generals and industrial magnates remained—the Stinnes', Krupps', Thyssens', Flicks' and company.

Following the example of their Russian brothers, the German workers, soldiers and sailors set up Soviets. However, they did not realise at the time that the Soviets could only represent the social and national interests of the people if they were consciously revolutionary held State power. The Kaiser's Government was replaced by a Government of people's deputies composed of members of the Social Democratic Party and the Independent Social Democratic Party. At the same time the reactionary State apparatus of the monarchy was left intact. Consequently, only a few weeks after November 9, 1918, monarchist officers launched a sanguinary punitive expedition against the strikers who were demanding democratic rights.

The Government rejected the establishment of friendly relations with the young Soviet State. Lenin's offer to send bread to starving Germany was declined. A month after the November revolution an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign was launched in Germany.

The German working class failed to utilise the great historical opportunities of November 1918, failed to take the socialist path because it had no revolutionary mass party. The "Spartacus" Union, its important role notwithstanding, was an organisation of propagandists, influenced by semi-menshevik views. The revolution of 1918 remained a bourgeois revolution.

German monopoly capital took advantage of the period of the Weimar Republic to consolidate its positions.

A period of relative stabilisation set in, and to prevent the masses from fighting against international monopoly capital, revisionists of the Kautsky, Hilferding, Nölting, Tarnov and Bauer type began to cultivate theories about “organised” capitalism, about a new flourishing of capitalism without crises and wars, about the peaceful growing of capitalism into Socialism. The Marxists warned against such illusions.

As far back as 1925 Comrade Stalin foresaw that, while temporarily strengthening capital, stabilisation under capitalist conditions inevitably leads at the same time to sharpening the contradictions of capitalism: a) between imperialist groups of various countries; b) between the workers and capitalists in each country; c) between imperialism and the colonial peoples of all countries.

The correctness of this forecast was confirmed in 1929 when the world economic crisis broke out. It struck with particular force at Germany who found herself completely under U.S. influence, owing to dollar loans. Many banks failed, a number of big enterprises went bankrupt, output fell by half. Six to seven million unemployed in Germany demanded bread, work and a better social system.

Although during this period the Soviet Union was the biggest customer for German exports—thanks to which hundreds of thousands of German workers had jobs—the reactionary Social Democratic and trade-union leaders adhered to their anti-people’s, anti-Soviet positions. All attempts to achieve unity of action of the workers’ parties and trade unions failed due to the sabotage of this clique. The absence of working class unity broke the resistance to fascism, and in January 1933, German monopoly capital placed Hitler in power.

The German people did not recover from the 1933 defeat; they did not find sufficient strength to overthrow the fascist yoke. Only the Soviet people, attacked by the Hitler hordes,

destroyed the fascist aggressors. In spite of the loss of seven million people killed in battle or tortured to death—prisoners-of-war, women and children, in spite of the loss of 600 billion dollars in war damage, the Soviet Union has remained true to its principles of peace even in relation to the guilty German people.

The Potsdam decision signed by Truman, Attlee and Stalin, is penetrated through and through with the spirit of Stalin's statement made as early as February 23, 1942: "Sometimes the foreign press contains twaddle to the effect that the Red Army's aim is to exterminate the German people and to destroy the German State. This, of course, is a silly fable and stupid calumny against the Red Army. The Red Army has not and cannot have such idiotic aims. The Red Army's aim is to drive the German invaders from our country, and to clear Soviet soil of the German fascist aggressors. But it would be ludicrous to identify the Hitler clique with the German people, with the German State. History shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German State remain".

The Potsdam agreement recognises the German people's right to political and economic unity; the people were also promised a peace treaty upon the completion of denazification, demilitarisation and appropriate democratic development. The principles outlined in the Potsdam agreement were the pre-condition for a new, democratic, peaceful development of the German people.

In keeping with the Potsdam agreement, all concerns were dissolved in the **Soviet** occupation zone, and the enterprises of active Nazis and war criminals handed over to the people. The agrarian and education reforms, denazification, demilitarisation and other measures were carried out there. The starting point for democratic development in this zone was the unification of the workers' parties (the Social Democratic and Communist Parties). Through its consistent struggle for the social and

national interests of the people, the Socialist Unity Party became a powerful mass party, a decisive force in the struggle for the peaceful democratic path in the development of the German people.

In the **Western** occupation zones, no land reform was carried out and, with the complicity of the occupation authorities, the industrial magnates were once again able to become a decisive political and economic factor.

The London “New Statesman and Nation” of July 16, 1949 admitted that the political dismemberment of Germany signified, for the Western zones, the gradual revival of those capitalist interests, chiefly of a monopolist nature, which had dominated economic life in Germany prior to 1945.

How far the revival of the forces of German monopoly capital has developed can be seen from the fact that, last summer, the banker Pferdmenges, who under the Nazis made a net profit of a million marks a year, collected from the West German magnates 4 million marks for the election fund of the bourgeois parties. This subsidy helped the bourgeois parties to wage their anti-national, separatist, militarist election propaganda.

The restoration of German monopoly capital corresponds to the programme of the Anglo-American occupation policy. To realise this programme the Anglo-Americans have torn the Potsdam agreement to pieces. They deliberately sabotaged any agreement concerning the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany at the Foreign Ministers’ Conference; they gave the order for three separate currency reform and established the separate Bonn Government. The legal basis of this “government” is the **Occupation Statute**. The U.S. monopolists even do not conceal the fact that the West German Government is nothing but a colonial administration office. This is evident from the following facts:

1. After the devaluation of the pound, the so-called High

Commissioners, who head the Western occupation authorities, devalued the Western mark by 23.8 U.S. cents.

2. Recently, the “High Commissioners”, at the last minute, held up the signing of an inter-zonal trade agreement. The agreement was only signed a few days later.

3. The “High Commissioners” rejected a draft law of the allied (Bonn) Government concerning Government employees, since they could not allow the draft law to cancel the previous orders of the occupation authorities.

4.. The “High Commissioners” issued their own law which gives the Ruhr authorities a statute of complete independence from the Bonn Government.

5. The Bonn Government is prohibited from making direct contact with the Missions state or representatives of foreign States.

6. The “High Commissioners” have elaborated a law whereby they assume the right to expel “politically undesirable persons” from the territory of the West German Government.

Only the most politically short-sighted people could believe that the U.S. monopolists, with the help of “High Commissioners”, will be able to treat the German people as colonial slaves for long. The disorganisation of German economy in the interests of the U.S. monopolies, the reckless dismantling aimed at destroying competitive enterprises, the swashbuckling, parasitic life of the higher occupation authorities at the expense of German tax-payers, the meddling of these authorities in vital German affairs—all this is giving rise to growing indignation among all sections of the people in Western Germany against the arbitrary colonial regime.

The formation of the German Democratic Government and its recognition by the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, and Stalin’s generous expression of confidence in the peace-loving democratic forces of Germany have already created a profound impression also on the other side of the

Elbe. Politicians in the West are already demanding that the Western powers change their line in relation to Germany, otherwise there is the danger that the people in Western Germany will show too much interest in things in Eastern Germany and will orientate themselves on the East.

Well, let them be anxious! As for us, relying on the masses of our people, we shall continue to advance along the path of strengthening the democratic system which will become an indestructible bulwark of peace and unity in Germany.

ALLIANCE WITH U.S.S.R.—BASIS OF SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES. A Zawadzki, Secretary, Central Committee, United Workers' Party of Poland

1.

The experience of the years of struggle for social and national liberation convinces millions of people throughout the world of the immortal truth of Lenin's words about the international significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It confirms Lenin's words that despite the variety of the forms of carrying out a revolution in various countries **"the Russian model reveals to all countries something, and something very essential, of their near and inevitable future."** (my italics. A. Z.) and that **"Bolshevism can a model of tactics for all"**.

The working class and the class of the people in the People's Democracies see for themselves the truth of the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin, for, in the People's Democracies, the understanding of the world historical significance of the Great October Revolution, the all-round study and bold utilisation on the basis of the concrete historical conditions of the rich experience of the CPSU(B), and the experience of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. have become an indispensable condition of their development.

At the same time, as never before, the Party ranks and the masses of the working people in these countries are realising more and more that any contrasting of this experience with an alleged "road of our own to Socialism" with which Tito and his clique sought to conceal their treachery, inevitably leads to

descending to an anti-Soviet position, to the betrayal of the working class, to the betrayal of one's own people.

This firm conviction and understanding on the part of the masses in the People's Democracies was expressed by Comrade Dimitrov, the great revolutionary and the leader of the Bulgarian people, who said that the experience of the U.S.S.R. "is the only, the best example for building Socialism both in our country and in other People's Democracies".

Reviewing the experience of the Polish people for the past decade, Comrade Bierut, Chairman of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Polish Republic, stressed:

"The greatest and most valuable science learnt by the Polish people from the September catastrophe, from the struggle against the invaders, and from the creative period of their regeneration is the realisation of the significance of friendship and cooperation with the U.S.S.R. for consolidating Poland's independence and for the development of our country."

As a result of the path traversed in a sharp class struggle, and of the experience they have acquired, the People's Democracies have based their attitude to the CPSU(B) and the U.S.S.R., on a profound ideological community, on an indissoluble alliance, on friendship and fraternity, on a firm community of interests and destiny.

The attitude toward the CPSU(B) and the U.S.S.R. has become the touch-stone of the theory and practice of the socialist construction in the People's Democracies, of the realisation of the victorious, immortal and creative teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

2.

The People's Democracies have behind them a long history of revolutionary struggle of the working class, led by the

Communist Parties, the model for which was the heroic Bolshevik Party and the historical victory of the working class in Russia.

The role, significance and influence of the Communist Parties in these countries considerably increased in the terrible years of war during the struggle against the German invaders and the Hitler “new order” in Europe.

Communist influence, says Comrade Stalin, has increased because, during the terrible years of the fascist domination in Europe. Communists proved to be reliable, bold, selfless fighters against the fascist regime and for the freedom of the peoples.

But the people’s democratic revolution in the colonies of Central and South-Eastern Europe and the creation there of the people’s democratic system as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat which in its class essence does not differ from the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R., was only possible thanks to the historical victory of the Soviet Union and its heroic army over Hitler Germany and her satellites, and later thanks to the all-round assistance given by the Soviet Union.

During the initial period of building new State forms in the People’s Democracies, the significant fact was that these countries avoided armed imperialist intervention and the destructive civil war which home reaction tried to kindle because their independence and sovereignty were now guarded by the heroic Army of the mighty Soviet Union.

The victory of the U.S.S.R. and its beneficial consequences for the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe are striking confirmation of the Lenin-Stalin teachings about the international significance of the Great October ‘Revolution and of the socialist Soviet State. At the same time they help us to realise the essence of the victory of the working class and of its Communist and Workers’ Parties in these countries, and also the process of the rise and consolidation of the People’s

Democracies.

A correct understanding of this question is absolutely essential to understand the essence of the **content** and the genealogy of our bonds with the U.S.S.R. and our ideological community with the CPSU(B), to understand why the alliance with the U.S.S.R.—our older brother—is today the firm basis for socialist development in the People’s Democracies.

This is strikingly proved by the experience of the past five years. The consolidation of independence and sovereignty, and the successful advance toward Socialism in the People’s Democracies are the outcome of the fraternal ideological bonds of the alliance of these countries with the U.S.S.R. The experience of these five years has also shown that deviation from this path leads to the degeneration of the people’s power and to treachery to the cause of the international proletariat.

3.

In its decision regarding the forthcoming 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party underlines:

“The tremendous experience of the Party of Lenin and Stalin and the counsel of Comrade Stalin, the great friend of our people, concerning the main questions of the development of the People’s Poland, counsel filled with profound wisdom, have helped our Party to outline clear perspectives of Socialism, and are helping it to lead the Polish people along the road to political and social-economic victories”.

The clear perspectives of Socialism were consolidated in the People’s Democracies in sharp class struggle against bourgeois-landlord reaction, against the capitalist elements in town and countryside, against the subversive activity, espionage and sabotage of imperialist agencies, in the struggle

against the influence of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology on the working class and the weaker links of its party. A clear manifestation of these influences was the underestimation of the historical experience and the role of the U.S.S.R. and of the forces of the working class and the overestimation of the forces of the class enemy.

This struggle was waged under conditions of severe economic difficulties, when making good the terrible consequences of the war, and when the long standing backwardness of the majority of the People's Democracies had to be surmounted.

Without the direct help of the great land of victorious Socialism the People's Democracies would not have been able to overcome these difficulties so quickly and, comparatively, so easily.

The consistent and successful peace policy of the U.S.S.R., the defending of the People's Democracies from encroachments by the imperialists and from attempts to interfere in the home affairs of these countries enabled them to consolidate their independence and economic sovereignty and created the most favourable conditions for their rapid economic, political and cultural prosperity.

The help of the U.S.S.R. the possibility for the People's Democracies to make wide use of the experience of socialist construction the wise counsel of Comrade Stalin—all this helped the People's Democracies to avoid serious mistakes in their advance to Socialism.

Guided by the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, based on the assistance and experience of the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies are successfully marching along the road of rapid industrialisation. The considerable successes which the People's Democracies achieved on this road precisely because of the all-round economic, technical and scientific assistance of the U.S.S.R. are gradually transforming the People's

Democracies from agrarian-industrial countries into industrial-agrarian countries providing the people's State with the essential industrial basis for the socialist reorganisation of the backward countryside and securing a consistent development of the entire national economy along the path to Socialism.

In the course of this historical struggle each day and each year the relation of class forces in the People's Democracies is radically changing in favour of consolidating working class hegemony and deepening the alliance between workers and peasants, in favour of the forces of peace and Socialism.

By 1948 the People's Democracies had exceeded the prewar level of production. The first six months of 1949 saw further serious achievements in carrying out production plans.

The advantages arising for the People's Democracies from the alliance with the U.S.S.R. are concrete; the Soviet Union is giving disinterested fraternal assistance, which testifies to the profound spirit of proletarian internationalism of the entire Soviet people.

Take just one example: the plans and equipment for an iron and steel plant envisaged in the Polish Six-Year Plan, which will double our annual steel output, will be wholly provided by the Soviet Union as help to the People's Poland in the reorganisation and development of her economy.

Each of the People's Democracies can give many facts and examples of the concrete assistance given by the Soviet Union in the course of the five years since the liberation. The formation, on the initiative of the Soviet Union of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid brought cooperation between the People's Democracies and the U.S.S.R. to a new, higher level. It seriously influences and accelerates the socialist development of the economy in the People's Democracies.

The attitude of the U.S.S.R. toward the People's Democracies based on complete respect for and assistance to their economic, political and cultural development, is

formidable indictment of the Marshallisation which is leading to degradation and poverty and to the elimination of the independence, national and State sovereignty of the West European countries.

The working people in the People's Democracies are coming to realise this ever more clearly. Holding power in their countries and steadily improving their material wellbeing, the working people are continually showing a new attitude toward labour and socialist property: they take part in the emulation, innovation and rationalisation movements on a mass scale; steadily raise their labour productivity; promote thousands of their best representatives to leading posts in State departments; reinforce the millions-strong ranks of the Soviet Friendship societies, deeply realising that alliance with the U.S.S.R. is the basis for the socialist development of their countries, of their better and happier future.

There can be no doubt that, thanks to the assistance of the U.S.S.R., to our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and the indissoluble alliance with the U.S.S.R. the People's Democracies are, today, countries with a most stable and powerful State authority, based on the ever-consolidating moral and political unity of the broadest masses of the working people.

THE PARTY—THE VANGUARD OF THE WORKING CLASS. Vasile Luca, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

The working class of the People's Republic of Rumania greets the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with a new upsurge of labour enthusiasm in the struggle to fulfil the first One-Year State Plan.

The report on the fulfilment of the quotas for the third quarter issued recently by the State Planning Commission of the Rumanian People's Republic, is striking evidence of the further strengthening of all branches of the national economy and of successful advance along the road to Socialism under the leadership of the Worker's Party. In this historical constructive work, the Rumanian people, our heroic working class and its vanguard—the Workers' Marxist-Leninist Party—are daily drawing experience from the rich treasure-house of the Russian revolution which is the great school of socialist construction for all peoples.

The Rumanian Communist Party arose, grew in numbers and gained strength in the struggle against opportunism and reformism. It waged this struggle following the teachings of Lenin and Stalin who developed and enriched Marxism with the theory and tactics of the socialist revolution of the proletariat, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of building Socialism.

The Rumanian Communist Party was organised along the principle of the new type of party created by Lenin and Stalin. It tried to utilise in its activity the experience of the Party of Lenin and Stalin the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

The Party—Organiser and Leader of the Masses

The Rumanian Communist Party was the only party in the country which in the period before World War Two consistently pursued the policy of peaceful cooperation and friendship with the U.S.S.R. and exposed the provocative, anti-democratic policy of war preparations carried out by the bourgeois-landlord parties and the Right Social Democrats. Forced to go underground and making great sacrifices, the Rumanian Communist Party over a period of twenty years organised the struggle of the working class and the working peasantry for their economic and political demands, against the exploiters in town and countryside, against the reactionary governments thirsting for war, against fascism. The Rumanian Communist Party was the only party which exposed the threat of fascism, not only for the working class but also for the very national existence and sovereignty of our State.

The Social Democratic Party, led by Right elements, and the bourgeois parties which styled themselves democrats, refused to form a people's front with the Communist Party, against fascism and the threat of war. On the contrary, they facilitated the establishment and development of fascist-like parties and organisations and, following their reactionary, anti-Soviet policy, they supported Antonescu in the criminal war against the Soviet Union on the side of Hitler Germany.

During the twenty years of the Communist Party's underground struggle, particularly during the war, prisons and concentration camps were crowded with Communists, with workers, peasants, intellectuals, sympathising with the Communist Party and friends of the Soviet Union. However, they did not prevent our Party from carrying out a consistent struggle against the war, or from preparing the events of August 23, 1944 when Rumania dropped out of the anti-Soviet war and turned her arms against Hitler Germany. As a result of

the crushing blow delivered by the heroic Soviet Army against the Hitler troops on the Kishinev-Jassy front, our Party prepared and organised the downfall and the arrest of the pro-fascist Antonescu Government.

Despite the fact that a section of the Party leadership including Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej was in prison, in concentration camps or in emigration, our Party adopted a correct stand during the war, in organising protests, sabotage and a certain partisan movement in the country behind the German lines. With the help of our liberator, the U.S.S.R. it also succeeded in forming two divisions composed of Rumanian war prisoners. The Tudor Vladimirescu division was sent to the front against the Germans and Antonescu prior to August 23.

Under the ideological leadership of the Communist Party, the “Patriotic League” was established, embracing scientific workers, representatives of the army and progressive elements from various social strata.

On May 1, 1944, a united working class front of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party was formed on the basis of a joint political platform.

Having no alternative in fact of the sweeping offensive of the liberating Soviet Army, and also in the hope of gaining time, the bourgeois parties led by ex-King Michael, joined the people’s movement on August 23.

At the moment of Antonescu’s overthrow, the Party relied not only on the agreement with the ex-King and the leaders of the various parties, but it also organised battalions of armed workers who played an important role in defending Bucharest against the German troops retreating under the blows of the Soviet Army.

After the victorious conclusion of the war, the Communist Party, whose influence among the masses grew with every passing day, came out as the initiator and organiser of the

struggle for a new, people's democratic Rumania.

In this struggle it encountered fierce resistance on the part of international and home reaction which, on the day following 23rd August, began to resist the democratisation of Rumania. Instead of a democratic movement in which all the democratic parties and organisations would participate, Maniu, Bratianu and the King manoeuvred to form a military government in which the united working class front (created by the Rumanian Communist Party jointly with the Social Democratic Party on May 1, 1944) was represented by only two ministers.

Taking advantage of its majority in the Government, the monarchist bourgeois-landlord clique, supported by the Anglo-American diplomatic missions, began to sabotage the implementation of the agreement on disarmament, supplies to the front, the arrest and punishment of war criminals and the removal of reactionary elements from the State apparatus; it put obstacles in the way of carrying out any social reform. The State machine, the army, police and prefects and elders were all in the hands of the clique of King Michael, Bratianu and Maniu.

In this situation it was not easy for our Party to wage a successful struggle to bring about a change in the relation of forces in favour of the working class, in favour of creating the system of people's democracy in Rumania. But the Communist Party carried out this task with honour. Guided by the experience of the CPSU (B), our Party clearly realised that for the Rumanian people there was but one way out of the poverty and hardships brought about by the monarchy and war, there was but one road to freedom, economic and social progress and national independence—the road mapped out by the Great October Socialist Revolution and consolidated by the construction of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. The other way indicated by the bourgeois-landlord parties meant return to economic, political and national bondage, to Rumania's

enslavement by the Anglo-American imperialists, to new military adventures and national catastrophe.

There was no third path and there can not be one. This has been vividly proved by the fate of the Marshall countries.

The tasks of our people's revolution were: to eliminate feudal survivals, to secure the independence and national sovereignty of our country, to create the system of people's democracy and go over to building Socialism. These historical tasks could be carried out only by mobilising all democratic forces under the hegemony of the working class led by the Rumanian Communist Party by isolating the reactionary bourgeois-landlord forces and the monarchy and later removing these parties from the direction of the country, and finally by overthrowing the monarchy.

The first programme put forward by the Communist Party was accepted by the Social Democratic Party and this strengthened the united working class front. Later this programme was joined by the Ploughman's Front—a broad political organisation of the working peasantry—and the Patriotic Union—a league which afterwards became the National People's Party composed of petty bourgeois elements influenced by the working class (during the initial stage of building Socialism this party dissolved itself). This programme was also supported by the democratic organisations of the other nationalities living in Rumania who saw in it the way to a democratic solution of the national question. The programme envisaged an agrarian reform, the democratisation of the State apparatus, arrest and punishment of war criminals; it also envisaged a number of economic, financial and social reforms, and the bringing to power of a democratic government. On the basis of this programme a national democratic front was formed with the hegemony of the working class and with the Communist Party as its leading force.

The Rumanian Communist Party not only gave the broad

masses of the people a programme of action corresponding to their interests, it also mobilised the people's masses in town and countryside for a revolutionary struggle to carry out this programme.

Struggle of Party Against Anti-Popular Regimes

Before March 6, 1945, not a single government had been able to consolidate itself. The pressure of the masses led by the Communist Party and the work of the Communist Ministers inside the government brought about the fall of all these governments, even in spite of their desperate attempts to cling to power at all costs and in spite of the active support given them by the United States and British Missions. But under pressure from the mass of the people, a government headed by Dr. Petru Groza was formed, representing all genuinely democratic forces in the country. Although the Tatarescu bourgeois group with its reactionary past took part in the new Government, the fact that the democratic forces led by working class representatives were in the majority in the Government meant that the agrarian and other reforms would be carried out and the elimination of feudal survivals begun.

Under the new Government the setting-up of the people's democratic system was started. This was later completed by the abolition of the monarchy and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Rumania (December 30, 1947).

Having joined the Government's programme, Tatarescu sought to take advantage of his participation in the Government to isolate the Communist Party from its allies, from the working peasantry. He pinned his hopes on the weakening of the united front and more than once tried to split our unity by using the Right Social Democrat elements in the Government and Parliament and the kulak elements that had penetrated into

the Ploughmen's Front.

Tatarescu tried to put the blame for all the difficulties encountered in the country's economic and financial rehabilitation onto the shoulders of the Communists in the Government. His supporters who directed the Ministries of Industry and Finance sought to cause discontent among the working people by their price policy, by sabotage, by aggravating the inflation and the economic crisis. During the difficult period in the post-war history of our country, after the 1945-1946 drought when we worked to overcome famine and inflation, Tatarescu proposed to barter the country's independence to the Anglo-Americans for a 600 million dollar loan. In a memorandum addressed to the Communist Party he tried to convince us that we would not be able to overcome the difficulties ourselves, that he would secure this loan if we abandoned our home and foreign policy, that is, if we handed over the administration of the country to the bourgeois-landlord parties headed by Tatarescu, broke our friendship with the U.S.S.R. and agreed to Rumania's enslavement by Anglo-American imperialism.

The Communist Party rejected this provocation of Tatarescu and took upon itself the responsibility for saving the country from famine and for stabilising the currency. We rejected the path of slavery, and found friends who, with unselfish comradeship, helped us through those difficult days. These countries were the U.S.S.R. and the neighbouring democratic States. Thanks to the Soviet Union's help in sending grain we overcame the famine and successfully carried out a currency reform which hit the exploiters and speculators.

Victory in this struggle of the working class led by the Rumanian Communist Party resulted in increasing the Party's influence among the people. This made it possible to remove the Right Social Democrats from the Social Democratic Party and to form a united workers' party—the Rumanian Workers'

Party based on the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Party Strengthens its Ranks

After the Unity Congress, the Workers' Party began the verification of its ranks. During the mass struggle against reaction both the Communist and Social Democratic Parties had opened wide their doors to new recruits. But besides the workers, intellectuals and working peasants who joined the Party, besides the honest people devoted to the cause of Socialism, many hostile, careerist and dishonest elements alien to the working class infiltrated into the Party. These were exposed and expelled.

The verification of the Party membership and the experience accumulated in the process of this work strengthened the Party's vigilance in relation to the enemies of the Party, the enemies of the working class.

The Rajk trial, which brought into the open Tito and his gang, exposing them as agents-provocateurs of long standing and as imperialist spies, should receive serious consideration as a lesson in Party vigilance. Trying to destroy the Party, to smash the people's democratic system, the imperialists make wide use of their agents, sending them into our rank. The enemy agency can only be exposed when we are vigilant in carrying out the Party line. He who frequently deviates from the Party line is not just an opportunist. The path from opportunism to downright treachery is short. He who abandons proletarian internationalism and takes an anti-Soviet stand cannot be a friend of the working class. He becomes an enemy of the working people, an agent of international capital.

The broad masses of the people, led by the working class, recognised in the Communist Party and then in the Workers' Party, the sole force capable of directing the struggle and work

of the entire people to preserve their national independence and to build up economic life on the basis of the abolition of the exploitation of man by man.

The Rumanian people will be for ever grateful to the Soviet Union and to its Government headed by the great leader and teacher of the peoples, Comrade Stalin, for the assistance given to the Party, to the working class and to all the people of Rumania. The liberation of our country by the heroic Soviet Army, the genuine friendship and the fraternal help on the part of the great homeland of Socialism—the U.S.S.R.—ensured for us our national independence and the possibility of building Socialism.

Our Party is steadfastly following the tried path of the U.S.S.R.—the path outlined by Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party our people are successfully completing the plan of the first year of laying the basis for the building of Socialism. Our socialist industry is developing at a pace known only to a Socialist country. Resolutely suppressing the subversive activity of the class enemies who, after being deprived of political power began to employ sabotage, subversive work and espionage against the people's democratic system, our people, guided by the Workers' Party, are going forward confidently.

New plants and factories are being erected, new coal mines, iron mines and oil wells opened. The basis for the mechanisation of agriculture is being extended. The first collective farms have already completed their autumn field workers of town and village, broad masses of the people, filled with labour enthusiasm, are competing for first place in the socialist emulation launched in honour of the Great October Revolution. New emulation agreements are being signed in honour of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party, a new, happy, socialist life is being born in the People's Republic of Rumania.

TEN YEARS SINCE REUNION OF UKRAINIAN AND BYELORUSSIAN PEOPLES

For many long years, millions of working people in the Western regions of the Ukraine and Byelorussia languished under the yoke of the Polish imperialists, who, by force, wrested these regions from their motherland—the Soviet Union. Ukrainians and Byelorussians were deprived of human rights.

On September 17, 1939, the heroic Soviet Army liberated the working people of Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia from the Polish gentry. Shortly afterwards, a special session of the Supreme Soviet, granting the request to the liberated Ukrainians and Byelorussians, incorporated the Western regions of the Ukraine and Byelorussia into the Soviet Union, and reunited them with the fraternal Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics.

Great changes have taken place in the life of these regions during the past 10 years. Industry has been developed, culture is making rapid strides and living standards have risen.

On October 30, all the Soviet people celebrated the 10th anniversary of the reunion of Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples. Meetings were held in all the towns and villages of the two Republics. The advances recorded during the ten years since the reunion were summarised at special sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the two Republics, in Kiev and Minsk.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., in greetings to the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Governments, congratulated the Peoples of the Ukraine and Byelorussia on the occasion of their glorious anniversary and wished them further success in economic and cultural up-building, in improving material well-being and in strengthening the might

of the U.S.S.R.

OUTPUT ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUNGARIAN WORKERS

BUDAPEST (From Our Own Correspondent).

A number of enterprises in Hungary have reached the output targets set for the Three Year Plan. Among them are the Hungarian rubber factory, an engineering works and foundry; the Hungarian-Soviet Steamship Society; the MAORT oil undertaking (for drilling); the Naksos plant; the Titan chemical works etc.

Reporting their success the Naksos workers said: "our answer to the Rajk treachery and the allies of the imperialists is more, and still more output.

IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH IN RUMANIA

Bourgeois-landlord Rumania was numbered among those countries in Europe having the highest mortality rate. The infant mortality rate reached 18-19 per cent. Tuberculosis took an annual toll of 30-35 thousand people, mainly between 20 and 25 years of age.

Public health in Rumania was seriously tackled for the first time only with the advent of the People's Democratic authority. Prior to August 23, 1944, only 2.9 per cent of the State budget was assigned for health measures, whereas now the budget allocation is 5.7 per cent.

The first measures taken by the Ministry of Health were devoted to mother and child welfare and action against epidemics. Before 1944 there were no child centres or maternity homes in the country. Now there are 629 maternity homes, 1,110 kindergartens and creches, and 2,137 milk centres.

Child mortality has declined considerably. Good progress is likewise recorded in the campaign against tuberculosis.

The number of anti-tuberculosis vaccinations has increased from 71,000 in 1948 to one million.

All privately owned hospitals have been nationalised. The number of hospital beds has increased (during 1949, 10,000 beds were added).

Due to the nationalisation of chemists stores and the pharmaceutical industry, medical supplies for the population have improved.

Over 170,000 working people rested in sanatoria and health resorts this year, while 64,000 children enjoyed holidays at summer camps.

“NOT A SINGLE ILLITERATE IN ALBANIA”

About ninety per cent of the people of Albania were illiterate at the time of the liberation. Consequently, the abolition of illiteracy became one of the urgent tasks of the Party and the People's authorities,

Prewar Albania had a total of 643 elementary schools. At present there are 1,893 schools with an enrolment of 140,000 pupils. Since 1945 a total of 109,189 people have studied in courses for the abolition of illiteracy. 171 secondary schools, a Teachers Training College and a number of technical schools have been opened. 815 Albanian students are studying in the Soviet Union and in the New Democracies.

The special law enacted by the People's Assembly in September this year making it compulsory for young people and adults ranging in age from 12 years to 40 to attend special classes where they will learn to read and write, was widely acclaimed by the people.

A total of 70,600 people will attend these classes during 1949-50. The new law is being carried out under the slogan: Not a single illiterate person in the new Albania!

Much cultural-educational work is being conducted by the Albanian trade unions. In industrial enterprises there (the 337 courses where workers are improving their skills, 35 clubs, 212 libraries, 90 amateur art circles, 71 choirs, and over 100 bands.

Nearly 2000 wall-newspapers are published in the industrial enterprises.

BOOK REVIEW

M. THOREZ' BOOK "SON OF THE PEOPLE"*

Addressing the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, Maurice Thorez pointed out that great class battles lay ahead of the working people of France. In this situation the main danger for the working class was to underestimate its own strength. Thus, the new revised edition of Thorez' book "Son of the People" which shows the successes of the French working class and the international working class movement, and the strengthening of Communism throughout the world will play a very important role in giving ideological equipment to the Communists and all French democrats.

The life of Maurice Thorez, as is evident from the opening of the book, is closely bound up with the life of the Communist Party of France. Thorez was born in 1900. At the age of 23 he became the secretary of the Communist Party organisation in the Pas de Calais. At 24 he was a member of the Central Committee, at 25 a member of the Political Bureau and at 30 General Secretary of the Party.

Two factors had a decisive influence in moulding Thorez in his youth. First, his own experience; since he was a boy he took part in the struggle of the workers. He saw with his own eyes the misery of the peasants, and the horrors of imperialist war. Second, the Russian Revolution: the young worker for whom social problems were linked with the problems of war

* Maurice Thorez, "Fils du Peuple", Editions Sociales, Paris, 1949. The first edition appeared in 1937.

soon realises that “the cause for which Russian workers were heroically fighting and dying was the cause of the working people of all lands”.

Since then Maurice Thorez has been fighting under the banner of Lenin and Stalin. Like all French Communists, he learnt “revolutionary strategy and tactics from Lenin and Stalin. The idea expressed by Comrade Stalin in a conversation with a French delegation, writes Thorez, is imprinted for ever on my mind—the idea that the real influence of a party is measured by the action it is capable of organising and directing”.

Guided by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, Maurice Thorez was confident that for the French working class and for its Communist Party there was no other way “to win victory in the specific conditions in France” than to fight on the one hand for working class unity and to rally the democratic forces, and on the other for proletarian internationalism.

In “Son of the People” Thorez more than once stresses the decisive significance of united action. Basing himself on the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, he shows that “unity of the ranks of the proletariat in the most powerful weapon of the working people in their struggle for a socialist revolution”.

Thanks to the Communist Party’s Policy of unity, the French working class was able to frustrate the attempted fascist coup d’etat on February 6, 1934. Thorez points out that during the period of the successes of the People’s Front, the Communist Party called upon the “proletariat to support not only their own interests, but also the interests of the middle strata of the people who are similarly attacked and crushed by big capital”.

The signing of the unity of action pact with the Socialist Party (July 1934), the winning of trade union unity (February, 1936), the election successes of the Communist Party, the successes of the mass strike movement in June 1946—all this

resulted in strengthening the working class movement in France, and enabled the Communist Party to increase its influence considerably.

In the years of struggle against the Hitler invaders the Communist Party created the franc-tireur and partisan detachments. At the same time it fought for a “broad national liberation front” striving to unite the French people and to rouse them for the struggle.

Today, at a higher stage of the struggle, the Communist Party, “embodying the hopes of the French people”, also calls for the unity of all fighters for freedom and peace.

Striving to give correct direction to the present struggle, Thorez frankly reveals the shortcomings of the people’s Front Committees and of the National liberation Committees.

In this connection, “Son of the People” reveals the disastrous role of the Socialist leaders. Contrary to the Communists for whom the unity of action agreement, signed with the Socialists in 1936, was not so much the end as the beginning, Leon Blum and his supporters were more afraid of unity than of anything else. The Right leaders at the Socialist Party did everything to make sure that the agreement concerning the formation of a unity committee between the Communist and Socialist Parties, and later the People’s Front, would remain merely an agreement between the top leaderships.

The anti-Communism of the “democrat” Slum led him to declare in September 1939 that the dissolution of the French Communist Party was “perfectly natural and lawful”. And the Socialist Minister Serol issued a decree proclaiming the death penalty for any French citizen suspected of conducting Communist propaganda. Later, the Right Socialists gave their support to de Gaulle.

At present the Right Socialists continue to be the most violent opponents of working class unity of action and of

rallying the forces of democracy and peace. The Right Socialists are the most zealous agents of U.S. imperialism. They are striving to turn France into a base of U.S. aggression against the Soviet Union.

In contrast to this treacherous policy which is leading the country to destruction, “Son of the People” describes the various stages of the glorious battles waged by the Communist Party for peace in the spirit of unshakable fidelity to proletarian internationalism. The support given by the French working class to its brothers—to German workers during the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, to the people of Morocco in 1925-26, to the Spanish people in 1936-39, and its solidarity with the people of Czechoslovakia at the time of Munich—all this “correspond to the interests of the French working people”. Continuing in the spirit of its glorious traditions, the French Communist Party is today intensifying its struggle for peace and declare that “the French people will not and never will make war against the Soviet Union,” the land of Socialism and peace, the champion of democracy and progress.

The last chapters of the book show the process of the disintegration of French capitalism accelerated by the Marshall Plan. They also describe the successes of the Communist Party, the defender of national independence, the lawful heir to the best tradition of the French people.

Thus, the book “The Son of the People” shows the long struggle waged by the French Communists under the leadership of Maurice Thorez “to accumulate fighting experience and to learn to be victorious in the specific conditions in France”. This book will help French Communists to orientate themselves better in the existing conditions, to continue their struggle to unite all democratic forces, and to avoid, as Lenin and Stalin teach, all and every reef on the way to their goal.

Pierre Hentgès

STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE

At many factories in all branches of French industry, unity of action is winning new successes in the working people's struggle for their demands. This is also reflected in the situation in the Economic Council where the leaders of the Christian trade unions and the splitters from the "Force Ouvriere" failed to oppose the demand for increased wages put forward by the General Confederation of Labour.

Organisations of the CGT and the Christian trade unions at the Renault plant called upon all workers to form joint trade union committees.

When the Bidault Government was announced a large-scale demonstration took place in the Nord department. Seventy-two thousand metal workers from the CGT, Christian Workers' Confederation, and the "Force Ouvriere"—who participated in the demonstration, staged a two-hour strike to press their demands.

In the Loire department the strike of 1,800 workers in the hat-making industry began a week ago is still going on. Five thousand bricklayers and cement workers and 1,500 labourers in the Paris region have also struck work and organised a demonstration. On October 31, a strike of textile workers (CGT, Christian trade union, and "Force Ouvriere") began in Calais. Marseilles dockers who stopped work for 24-hours in support of their demands, and also porters in La Rochelle decided not to load arms, ammunition and other materials destined for Viet Nam.

CALL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

In a call to the people of Chile and to world public opinion, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile exposes the latest crime of the Videla Government.

Recalling the great people's demonstrations in Chile on August 15-22 against high prices, the call denounces the Videla Government's slaughter carried out on the orders of the U.S. Embassy. Due to the police terror, 50 demonstrators were killed and 500 wounded.

The call also points out that the Videla Government has handed the country's economy over to the Americans, Mass importing from the U.S. have resulted in many factories being closed down. This anti-national policy of the Government has brought the country to the severest crisis in its history. Between 1947 and 1948 the cost of living rose 40 per cent while earnings only well up 18 per cent.

Despite repressions, arrests and deportations, the people are rising against the Videla Government which replies to people's protests with "bullets instead of bread". The call ends with an appeal to the people to fight for the nationalisation of the mines, now in the hands of the Americans, the summoning of the Constituent Assembly and the restoration of formal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

WORKERS INVENTIONS IN POLAND

A feature of industrial life in Poland is the growing movement of worker-innovators and inventors. Of the 500 rationalisation suggestions submitted during the past six months by workers in the electrical equipment enterprises, 410 were accepted. These suggestions resulted in an economy of 100 million zloty.

The 400 worker-innovators in rail transport have, by their inventions and rationalisation suggestions, enabled the railways to save 120 million zloty. Worker's inventions in the oil industry now number 112, compared with 68 in 1948.

Clubs for inventors and innovators are being organised in the factories with the aim of helping them develop and blueprint their ideas and assisting in the matter of patenting and in broadening their technical knowledge. Engineers, technicians and foremen are also joining the inventors clubs.

For the purpose of guiding and coordinating this work, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has set up a worker-inventors department which will be attached to the Central Patents Bureau.

One of the functions of this department will be that of organising exchange of experience with worker inventors in the U.S.S.R. and in the New Democracies.

HEAVY DEFEAT FOR AGGRESSOR IN THE COLD WAR. D. Zaslavsky

Unfortunately, mankind has no technical instrument like the cinema or the radio for recording in history the spontaneous reaction of people—the disappointment of some and the joy of others, the anger and desperation of some and the hope and confidence of others—the reaction to the announcement, that the Soviet Union had had the atomic weapon since 1947.

This was a remarkable moment: one of the most significant in the past year. Even now it makes one smile to recall the expressions of the bourgeois journalists. They were struck dumb. The pens fell from their hands. These loquacious and noisy parrots of the capitalist press were speechless, staring in wonder and giving themselves away by their complete confusion. At that moment they resembled the prize fighter in the ring, who, having been hit on the head, is stunned and about to sink to the canvas. Of course, this only lasted for a moment but that moment was extremely significant. It showed up the grave defeat suffered by the aggressors in the cold war initiated by the ring-leaders of Anglo-American imperialism against the Soviet Union, against democracy.

The term “cold war” belongs to the capitalist press which invented it and uses it. There is no need to rack ones brains as to who is the aggressor in the cold war: it is necessary only to take a look at the imperialist press. Carrying out the command of its masters, it is whipping up an eve-of-war sentiment. It is trying to create an atmosphere of universal panic, confusion and alarm—in such an atmosphere real, predatory wars are prepared.

In days gone by, wars were sometimes started by individual warriors riding in front of their troops and heaping ridicule on the enemy. They did not do this for the fun of it.

They did it to undermine the morale of the enemy before the actual battle, to upset the enemy's equilibrium, to provoke him into an untimely attack.

Today, the imperialist press has taken upon itself this role. Journalists with venal pens are prancing in front of the general staffs. They are lauding the power of the U.S. and are trying to ridicule the power of the camp of democracy. A silent contempt was the answer to this. They jabbered, hooted and brandished atom bomb dummies. This made them feel they were very strong. They deafened themselves with their own noise and were glad when they saw the scared faces of the philistines around them. That is why they were completely flabbergasted when calm words that the Soviet Union had the secret of the atomic weapon sped round the world—although the Soviet Union never used this to scare the people.

A disorderly retreat began in the cold war. Numerous books, articles, radio-talks about the military superiority of the Anglo-American camp, based on atom monopoly, are being relegated to the archives. All this is nonsense. The infantile “theories” of the military politician of imperialism, that it is possible to win a war against the Soviet Union solely with the help of atom bombs, proved to be, as indeed it had long been clear, utter stupidity and crass ignorance. Now anti-Soviet propaganda has to change its tune and the commentators, beaten in the cold war, are vainly trying to smooth out the front. Now all is confusion.

Certainly, the cold war has not stopped and will not stop. It has its own sources. It is a business which will not be given up by those who profit from it. But the theory of the air blitz was an utter failure. And it played a most important role in the cold war. Today the capitalist press bases the imaginary superiority of the U.S. on the assertion that the latter has, during the past few years, accumulated more atom bombs than the Soviet Union. This arithmetic won't hold water. As long as there is no

real control over the production of the atom weapon what can one say about it? But that is not the main point. The atom bomb remains a horrible and inadmissible weapon—inadmissible because the peoples will not allow it to be used. What is important is that an end has been put to the talk about an atom blitz. And this is the serious defeat that the aggressor has suffered in the cold war.

The imperialists realise that the peoples do not want war, that the peoples in the capitalist countries cannot be relied on for war. Hence, their fury against the Communists and their attempts to deal with them before the war, and also the fascisation of the entire social-political system in the U.S.

Atom blackmail was needed precisely to create, in a philistine's imagination, the idea of a war without the people, an altogether comfortable and not unpleasant war. This was the kind of war Hitler promised the Germans. Ein, zwei, drei! A little panzer expedition and all would be over—with Europe at Germany's feet. No trouble, no sacrifice for the Germans. What if thousands of an "inferior" race, sub-humans are killed, that would be a mere trifle for God's chosen superman!

Today all mankind knows that this was a criminal undertaking which ended in fiasco for Germany and in the execution of the main war criminals—more, it was crass military stupidity; not an accidental blunder, but one rooted in political blindness, in political ignorance, on the level of primitive barbarism. Imperialist greed alone is not enough for policy and strategy.

In the cold war the aggressors are imitating Hitler to the dot. The reckless atom blitz theory—both criminal and insensate—was freely circulated in the columns of the capitalist press. One, two, three! and atom bombs rain on the industrial centres of the Soviet Union, the peoples of the capitalist countries gaze on this spectacle like an audience transfixed at the pantomime, and then everything vanishes: the

world is at the disposal of Wall Street. The peoples need not fear war, for there is no need for them to fight. At a pinch, a few divisions of “inferior” French or British, paid with U.S. dollars, will complete the work of exterminating the Communists.

What stupidity. My God, how stupid! One can imitate a victor and learn from him, but to imitate the vanquished, to garb oneself in the rags of the Hitler barbarians—this might have suited the ape-men were they to reappear on earth. For years the US press sang to the peoples the idiotic song that if war broke out it would look like the atomic explosion on Bikini—far away from the U.S. and Europe, somewhere in the Pacific, or on the steppes of Russia (for fools, the two are much the same), and that the peoples need not worry. The press deceived the peoples and also itself.

That is why it was dazed when hard-hitting facts knocked it from its rooster’s perch. There is not and cannot be any blitzkrieg. If the warmongers succeed in instigating a war, it will be agonizing and long. The peoples will fight in it, and there will be no “one, two, three, finished.” Death will touch every family, and the Bikini lagoon will be the safest place on the globe. War is war. Nobody will be able to watch from the stalls, all will be on the stage. There can be no question about it, the peoples who, convinced of their just cause fight for truth, will be victorious: the free peoples, fighting for their native country and not for Wall Street profits, will be victorious.

And the peoples do not want war, they want peace, and the deep sigh of disappointment in the capitalist press was drowned by the joyful cries of the peoples. They greeted the atom weapon in the hands of the Soviet people as a new guarantee of peace. Even reactionary newspapers noted the let-up in war tension after the historical announcement of the Soviet Government. Yes,, there is now a breath of peace in the atmosphere of the cold war. And this, more than any words,

evidenced the failure of the fraud in which the venal imperialist press tried to make the peoples swallow the lie that the Soviet Union allegedly threatens peace. No, the peoples in their vast, overwhelming majority do not believe this. The more powerful the Soviet Union, the quieter is the world—millions of people have become aware of this.

The miserable cold war strategists, the experts in atom blackmail, have lost the battle. Certainly, they will continue their war with the same methods—and with others equally rotten. The cold war is just as much an actual source of profit for Wall Street as a real war. But the aggressor will be beaten, beaten twice and three times over in the cold war. And he will be completely beaten and finished off should he risk his head in a real war.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY

In the Catanzaro and Cosezna Provinces (Calabria) over 15,000 unemployed agricultural labourers have taken over 6,000 hectares of land and are now preparing to till it.

Although the peasants acted according to the law granting them the right to waste land, police tried to drive them off the fields by beating them up and by mass arrests. Severe clashes took place in Strongoli where the indignant population chased the police from the village.

At meetings throughout the area, agricultural labourers declared that they were acting in protest against the Government's indifference to unemployment, and against the arbitrary action of the employers who violate their agreements.

On October 30, police opened fire on a demonstration of agricultural labourers in Crotona killing two people and wounding thirteen. The next day in protest, a 12 hour general strike was declared and was joined by the working people of the entire country. Under pressure of nationwide indignation against the police violence the Saragat group (Right Socialists) who, for the past two years have unconditionally approved the anti-people's policy of the Government, resorted to a demagogic gesture, resigning from the de Gasperi Government.

C.G.T. ELECTION VICTORY

Recently French workers gave a striking demonstration of their confidence in the General Confederation of Labour.

During the election to production committees at the Citroen plant in Paris, the CGT won 70 per cent of the votes. Now the CGT has 13 seats (formerly 12) on the production committee, the sprinter "Force Ouvriere" 2 (lost one seat), the Christian Workers' Confederation one seat (lost one), and independent trade unions one seat (formerly no representation).

During the election to pit committees in the Nord and Pas de Calais departments, the miners, whom no vile repression had been able to break, voted en masse for the CGT which got 71.9 per cent of the total votes. The number of votes cast for the CGT increased by 2.8 per cent, while the "Force Ouvriere" vote fell 2.9 per cent.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. PEOPLES OF THE WORLD DEMAND AN END TO FASCIST TERROR IN GREECE

A fearful reign of terror prevails in Greece. Seventy thousand patriots are incarcerated in concentration camps, while another ten thousand are held in prisons. The arsenal of medieval torture has been supplemented by new methods invented in the dungeons of the monarcho-fascist Government. Himmler's Maidaneks and Oswiencims have been supplemented with the Macronisos re-education camp. Young girls are subjected to inhuman torture, women are handed over to military tribunals. Daca, Tanas Haralembus, Jannas Nikos and other juveniles under 15 years have been executed.

Not only Communists, and not only participants in the struggle against the monarcho-fascist regime, are thrown into prison and sentenced to death. All who refuse to associate themselves with the fascist butchers, all who refuse to bear false testimony are doomed to extermination. The torture to which the victims are subjected is so monstrous that even agents of the secret police, unable to endure the sight, are known to have committed suicide.

The sentences imposed by the military tribunals are so baseless and so brutal that even individual judges—monarcho-fascist officers specially picked for their jobs—find it impossible to agree with them.

The monarcho-fascist "court" lacks even the semblance of legality.

This Court, as Comrade Vyshinsky pointed out in the

General Assembly, is nothing more than bestial revenge on people whose only crime is that they are political opponents of the Athens Government.

On the instructions of the Soviet Government, which received a request from the relations of the condemned to save innocent people from destruction, the Soviet delegation addressed a call to the General Assembly of the United Nations, requesting it to raise its voice in defence of the lives of the innocently condemned Greek patriots, Evangeline Saradsis, Dimitros Muratidis, Artemios Joannides, Sotirios Barbunakis, Georgios Iliopoulos, Jacovos Famelis, Antonios Strelakos, and Catherine Talagani (Zevgos).

The indignant voice of protest of millions of working people in the Soviet Union sounded in the calls of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Anti-fascist Committee of Soviet Women.

Scientists in Bulgaria, miners in Britain, peasants in France and industrial workers in the U.S. have demanded an end to the reign of terror against the finest sons of the Greek people.

The Central Committee of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and members of the General Agricultural Workers' Union in Bulgaria have also protested against the executions in Greece. The Glasgow Trades Council, representatives of London trade unions and workers in the electrical industry in Britain, the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the League of Italian Women and many other mass organisations have protested. Only the voice of Yugoslavia is silent.

The masses of the people who have raised their voice of protest against the political murders in Greece, and the long suffering Greek people, will not forget the names of the Athens butchers. Nor will they forget the names of their accomplices. They will remember the representative of the United States, Coen who, while hypocritically declaring that he is "worried"

about the executions in Greece, has come out against annulling the sentence pronounced on the Greek patriots, on the alleged grounds that procedure does not permit any action in individual cases. The masses of the people throughout the world will not forget the haste with which Sarper, the Turkish delegate to Uno, attempted to block discussion of the Soviet resolution, and the shameful declaration of the representative of Chile, who openly opposed the Soviet resolution calling for the annulling of the sentences on the eight Greek patriots.

The foreign protectors of the Athens Himmmlers have lost their heads. In their insane hatred for Communists, patriots and democrats they have ripped off the mask which hypocritically covers capitalist justice.

Today it appears before the eyes of the peoples of the whole world in all its ugliness, as naked, class vengeance of the dying out bourgeois class.

In vain are the efforts of the Coens and the MacNeils to escape responsibility by resorting to phrases about Uno not having competence to come out in defence of innocent people. They will find little help in talking about the “sovereignty” of the monarcho-fascist Greek Government, which they could only prove by saying that this Government issues its own postal stamps and has its own diplomatic representatives. The peoples of the world are continuing and will continue their struggle to put an end to the monarcho-fascist terror in Greece—a country whose people more than once in their history have given examples of splendid courage and heroism in the struggle for liberty.

John Smith

2. HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

For the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade by the Soviet Army, the Yugoslav authorities organised a “celebration” meeting in Belgrade on October 20. Contrary to the tradition of previous years, this time the “celebration” was a mean affair.

Not one of the ringleaders of the Tito clique, even of the second and third rank, attended the meeting. The reason, apparently, being to indicate that the liberation of Belgrade was merely a minor episode in the history of Yugoslavia. Thus, the aim of the “celebration” was to falsify history.

That this was the main aim can also be seen from the fact that in his report a speaker named Ninko Petrovic did not say one word about the role the Soviet Army played in the liberation of Belgrade, or that this role was decisive. The report merely referred to the role of the Soviet Army in the following words: “the heroic formations of the people’s liberation army and the partisan detachments jointly with the Soviet Army destroyed the last remnants of the fascist gangs in Belgrade.”

And that was all. Not a word was said about the fact that the liberation of Belgrade and of Yugoslavia was possible only because of the general defeat of the German fascist troops by the Soviet Army.

This is how history is blatantly falsified.

This is how the present Yugoslav fascists are jeering at the thousands of Soviet soldiers who died for Yugoslavia’s liberation from the German fascist hordes.

The Tito clique is behaving as any other temporary rulers who seize power and find themselves kings for a day. They know that among the Yugoslav people there still persists the memory of one of the outstanding battles in Yugoslavia—the liberation of Belgrade by the Soviet Army jointly with

Yugoslav troops. They are aware of this and, being what they are, want to profit from this fame.

They dare not say openly that Belgrade was liberated under the leadership of Tito, Kardelj, Djilas, Rankovic and Moshe Pijade, for the smallest child in Yugoslavia knows that during the battle of Belgrade these gentlemen were in safe places, far from the capital.

And yet they do not want to be out of the picture. So, on this great day for the Yugoslav people, they could think of nothing better than blasphemy—they renamed the main streets in Belgrade after the names of the Anglo-American spies: Kardelj, Djilas, Rankovic, Moshe Pijade, Neshkovic!

The gang has shared the streets among its members.

Apparently, they must have thought to themselves: we cannot expect appreciation from our descendants. So, while we are in power let us grab, snatch and immortalise ourselves. This completely betrays the Tito gang as temporary rulers.

But the peoples deal with temporary rulers mercilessly and quickly.

Jan MAREK

3. BEVIN'S PILATE JUDGEMENT ON BRITISH WORKERS

Exactly one month after the devaluation of the pound, the British Labour Government announced further emergency "economy" cuts to the amount of £,250 million.

The cuts, made chiefly at the expense of the capital investments programme, housing, education and public health, represent a savage attack on the already austere standard of living of the British working class. Fewer houses will now be built in a country experiencing the worst housing crisis in its history; many articles of food, particularly fish, will go up in price. The building of new schools, hospitals, health centres practically comes to a standstill and some ninety thousand building trades workers and workers in other trades will shortly find themselves unemployed.

One of the cruellest blows, the imposition of a shilling charge for every prescription issued under the National Health Act, puts an end to the so-called free health service.

While cutting deep into the working class standard of living, the Attlee-Bevin "Socialist" Government leaves the record capitalist profits untouched.

In an attempt to sweeten the pill, Attlee also announced a £30 million cut in the unheard of peacetime allocation of £800 million for military expenditure. Even this cut, which one member of Parliament described as a mockery, can be regarded only as a juggle, since the upkeep of Bevin's child, the North Atlantic war pact, means increased armaments expenditure during the coming year.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party in a call to the working class to fight the cuts pointed out that if the huge military expenditure were reduced by half, there would be no need to slash working class living standards, three houses could

be built for every two now being built, four times as much could be spent on building schools and hospitals, and the present miserable old age pensions could be doubled.

But Bevin hasn't the slightest intention of countenancing a policy of this kind. In reply to the member of the House of Commons who described the military expenditure cut as a mockery, Bevin declared that the 5,000 British troops now being recalled from Greece would "not be demobilised, they are needed". Thus, while not the least perturbed about building workers and workers in other trades being discharged as a consequence of the "economies", Bevin, jealously maintaining the enormously swollen armed forces, refuses to demobilise a single soldier.

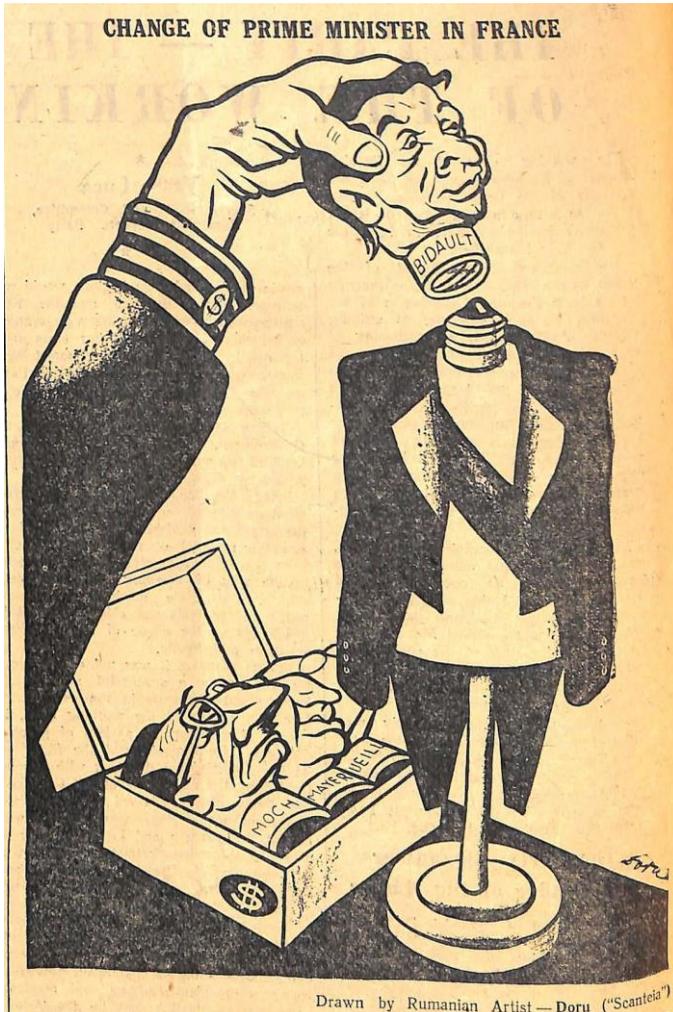
Bluntly saying that they, would have to work longer hours, Attlee, blamed the workers for not working hard enough, while his Minister of Transport, Mr. Barnes, insultingly charged the British workers with "not playing the game since the end of the war".

Attlee, Bevin, Churchill and their Wall Street masters are blameless, but the twenty million British wage workers are, responsible for Britain's crisis.

Such is the Pilate judgement passed on the British working class by the Labour "Socialists".

Jack BERING

CHANGE OF PRIME MINISTER IN FRANCE.
Drawn by Rumanian Artist—Doru
("Scanteia")



TITOITES PLUNDER THE PEASANTS (Letter from Yugoslavia)

It is difficult even to imagine how badly we live today in Yugoslavia. The authorities have begun compulsory collection of agricultural products because the peasants were not in a position to deliver them. In the village of Kovacica, in the Pancev district, a group of 45 policemen came to effect the deliveries. These men spend their days in eating and drinking, beat up the peasants at night time and take away their grain. Those who fail to deliver their quotas are arrested on the pretext that they are concealing the grain and do not want to give it up.

A similar state of affairs prevails in the village of Opovo. Five people were arrested there because they did not have sufficient grain to meet the quotas.

It is not only in the remote villages that these things are happening. My friend—a peasant who lives in the out kids of Belgrade—told me that things are no better with him. “I had to deliver nine hundred kilograms of wheat and altogether. I reaped this year only seven hundred kilos”, he said, “and I do not know how to make up the balance. Luckily the potato crop was good and we shall live somehow or another on potatoes.”

Another friend—from the same district—said: “During the wheat collections the policemen beat up the peasants and search everywhere in houses and in farmyards. The quota of the deliveries is such that not a single peasant is able to retain, any grain for food or seed. And the policemen and other officials charge us with concealing the grain.

The same thing is happening in relation to the meat deliveries. Pigs, sheep and store-cattle are taken away regardless of the effect this has on the peasants. And any refusal is countered with arrest.

The newspapers write that the peasants are willingly and voluntarily delivering their quotas. This, of course, is not so. From examples I have mentioned it will be seen whether it is possible or not to deliver the grain voluntarily since the quotas mean death from starvation for many families this winter.

Exactly the same state of affairs prevails in the “voluntary” peasant cooperatives. These are simply declared compulsory for all residents of a village where a cooperative is being formed. Such was the case in the villages of Shuka and Ilovica in the Strumic district. More than once the peasants attempted to go to town in order to protest against the compulsory cooperatives which are of advantage only to the kulaks. Women from the surrounding villages gathered several times outside the office of the People’s Front in Kocan, demanding the dissolution of the kulak cooperatives. And what was the result? Each time several people were arrested and that was the end.

The authorities not only take away from the peasants their grain and cattle and compel them to work for the kulaks in the cooperatives created by the latter, they also take away all the young people, thus depriving the peasants of necessary labour. Things like this are taking place. In August in the village of Zigonci a letter arrive from Skoplje. The Skoplje committee the People’s Youth demanded that ten people should go to voluntary labour in Belgrade. Of course, nobody wanted to volunteer. Thereupon the chairman of the local council picked out ten people, handed them documents and warned them that in the event of refusing to go their parents would be deprived of their rations and that they themselves would be deprived of the right to employment in any other place.

Even more blatant was the attitude adopted in the village of Islibon in the Kocan region. The village youth who refused to take part in brigade work were arrested in the fields one evening, placed in a train and forcibly taken away to work. In

Sokolarci in the same district the authorities arrested a youth who refused to work in one of the voluntary work brigades and, tying him to a tree, ordered the peasants to spit in his face. Obviously, not a single peasant could be found to obey this order of the Rankovic underlings.

Despite the mass arrests and the universal oppression of the peasants and, indeed, of all our working people, our authorities, far from being in a state of quiet, tremble as if in the grip of fever. The night raids and the mass arrests are carried out with the aim of finding among those arrested individuals engaged in agitation against the regime Tito regime.

It sometimes happens that such individuals fall into the hands of the police but they are never betrayed by honest people.

In many towns and in the frontier regions there is a direct military regime. In the outskirts of Strumica, Berova, Pekcevo and Zarevoselo new military units are quartered. Along the frontier, from the village of Gabrene (Petric district) to Slatarevo and from Ograshden to Gega, three lines of trenches have been dug. Such are some of the facts of present day life in Yugoslavia.

Milovan P.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY BRANDS TREACHERY OF TITO CLIQUE

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Party held on October 14-16 adopted a resolution calling for increased class vigilance. The resolution points out: “the treachery of the Tito clique and the exposures made at the Rajk trial clearly demonstrate the vile methods of the imperialists in the struggle against peace, freedom and Socialism and compel us to display vigilance and be on our guard in relation to traitors and provocateurs attempting to penetrate the Communist movement...”

Comrade Lager, Secretary of the Party, stressed in his report that politically. Sweden cannot be considered as some kind of remote corner, since Scandinavia occupied quite an important place in the strategic plans of the American instigators of war. The Swedish Communist Party, having publicly expressed its solidarity with the Soviet Union and the New Democracies, is a thorn in the flesh of the American imperialists and their Swedish lackeys. That is why the class enemy is sending and will continue to send agents into the ranks of the Communist Party.

The Plenum sent “fraternal greetings to the Communists of Yugoslavia who, notwithstanding the unheard of terror of the Tito clique, remain faithful to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.” The message expressed confidence that the day is not far distant when the freedom-loving Yugoslav people, under the leadership of the illegal Communist Party, will be liberated from the dictatorship of Tito and all agents of Western imperialism.”

REBUFF FOR JULES MOCH

Verdicts of Not Guilty have been returned in the cases brought against Louis Aragon, the well-known French writer, and André Carrel, editor of *l'Humanité*, who exposed the violence of Moch's police.

The prosecution of Aragon and Carrel caused a wave of protest throughout the country. Under mass pressure, the court admitted that "on November 11, 1948, police used arms against an authorised manifestation" and that Carrel and Aragon had the right to "place the responsibility for these events on Moch, Minister of the Interior".

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